"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm today and probably Tuesday; south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,094. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 30 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES IN CHATEAU-THIERRY, DRIVE FOE NORTH; ENEMY'S LINES CRUMBLING, MAIN ROAD LOST; U-BOAT SINKS BARGES OFF CAPE COD COAST

WILSON IGNORES PARTY FIGHT IN THIS STATE

Democrats Get No Word from Washington as Saratoga Conference Draws Near.

TAMMANY HOLDS THE REINS

But Some Leaders Believe Murphy Would Welcome Advice from the Administration.

SEABURY SOUNDS WARNING

Declares Conference Must Select a Candidate and Platform to Bar Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—As the clans are gathering tonight for this week's Democratic State Conference there is no indication that Tammany, which with its allies will dominate that assembly, has taken thought of Republican occurrences here less than a week ago, and the possible reappearance of Theodore Roosevelt in the political arena as Republican candidate for Governor.

The opinion in many quarters is that Tammany will not be prepared to think in terms of the nation, unless President Wilson should contrive to make his influence felt. Some leaders believe that President Wilson could not possibly view with equanimity the spectacle that is all too clearly foreshadowed by the presence on the scene of half a dozen candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, prepared to go to the limit to attain the goal for which they have been contending for weeks, and with no chance of winning at the polls. And in the background looms the shadow of William R. Hearst's candidacy, for which his busy henchmen, scattered all over the State on missionary errands, are endeavoring to pave the way.

Somehow it is felt that at the last moment some person with authority to speak for the Federal Administration, and whose voice Democrats in this State would be compelled to and gladly would heed, will appear at the conference and bring order out of the impending chaos. It may be stated that Charles F. Murphy himself would welcome such a messenger of hope, but at the present time there is no indication that Washington is taking any interest in the coming State conference or what it is about to do.

Ignored at Washington.

"Has any word been received from Washington since the Republican convention developed the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt entering the fight this Fall?" was asked of a Democrat close to Murphy and also to influential Democrats from this State who are members of President Wilson's official household.

"Not a word has been received regarding candidates and nothing has been said regarding the platform," was his reply.

"Has there been any suggestion that the Democrats should postpone the recommendation of candidates until after it has become known whether Colonel Roosevelt will be a candidate or not?"

"Nothing has been said on that subject, either."

The same authority indicated that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who could be in a position to run with the unqualified backing of the Federal Administration, would not be considered as a candidate for the nomination unless President Wilson should intervene and make it manifest that he would like to see him named. Mr. Roosevelt is somewhere on the high seas and is not expected to land much before Aug. 6 or 8. So, as far as candidates are concerned, the situation resolves itself into this:

In the event that word should be received from Washington and the President's wishes become manifest, Tammany and the up-State Democrats will toss into the waste basket the list of seven candidates prepared by the Committee of Forty-two at its recent conference in Syracuse and substitute a name agreeable to Washington.

In the event that no such word should be received the Committee of Fifteen, which is a sub-committee of the Committee of Forty-two, will meet here tomorrow evening and possibly attempt some further elimination that would leave only one name on the list for presentation to the State conference. Under them andate received at Syracuse, however, it is doubtful whether the Committee of Fifteen has power to do anything except present the list with the seven names on it as it emerged from the balloting in the Committee of Forty-two.

Smith and Walker Strong.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the New York Board of Aldermen; Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton, and James W. Gerard are the candidates regarded

Continued on Page Eighteen.

Estates of Murdered Czar Declared Forfeit to Soviets

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—All the property of the former Emperor, his wife, and his mother, as well as all other members of the imperial house, has been forfeited to the Russian Republic, according to a Moscow message received here. This includes deposits in foreign banks to the credit of the members of the imperial family. A decree to that effect was issued by the Bolshevist Government on July 17, it is said.

In reporting the death of the former Emperor, the Moscow Bjedneta says:

"By order of the Revolutionary Council of the People, the bloody Czar has happily died. Vive the red terror!"

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT HAD SOLDIER BURIAL

He "Stubbornly Made Repeated Attacks" on Seven Machines, German Report Says.

HIS GRAVE WHERE HE FELL

Kermit Reaches Paris and Will Take an Artillery Course Before Joining Pershing Army.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by the Wolff Bureau correspondent, follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battleplanes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German noncommissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambray, ten kilometers north of the Marne.

"His pocket case showed him to be Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt of the aviation section of the United States Army. The personal belongings of the fallen airman are being carefully kept, with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young airman were buried with military honors by German airmen near Chambry at the spot where he fell."

PARIS, July 21.—The Paris edition of The Chicago Tribune says that Kermit Roosevelt arrived in Paris three days ago after serving with the British artillery in Mesopotamia, where he won the Distinguished Service Order. He has now been transferred to the American Army, but before beginning active work will take a course at a French artillery school.

Captain Archie Roosevelt underwent a secondary operation on July 4, and the doctors do not think it probable that he will return to the front for eight months.

Major Richard Derby, former President Roosevelt's son-in-law has been in Paris this week suffering from Spanish influenza. He will return to his di-

Continued on Page Six.

U-BOAT GIVES NO WARNING

Women and Children Shelled in Barges; One Man Loses an Arm.

SEAPLANES ATTACK RAIDER

Drive Submarine Away After She Wastes $45,000 in Torpedoes Which Go Wild.

THOUSANDS SEE THE FIGHT

Passengers on Train Report Seeing Two Submarines on Surface Off Wellsfleet.

ORLEANS, Mass., July 21.—A German submarine attacked the tug Perth Amboy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and her four barges three miles off this town on the southeastern elbow of Cape Cod at 10:30 A. M. today. The one-sided battle lasted one hour and a half. The tug was burned to the water's edge by shellfire, while the barges Lansford and Nos. 703, 740, and 766 were sunk by gunfire.

The barges were bound from Gloucester for New York and only one was loaded, her cargo consisting of stone. Of the forty-one persons, including three women and five children, on board, three men—Captain Charles Ainslie of the Lansford, John Bolovich and John Vitz, Austrian members of the tug crew—were wounded. Bolovich probably will lose an arm. Vitz had one hand blown off. These two were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Captain Ainslie was wounded in both arms by shrapnel and was treated at the Summer home of Dr. J. Danforth Taylor of Boston.

A report reached here tonight from Wellsfleet that passengers on the train that took the survivors to Boston reported that while their train was near Wellsfleet they saw two submarines a short distance from the shore. They were entirely on the surface, those who saw them declare, and were so close to the shore that members of their crews could be made out standing upon the decks. Some of the passengers describe the actions of the men. They said they were smoking either cigars or cigarettes and "looked like Germans."

The attack was witnessed by large crowds of natives and Summer visitors who had flocked to the Cape for the week-end. All accounts agreed that the submarine's shooting was very bad. Her torpedo work was no better. According to Captain Ainslie of the Lansford she launched three torpedoes at the tug and all went wild.

Seaplanes to the Rescue.

The attack occurred only a few miles from the naval aviation station at Chatham. Three seaplanes attacked the raider with bombs, according to Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the First Naval District. The fire was returned, keeping the planes high.

Continued on Page Six.

German Press Lays Defeat to Treason, Charging That Deserters Betrayed the Army

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—"Treason!" shouts the Cologne Volkszeitung in a remarkable article in which it endeavors to explain away the great German defeat.

"Now we know it definitely," it declares in wrath. "We have no reason to conceal that there were renegades in the ranks of the German Army. These deserters made use of their knowledge of German plans to commit despicable treachery to their Fatherland and their comrades in arms. They informed the enemy of German intentions, and the French therefore obtained a great advantage."

Other papers also hint in a vague way some such reason for the German retreat. Most of the papers, however, prefer to relegate all news of the Entente offensive to a secondary place. German journals of yesterday, indeed, provide a curious study in the German art of dissimulation.

For example, the Weser-Zeitung and Germania regard retrospective meanderings regarding the Reichstag peace resolution of a year ago as infinitely more important than Foch's big counterblow. Vorwärts gives the pride of place to an article on the Reichstag and Imperial finance, while the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger is so busy in contemplation of the "Bolshevist Army" that it pays scant attention to the French and American armies.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks "Malvy, the second Dreyfus," a much more interesting study than Hindenburg's retreat and consigns its tearful military critic to an out-of-the-way corner. The Berliner Tageblatt is mightily concerned with "what is happening in South Africa," and the Deutsche Tageszeitung can find nothing more appropriate as the first news of the day than the usual daily report of the Admiralty on the U-boat bag.

But some of the papers do make an attempt to face the serious situation with some approach to reality. The Frankfurter Zeitung sweeps roughly aside all of the constantly reiterated nonsense about the hopelessness of the Entente's waiting for American help and about Foch's wholly exhausted reserves, by referring to the use of "American troops in great masses," and by admitting that the French Commander has "an important army of attack" at his disposal.

Foch's attack, it declares, is not merely a reply to the German offensive on both sides of Rheims; it is an answer to the whole Hindenburg offensive campaign.

"Foch wishes to queer that plan by wrenching from Hindenburg those trumps which the German commander has in his hands—the reserves for a continuance of the offensive." And having said so it goes on to admit Foch's success by admitting that "To meet Foch's offensive has undoubtedly cost us some of our reserves, and the fighting at Rheims apparently has not involved so many enemy divisions as was generally believed."

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Son of Times Correspondent Killed in Collision in Air

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Lieutenant Noel Perris, only son of G. H. Perris, and Lieutenant Wright were killed as a result of a collision in the air on Saturday.

Their machines, both single-seaters, met soon after they left the ground. Both fell in flames.

Lieutenant Perris's father is George H. Perris, who, since the beginning of the war, has been a correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle and THE NEW YORK TIMES. For the last three months he has been stationed with the French Army, and his daily dispatches are familiar to readers of THE TIMES. This morning's issue contains his account of the retreat of the Germans across the Marne.

PARIS REJOICING OVER TURN OF TIDE

With Taste of Victory, Its People Are Eager for the Armies to Press On.

BUT THEY KEEP COOL HEAD

Scope and Rapidity of Counterattack a Great Surprise to the Populace.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Paris, having had a taste of victory after many months of fear and anxiety, is now crying eagerly for more. Paris is rejoicing twofold. First, because of what the success means to the entire world. That feeling is supplemented naturally enough by the local sense of relief from the strain of many weeks' bombardment of the capital.

The difference in the mental effect between waiting and losing and arriving and winning is the chief psychological fact noted in Paris today. There were soberness and depression underlying the patriotic demonstrativeness of the recent fête days, July 4 and 14. Then the cheering was for something hoped for. Today has no distinctive mark on the calendar, but joy today is an easy, natural thing. The expression of it, however, is an entirely individual affair. There is absolutely no public demonstration, no meetings for thanksgiving or celebration. Hardly a flag is to be seen on the boulevards or anywhere else in Paris. Save for her old national holidays, France has allowed herself to display and formally celebrate with flags in cities and towns on only two occasions in the last four years—once when Italy entered the war in May, 1915, and again when America came in in April, 1917. Paris and the rest of the country are determined to wait till the big, final victory before shouting.

Just about now everybody is on edge because the possibilities of the situation are so tremendous. Encouragement is found in the very conservativeness of the official communiqués on the battle. Nothing is overstated. On the contrary, there is a general sense of certainty that the Allies have done much more in the last four days than has been stated, and that the victory movement now in progress is only in its beginning.

Americans Rejoicing.

Americans in Paris, both civil and military, are also rejoicing on a double account. First, because the entire world is so tremendously advanced. Second, because America has finally played such a real part in it. There are still lacking from two to three months before the time fixed at which France really expected the effective military co-operation of the Americans on the front. But the United States is way ahead of her schedule.

This performance has beaten the promise. So it seems that even now has arrived the moment longed for by the French and British, and which Germany has fought so desperately and bitterly to forestall or anticipate—the moment of real participation by the United States. Whatever proportion of credit, great or small, for the present victory belongs to the American troops, it is taken for granted that the French commanders would not have done what they have done—would not even have thought of a big counterattack—if the Americans had not been on the front to help. So it is true now at this moment, rather than two or three months hence, that the United State forces are a great military factor, not merely on a small, local bit of the line, but in the great, general warfare of the Allies against all the German armies.

Upon all these things is based the hope that the present victory is not a temporary affair, but the beginning of the real offensive. The range of expectation is between stabilizing the lines as they will exist in the near future so as

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

ABANDON CHATEAU-THIERRY

Crossing of Marne by the Allies Forces Germans Out of the City.

RETREAT AT MANY POINTS

7,500 of the First 17,000 Prisoners Counted Were Taken by Americans.

OUR GUNS MOVING FORWARD

Enemy South of Soissons Rushes Up His Reserves to Make a Desperate Stand.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 21.—Château-Thierry was occupied today by French and American troops. French and American forces also crossed the Marne to the east. The advance of French and American troops eastward in the region north of Château-Thierry continues steadily, with rear guard engagements, sometimes becoming violent.

The Germans are busy withdrawing their lines at many points. This is in accord with their strategic victory announced yesterday. How far the Germans will withdraw in front of the victorious French and American troops before they stage a big battle north of the Marne is not yet certain. Our troops have made new progress south of Soissons, where the Germans were making a determined stand, throwing in great numbers of reserves. It is too early to say whether this effort is made to protect the withdrawal to the east, or whether Hindenburg intends to straighten out his line, running it along below Soissons.

French and American troops tonight are establishing themselves north of the Château-Thierry region, and our guns are being moved forward with all rapidity.

Big developments may be expected within a short time.

Second Surprise in a Week.

The Germans are all back across the Marne now. While the Crown Prince was hurling shock divisions against the victorious advance of the Franco-American troops south of Soissons yesterday, General Foch surprised the German high command a second time in a week by throwing a vast force against the German positions all the way from Château-Thierry to Rheims. This morning Americans and Frenchmen are eating breakfast on the bank of the Marne which the Germans held twenty-four hours before.

This brilliant and mighty attack is developing into what may become the largest battle of the war, which means the greatest the world ever saw. Extending from east of Châlons to Soissons, its extent is some 140 kilometers, or almost 100 miles.

As told in my previous dispatch, the French and Americans attacked yesterday morning south of Soissons on a front of twenty kilometers, meeting and aborting the Crown Prince's attack. Later in the day the Americans attacked in the region of Sommelans, making gains from two to four kilometers in bloody fighting, in which success hung in the balance for hours. Then the attack spread eastward, the Americans northwest of Château-Thierry striking northeast.

Like a great liberty bonfire, the attack went on eastward when the Americans and French struck at the Germans south of the Marne, between Château-Thierry and Dormans. It didn't stop here, but the French launched a heavy attack against the point of the German salient at Ouilly pointing toward Epernay. At the same time French and Italian troops launched an attack southwest of Rheims.

The spectacular development of the day was, of course, putting the Germans back across the River Marne. It was evident early in the day that the Germans knew what was to happen, for the afternoon communiqué stated they were being withdrawn south of the Marne. They did not withdraw without bitter fighting.

Yesterday morning the Germans were in small numbers in the hook of the river near Jaulgonne, and then on to Ouilly. Thousands of Germans were holding the positions taken last Monday and Tuesday. The Dormans line was eight kilometers south of the Marne. The Americans and French, fighting together from Château-Thierry east to south of Dormans, preceded the attack with short but intense artillery work, putting down a barrage along the river bank, to prevent the Germans retreating without paying a heavy price for having ventured south of the war-famed stream.

The advance proceeded well from the start. By 4 o'clock the Germans had been cleared out as far east as six kilometers west of Dormans. South of Dormans the enemy, with his retreat cut off, made a determined but vain stand.

News of Success Flashed to Armies.

By 6 o'clock detachments of Americans and French reached the river bank in one place, and soon after a message was flashed to all the armies that the Germans had been put back across the Marne.

The German artillery gave the men very poor support, and the chief fighting on their part was done with machine guns. The reason of the lack of German artillery work is explained in a report of American aviators that the Germans were busy all yesterday afternoon drawing back their guns from the heights north of the river.

While we were pushing north from Château-Thierry to Dormans the French, with the Americans on their left, attacked the region of Ouilly, gaining that place and pushing the enemy back on Chatillon, north of the river. Here the line bends northward, and this morning it is reported that important gains, in some places of six kilometers, have been made all the way up to Rheims.

The Americans last night fought after midnight northwest of Château-Thierry, pushing northeastward. One of our lines runs around the side of Hill 204, which commands Château-Thierry. The Germans have paid a terrific price to hold this hill the last five weeks.

Americans Have 7,500 Prisoners.

Early this morning prisoners were being brought in large detachments to the rear. The total of 17,000 prisoners announced yesterday morning will be swelled by yesterday's and last night's good work. The prisoners taken by the Americans alone in the last week reach more than 7,500.

Many Machine Guns Taken.

A large number of machine guns fell into our hands south of the Marne.

It will be recalled that the Germans crossed the Marne between Fossoy and Jaulgonne last Monday at the start of the Crown Prince's ill-fated drive, but the Americans drove them back before nightfall, inflicting losses of 20,000.

It was after the enemy had driven in a way by superior numbers against the French troops that the Americans were put in between south of Jaulgonne and south of Dormans. They had been itching ever since to get a show against the enemy, and they won the results already stated.

The wonderful thing about the sensational attack from the east against the German salient yesterday is that it took place without lessening the power of the drive against the salient from the west between Soissons and Château-Thierry.

Here we met violent counterattacks by German shock troops, but nevertheless made more progress and captured more prisoners. The Americans have established themselves on the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, about ten kilometers south of Soissons, and kept their hold on the heights overlooking the city.

We made advances east of Mau-

Continued on Page Two.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

Paris, July 21.

Night Report—The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front. Between the Marne and the Aisne, north of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed; fighting in the region north of Villemontoire, and on the south we have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq.

South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne, and the French units who crossed the river between Fossoy and Charteves, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont-St. Père.

Château-Thierry is widely freed to the north.

Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting was extremely violent. Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphraise and Bouilly, and made gains in the Ardre Valley, Courton Wood, and Bois du Roi. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners.

Day Report, (Summarized, no text received.)—French troops entered Château-Thierry this morning.

Violent combats continue north and south of the Ourcq, and between the Marne and Rheims. In spite of violent resistance by the enemy, the French have continued to advance.

German

Berlin, July 21

Night Report—Fresh fighting developed this evening between the Aisne and the Ourcq. On the front between the Aisne and the Marne French attacks have been unsuccessful.

Day Report—A violent artillery duel on the Ancre was followed between Beaumont and Hamel by British infantry attacks, which we repulsed.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy yesterday sought by the employment of new divisions to bring about a decision in the battle. The enemy was repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The French subject peoples, Algerans, Tunisians, Moroccans, and Senegalese, were in the thick of the fighting, and bore the main burden of the struggle. Senegalese battalions, which were distributed among the French divisions as battering rams, stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen.

Americans, including black Americans; Englishmen and Italians, fought between the French. After two heavy days of fighting the attacking strength of our troops again made itself fully felt. They had accustomed themselves to the enemy methods of attack, made without artillery preparation and based upon the massed employment of tanks, which at first caused them surprise.

The fighting of yesterday ranks in achievements of leaders and troops and in its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield.

On the heights southwest of Soissons the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched after the strongest drumfire collapsed. Led by tanks, the enemy infantry rushed forward to the attack as many as seven times against the road from Soissons to Château-Thierry, north of the Ourcq.

Northwest of Château-Thierry our regiments, which during the last few weeks have over and over again been vainly attacked, yesterday also victoriously held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans.

The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses, and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northeast of Château-Thierry.

On the southern bank of the Marne, after four hours of artillery preparation and under cover of a heavy fire, and with numerous tanks, the enemy made combined attacks against positions which had been evacuated by us during the previous night, which attacks uselessly beat against empty positions. Our partially flanking fire, which was directed from the northern bank, inflicted losses on the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy brought up strong forces in an attack on the positions captured by us between the Marne and north of the Ardre. The English here came to the help of the French and Italians. As a result of our fire and counterthrusts they failed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

ALLIES ON ENEMY'S HEELS

Drive Ahead Four Miles After Germans Leave Chateau-Thierry.

RETREAT STILL GOES ON

French-American Forces Seize Highway Northward—Railway Under Our Guns.

PRESSURE ON EAST ALSO

Number of German Prisoners Grows—Signs of Demoralization in Army.

LONDON, July 21.—Château-Thierry has been evacuated by the German forces, and with their withdrawal from that pivot point on the Marne salient French and American forces have pushed across the Marne behind them, and, in co-operation with the troops at Vaux and to the northward, have swept them back more than four miles to the line of Bezu-St. Germain (directly north of Château-Thierry) and Mont St. Père, (on the Marne northwest of Mezy.) They hold the highway to Château-Thierry firmly.

Unofficial advices say the allied forces here have broken through the enemy's lines at this point. It is reported that the German retreat is continuing, under heavy pressure by the French and Americans.

Further north, also, nearly to Soissons, French and American troops have pressed forward, so that not only has the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway been reached at Hartennes and other points north of the Ourcq, but also the railway is under the allied guns, and there is evidence that Oulchy will soon be evacuated.

The entire front has been straightened out, so that the gain of the Allies along the whole front amounts to fully seven miles.

On the east side of the salient, between Rheims and the Marne, French and British troops have made progress by strong attacks. Bouilly and St. Eurphraise have been taken from the enemy.

The enemy was fighting very hard, bringing up fresh troops and delivering local attacks, but did not seem to be able to hold up the allied advance north of Château-Thierry, according to early advices from the front.

German traffic at Fère-en-Tardenois was being vigorously and continuously bombed by French airmen, and apparently the Germans had to do one of two things—clear the French off the railway west of Fère-en-Tardenois or bring back their troops from north of the Marne to flatten out the salient.

Further north the French had then reached the highroad from Soissons to Château-Thierry, near the village of Hartennes-et-Taux. The highroad and the railway from Soissons to Château-Thierry were even then well within range of the French guns along their whole length and were being subjected to artillery fire.

The same thing applied to the junction of this road with the only alternative line, which comes from Fismes and joins it at Nanteuil-Notre Dame. The latter place was within gun range. The supply situation of the enemy on the Marne was thus becoming more difficult every hour.

The gain in this region had brought the depth of the French advance over the twenty-seven-mile front between the two rivers up to six to eight and a half miles.

The Reuter correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, reported the Germans still retreating.

Referring to the fighting east of Château-Thierry along the Marne, the correspondent said that eight German divisions which had reached

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

the south bank of the river were able to cross the hills that overlooked the Marne, but none who lived to recross will forget the terrible days they spent south of the stream. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by French and American artillery observers. Inclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target for the allied artillery.

For food and munitions, he says, the Germans were dependent upon the transport service across the Marne bridges, which were not only constantly shelled but frequently bombarded by French and British airmen. They were unable to bring any artillery across, with the exception of mountain guns and light mine throwers. The casualties of some units amounted to 60 per cent.

According to the correspondent, the British participated in the battle yesterday for the first time. They entered the line between Rheims and the Marne in the region of the Ardre River, where Italian troops had been fighting heavily for several days. The British took their positions during the night, and attacked immediately and with complete success, advancing more than a mile.

On this front there was much fluctuation in the fighting yesterday. At one time the British took Marfaux, Cuitron, and Courton Wood. Some of these gains, however, were lost when the Germans made counterattacks.

In the Ardre Valley the British were today still holding some of their gains, including the woodline running along the western edge of the stream.

Further to the southwest the Germans hold the line along the Marne from Oeuilly to just east of Château-Thierry.

ENEMY IS PRESSED FROM ALL SIDES

British, French, and American Forces Engaged in the Thrust Against Him.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21. (Associated Press.)—After Château-Thierry fell early this morning the enemy began his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, Americans, and British all participating in the thrust.

Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the allied Commander in Chief.

The German position in the vicinity of Château-Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American thoops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it necessary for the enemy to withdraw.

On the main battlefield to the north the Germans have been pushed back over the Soissons-Château-Thierry road at several points beyond the Ourcq.

French troops carried the heights overlooking La Croix and Grisolles at the point of the bayonet.

In the abandoned positions south of the Marne the Franco-Americans made a rich haul of material, including 400 machine guns and 30 cannon, including 2 big guns.

The heaviest fighting today on the eastern side of the salient was in the hills and woods west of the Mountain of Rheims, where the enemy was fighting tooth and nail to maintain himself. The Germans were attacked fiercely in this region today by British troops, including a Highland division, who took from him Courton Wood, Rheims Wood, and the villages of Bouilly and St. Euphraise.

The Germans evidently mean to hold on, if possible, to their flanking positions in the Mountain of Rheims and on the plateau above Soissons.

In the course of the night reconnoisances were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city, and soon after dawn the allied reoccupation became an accomplished fact.

From heights overlooking the Marne the correspondent observed the scene of the battle throughout yesterday until after nightfall. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British, and Italian divisions, which, by vigorous counterattacks and manoeuvres had brought about a precipitate retreat of the German Crown Prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing to the northern bank.

These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance, as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire upon them. One group of American field batteries fired continuously for seventy-two hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the enemy across the stream. For long periods enemy troops were prevented by this fire from utilizing the pontoons for crossing the river.

In the meantime, allied troops, including French and Americans, continually harried the German infantry units which had tried for several days to ascend the Marne Valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday into the Valley of the Marne, where he occupied, but not for long, a narrow strip of ground.

Even when they reached the northern side of the river they had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies of ammunition and food were meagre, for the French and American guns poured projectiles over the crests into the ravines and along the road leading to the river.

The airmen carried out their task under extreme difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane, yet they flew and did wonderful work, reporting frequently to the allied commanders, who could thus train the artillery on places where the Germans were massing.

South of the river, under the combined pressure of French troops, advancing from the west, and the French-American forces, who followed the enemy across the Marne and are now pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day, and tonight the Allies were on a line marked by the villages of La Croix, Grisolles, and Epieds, which means an advance of five miles from the west and three miles from the south.

ABANDON CHATEAU-THIERRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

loy Wood and east of the villages of St. Remy, Blauzy, Neuilly, and Clignon, all the operations netting prisoners.

This, one of the greatest of all battles, is moving too fast and too furiously to check up the net situation all along the line and outline exactly what will be gained. Suffice it to say that we are the victors so far. Yesterday's fighting brought important gains on the entire front from Soissons to Rheims. In no place did the French and Americans and allied troops suffer reverses. It was a great day.

Foch is pinching the German salient from both sides and slamming in on the end. In a rough generality Foch has done what seemed the most simple thing, but which at the same time called for a master hand. The Germans were driving eastward toward Epernay and, held by the French and Americans, were about ready to throw great strength into the effort when Foch hit them from behind on the Soissons-Château-Thierry front.

The German Crown Prince hastily withdrew troops to meet that peril when Foch hit the point toward Epernay on the other side of the salient. With the pincers working both sides he hit again south of the Marne.

Whose next move it was the Germans promptly recognized by withdrawing from Château-Thierry. How far north will they go? is the question now. Perhaps the German high command does not know, perhaps General Foch does. And the glorious part of it all is that it is being done by the allied army the Germans openly stated was worn out.

They thought the Americans would not be ready until next Spring and at the end of last March decided to make drive after drive, getting Paris and ending the war this Fall. Their hordes were to take the French capital and force peace. They were going to do what they failed to do in 1914.

But let me relate a little scene I saw yesterday. Down the dusty road southward came a hundred German prisoners being escorted by Americans. As they passed, a cocky little Frenchman by the side of the road stepped close to the line and said, "Nach Paris, n'est ce pas?"

The German command know now that the French and English were not exhausted and that the Americans were ready before the appointed date.

A Great Week in World's History.

What a week this has been in the world's history! A week ago today, while the French were celebrating Bastile Day, the Germans, strong in hope because of two preceding drives, were making ready for another great effort. On Monday morning they launched an attack from Château-Thierry to north of Chalons on a 100-kilometer front. They crossed the Marne and moved a short distance toward their objectives.

Then, out of a clear sky, Thursday morning came Foch's blow from Soissons to Château-Thierry. On Thursday and Friday French and Americans fought ahead, and then today they hit Ludendorff a body blow south of the Marne.

The week started with a formidable German offensive. The week ends with a great allied offensive. What will the next week bring? Certainly all civilization should be grateful for what has happened to the Hun in the past one, but it is too early yet for much ringing of bells and too great rejoicing.

He has been outgeneraled and outfought this week, it is true, but he is far from beaten. He is a formidable enemy, and will try to come back.

Americans, French, English—all the Allies—now face the fury of the German high command, with its great military machine. That machine is big and powerful, but it is not the machine it used to be. The morale of the German Army is weakening from day to day. The size of the German Army is growing surely less day by day.

The morale of the allied armies is getting better every day, and because of America the size of the allied armies is growing day by day. The defeat of Germany is but a matter of time. How much time no one can say. America should rejoice, but America should not be overconfident. But for what France has to be thankful for America has a just right to be thankful for, too.

South of Soissons, where the bitterest fighting of the week took place, it was the Americans who had the good fortune to push the line furthest ahead. Northwest of Château-Thierry, the closest point to Paris, it fell to the Americans to push the Germans back. East of Château-Thierry the Americans drove the enemy back the same day he crossed the Marne. South of Dormans the Americans held the German advance and helped drive the foe back yesterday. North of Chalons, the grand objective of the Crown Prince, the Americans stood on the plains and the boche could not pass.

It was the lot of American soldiers to be at vital points, and they made good. It is not to be supposed that Americans were at those points through accident. Perhaps Foch felt that the ultimate, complete victory depended on what the American fighting man could do, and perhaps he thought it best to know now. It seems but fair for America to know and believe that after all, the greatest allied gain of this glorious week is the assurance that the American fighting man has no superior. What tens of thousands of them have done in the last week hundreds of thousands will do. The week has changed the nature of the war from an allied defensive to an allied offensive. For the first time in more than a year the Germans are on the defensive.

Will that remain the position? One can only wait and see. The Germans are yet strong, but the French and English are also strong. And then there are the Americans.

Fighting South of Soissons.

July 20.—The allied armies this morning launched strong new attacks against the German positions south of Soissons and south of Rheims. This is another surprise that General Foch has given the Germans, who were known to be planning today to launch counterattacks against the Americans and the French.

At noon the French had penetrated to positions near Soissons, and the Americans also held the heights close to the city. The Germans may be compelled to evacuate Soissons. Evidences are not lacking that the Germans are on the qui vive for a movement northward from Château-Thierry, should the allied armies pinch in much further from the directions of Soissons and Rheims. The American troops northwest of Château-Thierry today were conducting minor operations and keeping their end of the line swinging through the small arc necessary to the whole offensive movement.

While the Germans were preparing a counterattack, the French and American troops struck a blow along the line from Soissons to Belleau. Good advances were made south of Soissons, east of Vierzy, and east of Dammard. The troops attacking with the Americans on the left hit the point of the furthest German advance toward Epernay, obtaining satisfactory results and taking a considerable number of prisoners. Today's devopments place Foch's surprise offensive on a grander basis because it makes plain to the boche and to the world that the allied armies are not yet content with their gains, and intend to press onward.

The loss of Soissons, with its big supply railhead, would greatly complicate the German high command's problem of getting reinforcements and supplies to their forces north of Château-Thierry and along the Marne.

In a word, the situation is such that the Germans' tenure of the salient with its tip at Château-Thierry depends on how far Foch's troops can drive the points of their pincers inward from south of Soissons and Rheims.

Enemy Cautious with His Guns.

That the Germans are somewhat uncertain of the situation is shown by the fact that although their infantry reserves have been brought up in large numbers, prisoners from ten new divisions having been made in the last twenty-four hours, the artillery activity on their side has not been developed to the usually expected extent. This may mean that the Kaiser fears to push many guns too close to the line.

In the struggle south of Soissons, where the Americans have borne hard fighting, our men continue to distinguish themselves, and are keeping their progress at all points abreast of that of the seasoned allied fighters. They have left nothing to be desired of them. They continue to bring in prisoners in large numbers. These prisoners, especially the officers, continue to emphasize the point that Germany must have peace this year.

The Germans are making extraordinarily extensive use of bombing machines to harass our back areas at night. Several attempts last night were directed at our field hospitals. To take away all doubt about it, I cite that last night one German bomber dropped a big flare over an American hospital with many wounded lying in the yard, and then turned and dropped bombs by the aid of the light that the parachute flare made.

The battle is proceeding at this moment with the greatest intensity in the region south of Soissons. It is known that the German command still has fresh divisions that have not been in the fight.

REARGUARD SAVED GERMANS.

Fought to Death While Army Crossed the Marne Under a Smoke Screen.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 21.—The feature of today's news is the enemy's retreat from Château-Thierry, a virtual admission of inability to check Mangin's progress, which has already passed the main road running southward from Soissons.

I spent this afternoon on the heights above the Marne in the loop between Fossy and Mezy, where American soldiers broke the German attempt to cross the river on July 15.

Today, by a startling turn of fortune, it was allied infantry that was attacking on the north bank of the river, far to the left and the right hand. Of the enemy that effected the crossing none save dead or prisoners remained.

I visited an American battery firing steadily on the rear and right flank of the retreating enemy. As the young Captain in charge, a New Yorker with West Point training led me to a forward observation post overlooking the German positions on the opposite bank he gave an account of the battle that illustrates the rapid growth of the American army from novices in war to experienced soldiers.

A few weeks ago his division was moved into line after a brief training with a French unit, subsequent to its arrival in France in the late Spring.

Its first taste of war was to help check the German drive in the region of Château-Thierry. Tried by the fiery ordeal of the last week, it was now ready for anything, confident of its own ability to take the hardest of knocks and give them back with interest.

Fire as Bad as at Verdun.

"I hope you are not nervous," said the Captain, as we walked forward through the appalling stench of the action. "There are no live Fritzes around here any more, but his guns are still pretty busy. For us it is a nice, peaceful day compared to the hell they loosed on us Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The French interpreter with us said it was as bad as anything he had known at Verdun. Poor devil, they got him the second night."

His words were punctuated by the ceaseless roar of allied guns and the continual crash of German shells on the road a hundred yards to our right, but shellholes, literally every few yards, from the gaping crater of a big "coalboy" to the oval furrow that meant a gas "arrival," were evidence enough that there was no exaggeration in what he had said. The officer continued:

"Mind you don't trip over this telephone wire scattered everywhere—the bombardment has cut the system all to bits. That's one thing we'll fix differently in future. And there'll be more digging, too. We had some trenches and wire, as you can see, but you can never have too much protection, and no work's wasted that may save lives.

"This was our forward observation post most of the time"—as we reached the edge of the woods above the river—"but at the beginning we had another further down the slope in the first infantry position. One of our Lieutenants did fine work in connection with that. To maintain liaison he galloped back and forth all morning on horseback under terrific fire all the time. Eight horses were demolished in the process, but by a miracle the boy himself wasn't scratched till noon, when a bullet caught him in the shoulder, and even then his luck held, as he was close to a battery at the time, and we were able to get him out to a dressing station right away. It was a 'blighty one,' as the British call it, but not dangerous.

"His work was simply invaluable. It enabled us to smash two of the pontoon bridges the boche put across under cover of bombardment and darkness, and, as it grew light, a smoke screen on Monday morning."

South Bank Made Untenable.

I had been informed an hour earlier by a French officer that the enemy had effected his retreat in a similar way. The work of the allied guns and bombplanes had been so thorough that by Friday night only one bridge of any considerable size remained intact. The situation of the troops on the south bank was growing hourly more desperate, even without the menace of Mangin's advance on their right rear.

They had been utterly unable to bring any save light mountain guns and minenwefer across the Marne, and the transport of munitions, supplies and reinforcements had become next to impossible. Remnants of eight shock divisions fighting between St. Agnan and Montvoisin were starving and discouraged. When night fell on Friday the order for retreat was given. A fringe of troops was left in the firing line to cover the operation, with instructions to fight to the death. In all justice it must be admitted that they accepted the sacrifice gallantly.

The great part of the mass behind them managed to cross during the night, and when day broke and the Allies drove back the rear guard, which resisted with the fury of desperation, the remainder effected the passage hidden in a dense smokecloud which the Germans created over a wide area of the valley.

"The Germans made some progress uphill," went on the American Captain, "before we quite recovered from the effect of his bombardment, but a counterattack in the afternoon cleared the whole sector up to Mezy.

"Apart from the losses, one was half dazed by the continuous explosions. Then there's this filthy gas, of which we of the artillery got even more than the infantry. Of course, masks protect you, all right, but, just the same, one absorbs enough not to be very keen about food for a day or two. Not that it mattered much, as none of us had time to eat, anyway.

Our Batteries Heavily Shelled.

"Our men were simply splendid. They fired seventy-two consecutive hours without a stop, and, believe me, the boche had us well spotted—he's got our system of battery locations—and, besides, he thoroughly swept every scrap of cover everywhere. He had five batteries Monday morning devoting exclusive attention to us. It got so bad that finally we moved right out in the open, and managed to keep there somehow.

"It was worse still on Tuesday when we had taken up a new location. A boche observation plane came over spotting for our line of 'heavies.' That nearly ended our game for good. One crew was knocked out, and a couple of telephonists carried on with a slightly wounded Sergeant until a direct hit on the piece knocked them out. The next time I'll have extra positions prepared beforehand, and lots more dugouts.

"One of these shells landed on a shack just in front of three of us and knocked us head over heels. Somehow no one was killed, but believe me there'll be more protection against splinters in future. You can't take a chance like that every day and get away with it.

"And we've speeded up our rate of fire quite considerably. I didn't believe it possible to beat our best practice record, but we got at least three shots a minute faster for a good period, and were one or two better the whole time."

As I rejoined the automobile, that had been sheltered in a ruined farmyard a short distance away, the Captain remarked:

"You'd better drive quickly. Fritz has been shelling this road a good deal and might easily take a pot at you."

I got one more unnecessary reminder that the American Army had come to know what it was talking about in this war business. As the speeding car passed a crossroad a few hundred yards from the farm a big shell landed on the spot with an enormous thud just a bare second too late.

GERMAN INITIATIVE PARALYZED

Soundness of Foch's Strategy Quickly Shown by Results.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 21.—The advance of the two armies on the left of the French line continues steadily, and Château-Thierry has been re-occupied by the Americans.

The Germans are making their greatest efforts on their extreme right against General Mangin's army, and on the left centre, southwest of Rheims, where an attack by British divisions near Marfaux met with a stubborn resistance.

Within six days of its commencement the German offensive is broken completely. The allied—chiefly French—counteroffensive has been opened with a brilliant success, and by way of admitting the strategical soundness and tactical gravity of this transfer of initiative the Germans have withdrawn from the south bank of the Marne.

The fifth chapter of the book of Germany's last effort is thus closed. The first chapter was that of the March attack from the Hindenburg line on both sides of St. Quentin toward Amiens and the coast. The short, sharp sequel in Flanders followed. Then there came the overwhelming success of the Chemin des Dames and its exploitation up to the Marne and to the forest of Villers Cotterets.

After the success of the first and third attack the tide slowly turns. The fourth chapter, which was properly a sequel to the third, covers a short week. The attack toward Compeigne was indeed arrested on the third day, June 11. It was succeeded by a series of increasingly powerful local operations conducted by the French, with American assistance, in the course of which nearly 10,000 prisoners were taken.

Equal to March 21 Drive.

The fifth attempt, that of last Monday, equaled in its proportions that of March 21. About fifty divisions, largely composed of picked storm troops, put new tactics into action over two large sectors, east and west of Rheims. In the former the attempt was mastered on the first and broken on the second day by the skill of General Gouraud and the superb energy of the Army of Champagne.

The other half of the immediate design, which was to take the French stronghold called the Mountain of Rheims by envelopment, was met with great bravery and gathering effect by the armies of Generals Degottes and Berthelot, the former on the Marne, the latter on the hills outlying from the west side of the Mountain of Rheims. They had to meet a much superior force of about twenty-five divisions. With eight of these von Boehm effected the crossing of the Marne between Château-Thierry and Dormans, whence he began the risky attempt to reach Epernay by the river valley.

Foch's Careful Strategy.

General Foch allowed him to commit himself to this adventure, local French troops being enough to prevent him from extending it southward. Then he unveiled a manoeuvre of the same character as, but much larger than, the counterattack on the Courcelles Plateau, which practically ended the push toward Compiègne.

At dawn on Thursday Mangin and de Goutte suddenly struck out at what had in effect become the flank of von Boehm's army. They scored as complete a surprise as the new tactics have ever yielded to the enemy, perhaps the most complete in the whole war.

In three days they have taken 20,000 prisoners—that is to say, the equivalent of the combatants of two whole divisions—with 400 cannon and an immense quantity of lesser materials. They have recovered the greater part of the territory between the Villers-Cotterets Forest and the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway, and they immediately threaten this important line of German communications, with its bridgeheads.

Thus in three days the character of the battle has undergone a deep transformation by a single stroke. The allied Generalissimo has seized the initiative of the whole situation, and has driven the boche back everywhere to the defensive.

German Reserves Fail.

The first symptom of the change was that von Boehm had to draw seven divisions from the remaining reserves of the offensive and throw them forward from the Soissons-Château-Thierry road to stem the flood of Franco-American triumph. As we see, it was retarded, but not stopped, still less set back.

A more heroic step was necessary, and the withdrawal from the south bank of the Marne was decided upon. It was executed during Friday night and the early hours of Saturday morning.

The French outposts between Blesmes and Oeuilly were not caught napping. They and their comrades of the French, British, and American air forces, as well as the French, Italian, and British forces that have so well held the enemy on the east side, have all their share in the honors of the general change of fortune.

The airmen in particular have, as a German officer put it, made a perfect hell of the Marne crossings during the last few days and nights, repeatedly breaking pontoons and so playing havoc with the convoys that the enemy regiments on the south bank have often gone short of food.

The arrival of munitions also was interrupted, a thing that would have been fatal but for the fact that the German artillery on the heights of the north bank of the river was able to cover only the narrow band of ground occupied on the south side. No attempt had been made to carry over anything heavier than mountain guns, which went on muleback, and mine throwers, which seemed not to work satisfactorily.

Heavy Loss in Retreat.

The retreat began under the cover of darkness, aided by smoke clouds, which presently increased in extent and density. There can hardly be a simpler, and I doubt if there has been a more effective invention during the war than the smoke shell and kindred means of throwing up rapidly a vast aerial camouflage. It need hardly be added that the enemy has no monopoly of its use.

Strong rearguards protected the withdrawal against French attacks down the hillsides overlooking most of the bridges. The greater part of these detachments, whose courage was very marked, were slain, and the losses on and beyond the crossing from the French artillery fire were exceedingly high.

The German Grand Staff under Ludendorff—Hindenburg, by the way, seems to have disappeared, at least temporarily—preserves one of the lesser military virtues. When in danger, it does not temporize, but boldly cuts its losses.

Following von Kluck's Example.

There are many differences between the first and second battles of the Marne, but there are several striking likenesses, and this is one of them. The essential manoeuvre in both was an allied flank attack on the Ourcq. The result in both cases was a rapid retreat across the Marne. Von Boehm has followed the example of von Kluck in the speed with which the odious decision was carried out. The parallel may go no further.

There may be commencing, as I write, a new German adventure on the British or some other part of the French front, but this retreat will have consequences beyond what we can at present see. It is too near the Austrian defeat on the Piave for that parallel also to pass unobserved. It is one of the hardest blows the Allies have yet got in at Prussian military prestige.

The Marne is more than a river, as Verdun is more than a fortress. These names are symbols, and the one will ring as the other did in the middle of the war, like a death knell, across the lands where the fear of Berlin was once accounted the beginning of wisdom.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes
TWENTY CENTS
The Biggest Value in Cigarettes on Earth

ALLIES WIDEN WEDGE WITH REINFORCEMENTS

Indian Scouts Who Were with Pershing in Mexico Distinguish Themselves.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 21, (Associated Press.)—Château-Thierry was evacuated during the night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans.

Almost simultaneously the French and Americans moved forward the southern part of their line, extending north and west from Château-Thierry, until a correction of the entire line from Soissons and southward of that point had been effected—an even advance of something more than seven miles.

The armies of the Crown Prince were retreating tonight, while the allied forces of General Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank.

It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will be only at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 21, (Associated Press.)—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Château-Thierry. Driving the spearhead toward the northeast, they have already advanced five kilometers (3 1-10 miles) at various places.

The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77s. Previous to the breaking of the German lines the Allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as the allied reinforcements arrived. The German losses were terrible.

An attack from Château-Thierry to Rheims began on Saturday. American forces captured Hill 193, north of Vaux, and advanced more than two kilometers. At last accounts they were holding their own against German resistance.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few places.

The district south of the Marne and east of Château-Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up regiments were left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

All Saturday night the Allies hammered away at the widening wedge between the Germans and Paris as the enemy withdrew north of the Marne. Americans continued to take prisoners and guns. Allied reinforcements poured in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans might attempt.

The heavy artillery of the Allies continued today the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico played a prominent part in the scout work in the river region.

Germany has already paid a terrible price in the fighting that is going on between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The advancing allied forces have passed great piles of dead and many wounded. These sufferers are cared for expeditiously and well and the allied forces are displaying a fine spirit of co-operation.

Among the prisoners captured were a German Colonel and his staff. They had taken refuge in a quarry and refused to obey a summons to come out. After efforts to induce them to surrender appeared to be wasted, hand grenades were dropped down a chimney leading into the quarry. Those unhurt, including the Colonel, quickly emerged.

In the long lines of prisoners along the roads there were many expressing bewilderment. But here and there some of them smile when they happily respond to the query, "Going to Paris?"

Prisoners from Seven Divisions.

The number of prisoners taken is increasing, and from these men it is ascertained that the demoralization of the German Army is greater than was suspected. Those taken by one American unit alone represent seven divisions. One lot of fifty-six captives contained men belonging to five different divisions. This fact and the stories of the prisoners indicate that the Germans have lost much in organization.

Until late today there was little effort to bring pressure to bear against other parts of the enemy line.

Both French and American officers appeared to be more than pleased with the successes already attained. Full credit was given the plan of General Foch, which already had netted magnificent results and promised to convert the ambitious plans of the Germans into a fiasco.

PERSHING REPORTS STEADY PROGRESS

560 Guns and 17,000 Prisoners Taken Up to an Early Hour on Saturday.

"WE ARE STILL ADVANCING"

Communique Records Retreat of the Germans Across the Marne Under Allied Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Genera Pershing notified the War Department tonight that we had taken 17,000 prisoners, "actually counted," and 560 guns, up to 1 o'clock yesterday morning and that the Germans had retreated across the Marne. His communiqué follows:

[It will be seen that General Pershing is quoting reports, and his reference to the prisoners and guns taken up to 1 A. M., Saturday, obviously means the total taken by all the Allies, not by the Americans alone. The figures practically agree with those of the press reports on Saturday.]

"Headquarters,
"American Expeditionary Forces,
"July 20, 1918.

"Substitute Section B—It was reported at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19th: 'Aviation reported dense clouds of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. Large assembly of troops in the region southeast of Ville-en-Tardenois are reported by aviation. This may be for a counterattack on the centre of allied attack of yesterday.

"'German counterattacks were very strong today, especially from Aisne to Chaudun, where they seem to have reached the middle of plateau west of Ploisy, and to have taken Chaudun. Further south we progressed to Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front. On the Marne-Rheims front the enemy appears on the defensive and we advanced slightly in places.'

"It was reported at 1 o'clock July on the evening of July 19: 'Advance continues. Counterattacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles, and are near (west of) Ville Montoire, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier Huleu, and have taken Rozet St. Albin and Maubry. In the Rozet St. Albin region the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made.'

"Is was reported at 1 o'clock July 20: 'We have taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montaigne de Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Villemontoire is held by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny. Rozet St. Albin is ours. Maubry is ours. Above we are west of Plessier Huleu. We are making good progress during the night.'

"Reported at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of July 20, from French General Headquarters: 'Germans have retreated across the Marne River. There are no Germans on the south side. French are attacking more or less everywhere. Attacking on the west, but the morning reports have not come in so far.'"

PERSHING REPORTS ADVANCE.

Many Additional Prisoners Taken by American Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Breaking down the resistance of the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne, American troops have continued their advance and taken many additional prisoners, says General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday received today by the War Department.

The communiqué follows:

"Section A—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance, taking many additional prisoners.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

APACHES WITH PERSHING.

Scouts He Used on Marne Sons of Men He Fought in '86.

The Indian scouts who were mentione in yesterday's dispatches from the fro as having done good work in the batt of the Marne are Apaches and descend ants of Indians who gave General Pe shing his first taste of war back in 188 Pershing, a Second Lieutenant just ou of the Point, was assigned in that yea to the Sixth Cavalry and ordered join his command in the campaig against Indians in the Southwest.

The famous Geronimo was on the wa path, and in the months of guerill fighting that was necessary before th doughty old chieftain was vanquishe Lieutenant Pershing gained an appreciation of the Indian's fighting prowes that caused him in 1916 to ask th Apaches be sent to his headquarters Mexico to act as guides and scouts. Th first detachment of twenty scouts wa raised by Captain Hazard, in comman of Fort Apache in northern Arizona General Funston, then at Fort Sa Houston, giving each volunteer a heart hand-shake when the contingent pulle out for Mexico.

Under Pershing in Mexico the India scouts did valiant work, knowing th ground over which they guided th American forces as well as the nativ Mexican peons themselves. While th Apaches failed to have an opportunit to engage in anything bordering o fighting in Mexico, they made a grea record for their ability as "stickers," going long distances without food o water.

Up to yesterday the Indians had figured only once in the cables from th front. About a month ago it was cable over that a captured German officer ha told how the Germans feared the arriva of these "barbarians." He was quote as saying that before the war the Germans had found a favorite brand o reading in tales of Indian atrocities an massacres, and, apparently with thes in mind, the German Michel was ente taining uncomfortable visions of toma hawks and scalping knives.

METEREN THRUST SURPRISED ENEMY

Germans Thought Artillery Preparation Was Only Usual Heavy Shelling.

THEIR UNITS DEMORALIZED

Far Below Normal Strength, but Fresh Troops to Fill Gaps Were Not Given.

SORRY LOT OF PRISONERS

Remnant of Prussian Division Refuses to Believe We Have a Million Men Abroad.

By **PHILIP GIBBS.**

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 21.—My first account of the capture of Meteren · Scots and South Africans underestimate the number of prisoners. When I wrote, only sixty or so had been brought down under escort, but later in the day more than 200 others were collected from cellars and dugouts in and about the ruins of the village and added to the bag. Meanwhile Australians to the south brought their number to about 100.

They were an extremely mixed crew, as I saw for myself, some of them big fellows of six feet two or three, with heavy, hulking figures, and one or two at least looked monstrously tall beside the British soldiers who were their guards. Their big shrapnel helmets added to their height and gave them the mediaeval look which strikes one anew every time one sees a batch of these men. But the others were thin, weedy, undersized lads with gaunt cheekbones, deep eyesockets, and sallow skins, so that they seemed under their steel helmets, which came down to their shoulders, like human caricatures of snuffed candles.

It is a marvel that so many looked so well and strong, for these Prussians of the 81st Reserve Division have been living hellishly since the middle of June, when they were put into the line at Meteren. It is a line without trenches, made up of shell pits, into which they had to crawl at night, digging themselves deeper into these holes and burrowing for cover from the British fire. When it rained they sat and slept in water and mud.

Exposed to Heavy Fire.

The village of Meteren gave them no comfort as shelter, because the British guns pounded it to ruin above the cellars, and, having laid it low except for the stump of the old red brick church tower, which still stands, pierced great craters in the brick-strewn ground, so that it was better to be out of the cellars than in them. They made their line of defense on the outskirts of the village, hiding their dwelling places in shell pits behind hedges and in tall grass and flowering weeds.

Miserably they tried to organize some trench system which would make life more tolerable, and they did actually dig a few bits of trench and make some dugouts and machine gun emplacements on the north of the village behind one of the hedges, but they had not gone far with this work when the Scots and South Africans made it useless.

Probably they could not get on with it because of the weakness of their companies. Influenza crept from shell hole to shell hole and caught hold of these poor wretches. The incessant British gunfire, smashing into Meteren and bursting among their burrows, caused them many casualties and apparently sufficient new drafts to fill the gaps did not arrive. They became so weak that it is said companies were down to thirty men and battalions to 120.

Surprised by Attack.

So this remnant of the 81st Reserve Division of Prussians sat wretchedly under steel helmets when the British guns strafed them at any hour of day and night, put on gas masks when we soaked their ground with poison fumes, and knew what it meant to live in a hell on earth.

All that normal kind of experience came to them on Friday morning, so they thought it was just the same old thing. They put on gas masks when clouds of smoke rolled toward them, and crouched low and listened to the crash of big shells and the scream of them. For a month this had been the daily routine, and although they seemed to guess that one day they would be attacked, there was no reason why it should happen that day.

In that way they were surprised, and many of them knew nothing of the attack until they found Scottish soldiers behind them. Many of them surrendered meekly. The only trouble to the Scots came from a number of machine guns hidden behind a hedge on the north of Meteren, and they were held up there and suffered there most of the casualties of the day, which elsewhere had been very light.

The Camerons and Royal Scots and South Africans, encircling the village, attained their objectives rapidly, and on the southeast of Meteren went beyond them. There has been no counterattack, nor is it easy to make one, in view of the low spirit of this Prussian division. A large number of machine guns was captured, as there were seven behind one hedge and something like one to every twenty yards elsewhere.

There were six officers taken with the men, and one of them complained bitterly that a daylight attack was not playing the game, and said in bad French:

"Les ecossais beaucoup furiex."

One of the South Africans met a man whom he had known well on the veldt, and one of the German prisoners has an uncle fighting in the British Army.

They seem to have but little knowledge of what is happening on other fronts and utterly refuse to believe that there are a million American soldiers in France, though, as one of the British officers says, they are beginning to sit up and take notice of that new menace.

Apart from the capture of Meteren, which was a useful little gain to the British, the most interesting thing in this action seems to me to be the proof obtained that the division holding the place had been allowed to fall so far below strength and that no adequate drafts had come to it.

If that becomes a general necessity among German divisions, even among a number of them, the doom of the German Army is certain, for if the boches cannot replace their losses nothing can save them. It is too soon to expect that generally. Germany has still large numbers of men in her depots, but we know that they are not enough to replace the present rate of loss.

The four years' drain on Germany's man power is beginning to tell at last. Though in the actual field she has still great armies, the British have a healthy contempt for divisions which have been left long in the line against them.

Australians especially in certain parts of the line treat them with rough disdain. The other day they were asked to make a small attack at a certain hour to bring back some prisoners. Two hours before that time, impatient of waiting for the barrage, they were seen strolling out beyond their line with slouch hats on, rounding up Germans in shell holes and "winkling" them out.

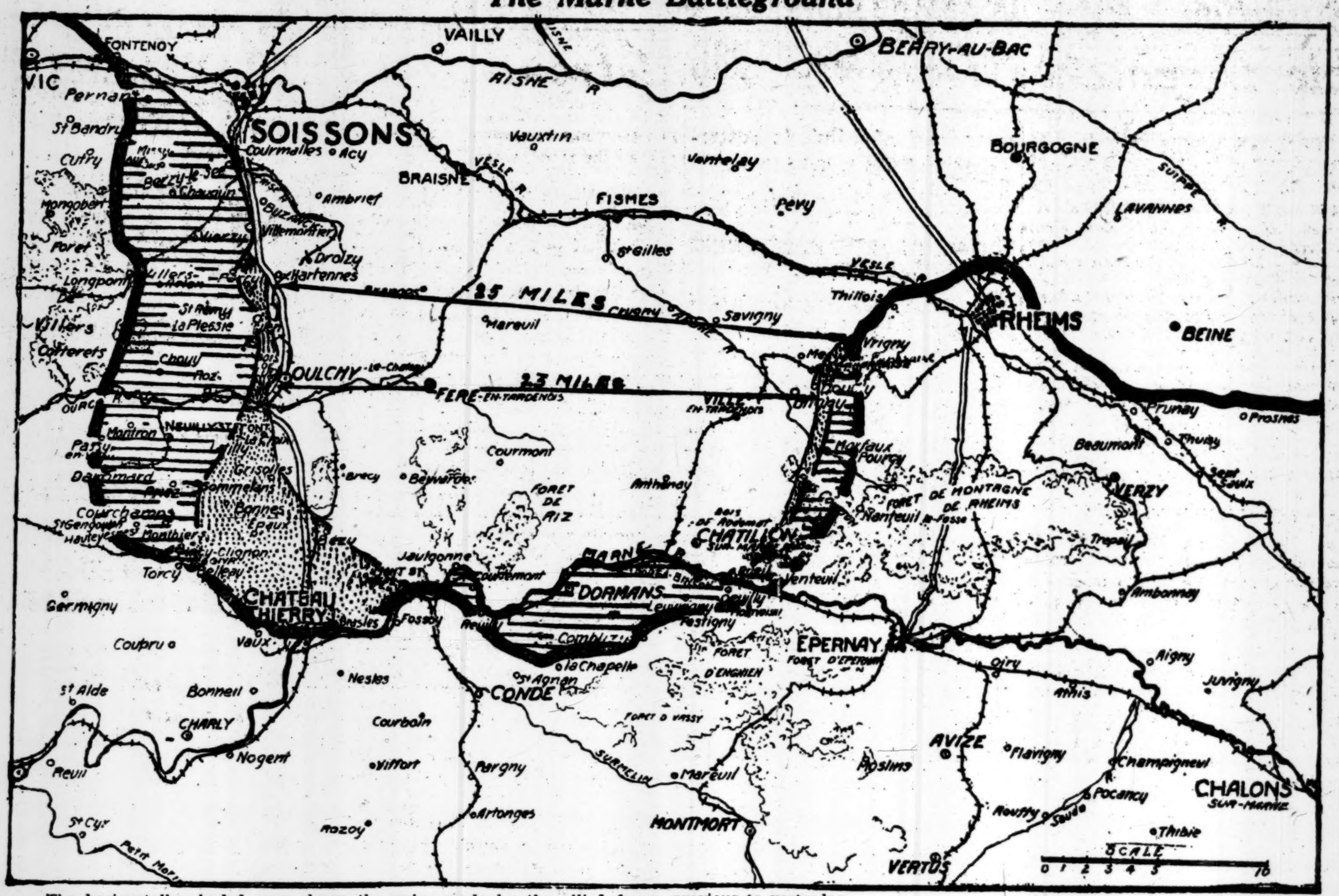
Scots' Brave Showing.

As for Scottish troops, I agreed with an officer yesterday who said, as we passed some companies of those who took Meteren:

"If I were a German soldier I should hate to have those boys in front of me."

They looked most gallant as they came swinging along behind their pipers. They had left open their tunics, and their shirtsleeves were rolled up, showing brown arms, and their chests were bare. They were mostly young recruits from Scotland, with a boyish look, but hard and bronzed, and with a fine swagger in their kilts as they marched to the music of pipes, so that one's heart thumped at sight of them. Some German Generals would give their souls to get such recruits as those.

The Marne Battleground



The horizontally shaded raea shows the gains made by the allied forces previous to yesterday.
The dotted portion marks the approximate area recaptured by the Allies during yesterday, as reported by the official French bulletin. Unofficial advices early this morning showed that there had been further advances north of the Ourcq and the Château-Thierry-Soissons highways had been reached at several points besides Hartennes.

SOISSONS AT ALLIES' MERCY.

French Expert Tells Why They Refrain from Entering the City.

PARIS, July 21.—The reason that French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Major de Civireux, military critic of Le Matin.

There have been apparently authentic reports since Thursday that Soissons had been taken. The military expert says that the chief interest at the present moment is with the troops advancing along the Oureq, east of Neuilly-St. Front toward Oulchy-le Château and Fère-en-Tardenois. He writes:

"The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway stations under our artillery fire from their heights to the east is sufficient and it is the wisest policy, as an exaggerated movement eastward along the Aisne would expose our left to a flank attack like that with which the German Crown Prince is struggling."

CHATEAU-THIERRY A PIVOT.

Germans Lost No Time in Getting Out Ahead of Allies.

PARIS, July 21.—With Château-Thierry falls one of the pivots of the German front between the Aisne and the Marne, says Liberté in commenting upon the new official statement. The other pivot is Soissons, where the Germans are no longer secure.

French troops entered Chateau-Thierry this morning on the heels of General de Mitry's patrols, which had penetrated the town during the night. The departure of the Germans resembled a flight. They withdrew along the road toward Fere-en-Tardenois. The withdrawal is extending along the road from Chateau-Thierry to Soissons by the way of Oulchy-le-Château, which seems to be evacuated.

The smoke screen with which the Germans attempted to conceal their retreat across the Marne, which began on Friday, did not deceive the French. A terrific bombardment of shells and a rain of machine gun bullets was concentrated upon the retiring Germans, who lost half of their effectives, according to a dispatch from the Havas correspondent on the Marne front.

AMERICANS SING AS THEY WADE RIVERS

Drop Tunics, Roll Up Sleeves, and Fight Like Bulldogs, French Officers Say.

PARIS, July 21.—Wishing to honor the American forces on the Aisne-Marne front, General Mangin placed a renowned French infantry division between two American divisions when the attack against the Germans began. The Americans proved themselves worthy of the honor given them. The fine conduct and high spirits of the Americans, who sang as they crossed marshes and rivers with water up to their shoulders, excited the admiration and enthusiasm of all.

"The finest thing of the combat was the dash of the Americans," writes Lieutenant Entraygues, special correspondent at the front for the Temps, in describing the opening of the great counteroffensive. "It was a fine thing to see those grand fellows, with their tunics thrown off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, wading the rivers with the water to their shoulders and throwing themselves on the boche like bulldogs."

"Any one who has seen such a sight," he goes on, "knows what the American army is good for henceforth and to the end of the war. At the sight of these men, magnificent in their youth, physical force, good temper, and dash, the Germans fled 'with every leg' or surrendered without awaiting the order to throw away their arms and take off their suspenders, which is the first thing a prisoner is told to do, in order that he may be compelled to keep his hands employed and out of mischief.

"The Germans hurried toward our lines, gripping their trousers, haggard, and mad with terror.

"Would that every mother in France who has lost a son in the war could have seen that epic sight. They would have seen themselves revenged, and it would have been some consolation to them in their sorrow.

PARIS, July 21, (Associated Press.)—A young poilu who was wounded July 18, early in the morning of the first day of the offensive begun by the American and French troops on the Aisne-Marne battlefront, came into Paris today. He belonged to a regiment which was in immediate contact with the American troops. He lost his left hand in the fighting, but such was his vitality that he was walking the streets proudly today. In conversation the soldier said:

"The fighting of the Americans was a revelation to us. They could hardly wait until the word was given to go over the top. They seemed impatient to get at the boches.

"When finally the word came they leaped over the trenches, some of them peeling off their coats, after running a few hundred meters in the great heat, and fighting in their shirtsleeves."

ALLIED SUCCESS AMAZES HOLLAND

Dutch Press Declares It Will Fill the Germans with Consternation.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The allied victory has created a deep impression throughout Holland.

The Telegraaf says that anything is possible; that the capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation. The Handelsblad says the double Franco-American success revives French courage and inspires the Americans, whose young army has proved that it is capable of vigorously tackling the Germans.

The greatest importance of the victory, according to the Nieuws van den Dag, is the scoring of a tactical and strategical success against the German commanders. Even if the Germans recover their advantageous position, the paper says, the fact remains that the spell of the German army commands is broken.

The Tijd emphasizes the great strategical advantages achieved by General Foch within a few hours.

QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

A Few Prisoners and Machine Guns Taken in Night Raids.

LONDON, Juy 21.—Field Marshal Haig, in a statement from the British front in France, says there is nothing of special interest to report.

Patrol engagements, in which the British captured prisoners and machine guns, were reported in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement reads:

> A few prisoners and machine guns were captured by us during the night in raids and patrol encounters southwest of La Bassée and in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.
>
> Beyond reciprocal artillery activity at different points, there is nothing further to report from the British front.

NEW BLOW BY FOCH MAY BE IMPENDING

Washington Thinks British May Drive In Another Spearhead on Rheims Side.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—With the German retreat from Château-Thierry and the Marne in full swing, officials here tonight were watching reports for indications that General Foch might launch new flank operations from the vicinity of Rheims to break up the withdrawal and inflict the maximum punishment on his beaten foe.

General March and Secretary Baker were at the War Department until late tonight and eager for every word that came over press wires regarding progress of the battle. Official reports were belated, and at a late hour it was impossible to say whether the enemy was going to get the majority of his armies away by sacrificing rear-guard units. The unofficial reports showed that a great stride forward had been made by the Franco-American forces on the Aisne-Marne front, increasing the danger in which the enemy stands of having a considerable force pocketed and captured.

Under any circumstances, it seems certain that the enemy has already suffered heavy losses in guns and other war material. His main lines of communication either have been broken or are under shellfire. The task of getting all the vast impedimenta of a great army to the rear seems greater than he can hope to accomplish without losses that will soon reach serious proportions.

Rear-guard actions depend for their success largely on holding the enemy back with artillery fire until the main body which is being protected has escaped. For that reason German losses in guns are almost certain to be heavy, as invariably many rear-guard batteries are unable to escape the advancing foe.

The salient in which the Germans appeared to stand tonight is still sufficiently broad at the base to furnish a way of escape if the communication lines they have built up since they invaded the region last May are so placed as to fall in the centre of the wedge. Their main rail connection is already useless to them, as the Franco-American forces stand along it at many points.

The appearance of British troops on the Rheims side of the salient might mean, officials said, that General Foch was preparing to drive in another spearhead from that side, as he was forcing ahead a Franco-American thrust on the northwestern line between Soissons and Château-Thierry whenever the opportunity offered. Should he strike also from Rheims it was regarded as probable that his object would be primarily to get behind any line that offers a possibility to the Germans of making a stand below the Aisne.

The enemy's defense on the north bank of the Marne promises to collapse if the Franco-American advance from Château-Thierry in the east continues with the success with which it was started. The German forces are between two fires, as its movement advances on their right flank, and the moment they fall back, increased pressure will be brought against them as the French cross the river in pursuit. The allied lines are steadily shortening as they press forward on all sides of the salient, giving them less front to hold and therefore more men to concentrate at selected points of attack.

The French advance toward Oulchy le Chateau, about midway between Soissons and Château-Thierry, seems to hold large possibilities. This spearhead thrust may throw the whole German retirement south of that point into confusion. If French and American guns are thrust forward far enough on this front to command the German communication lines the plight of the enemy divisions retiring from the Marne would be desperate.

German official statements continued to be the most convincing evidence of allied successes. They dared not report the progress the Allies were making, and confined themselves to declarations that attacks on them were being repulsed. That may be true regarding any particular sector and any particular moment, but Berlin was forced to add that further attacks at these points were in progress, which hardly serves to encourage the people at home very much.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Find out what *you* will save

When you equip your property with Globe Sprinklers you immediately secure a reduction in insurance premiums—enough invariably to pay for the equipment in a few years. And all the while you are protected against fire.

We would like to sit beside you and figure the exact saving in your case.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

314

Q. What is a "Custodianship"?
A. It comprises:
(1) Safe-keeping of securities.
(2) Management of property.
(3) Collection of income.

Under this service, the Columbia Trust Company takes a man's or woman's securities—issues a receipt for them—lists them in books of record and locks them in its vaults. The Company then collects the income the day it is due and credits the amounts to the client's checking account or remits as directed.

A Columbia Trust Company Custodianship is explained more in detail in booklet "What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know." We will gladly send you a copy on request.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

War Time Economy

bids you take advantage of this opportunity to save money on Weber and Heilbroner clothes, from their regular stock—Fashionably modelled from desirable, durable all-wool fabrics—tailored to the high standard consistently maintained by this house

At Semi-Annual Reductions
Now in Effect

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

Hindenburg Leading His Regiment.

This exceptional photograph is shown in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. In the same issue are pictures of the Crown Prince decorating his troops, and also the Kaiser conversing with the King of Saxony. These are the most recent photographs of the German leaders received here. At all news stands, 10c. a copy; $5.00 a year.—Advt.

money ideas

Every issue of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, contains at least 200 distinct ideas, large and small.

In the course of a year this would be 2,400.

In the seventeen years of SYSTEM'S existence (allowing for earlier issues being smaller than those of today) there have been secured and reported not less than 30,000 money ideas.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches business men, the best-paying part of magazine circulations

Intensive—or Expensive Advertising

THERE is a very great difference. One is a matter of force, the other may be only noise.

One requires brains, the other nothing but money.

At Federal there is a realization that these are *intensive* times—that advertising is at the beginning of an era when manufacturing, advertising and selling must be so co-ordinated that waste will be practically eliminated.

Federal is now putting many advanced ideas of advertising into execution, with most gratifying results to Federal clients. If you would like to know how new ideas can be applied to your business,

"Put it up to men who know your market—"

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
6 East Thirty-ninth Street New York
30 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Consultation without charge or obligation

Kolynos Must Discontinue Sending Out Samples

Hundreds of thousands have become constant users of Kolynos Dental Cream from the initial use of sample tubes. But the Government must now conserve materials and it has asked us not to send out these sample tubes. We instantly complied.

We have, however, devised the following method through which those who are not already users of Kolynos may become acquainted with its quality at our expense, even as was formerly possible through sample tubes.

Buy a tube of Kolynos at any druggist, or wherever it is sold. Use Kolynos exclusively for one week. If you are then not entirely convinced that you have found the perfect Dentifrice, which cleanses the teeth and refreshes and purifies the mouth and throat as never before, we will cheerfully refund the full price paid upon return of the partially used tube.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A.

Clark Estates

Dwellings
For Rent

We maintain our properties in excellent condition and take good care of our tenants. Rentals have not been advanced.

W. BEACH DAY, Agent
149 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Cort. 7430.

At 14 West 40th Street
and
177 Broadway

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Sell
Fine Luggage
made as they have
made it for nearly
80 years

WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using just a few drops of the miracle-worker of cookery—

A1 SAUCE

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American. British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Soldiers use Foot-Ease

YOU CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL TEETH

If your teeth are not immaculately white, with a glowing lustre that compels the admiration of all who see them, it may be because you are using the wrong dentifrice.

You never saw two handsome rows of teeth in your life that were not embedded in healthy gums, so when you buy a tooth paste buy one that besides thoroughly cleaning the teeth will also help to make soft, spongy gums firm and sturdy and keep them in that condition.

Senreco—considered by many users who have firm, healthy gums as well as teeth radiantly clean and white, to be the best tooth paste in the world at any price, is now being sold in nearly every drug and department store in New York for 25c.

Think of it! A big two-ounce tube of Senreco tooth paste, the dentifrice that has such a sensational sale in the Middle West, the paste that thousands of the country's best dentists use and prescribe.

People who use delightful, refreshing Senreco morning and night should never have any filmy coating on their teeth, should never worry about the ravishing germs of Pyorrhea; should never lose any sleep over acidity of the mouth, and should never think of giving up Senreco for any other tooth paste.

Try Senreco if your teeth are not attractive, white and radiant. The results in three days will astonish you and you'll wonder why you paid high prices for ordinary tooth paste when a big tube of Senreco costs so little.

Senreco
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

Cuticura Soap Ideal for the Complexion

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

Famous Stone Bridge at Chateau-Thierry. *A photograph of the stone bridge which was blown up by the Americans while the Germans were crossing during the last drive is presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. Also many unusual pictures of the fighting scenes on the western front. At all news stands, 10c a copy; $5.00 a year.—Advt.*

FOCH'S GUN BOOTY RECORD FOR ALLIES

Crown Prince's Big Loss of Weapons Shows He was Surprised by Counterdrive.

NO TIME TO REORGANIZE

This, Says Gen. Maurice, Explains Why the Enemy Has Counterattacked So Feebly.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The most striking features of the news which has come in during the last twenty-four hours are the large number of guns captured and the retreat of the Germans over the Marne.

If my memory serves me, 400 guns is the largest number taken by the Allies in any one offensive. The next highest total was over 257 at Arras in April, 1917, while we and the French together at Arras and in the Champagne took 430 in that month.

When we remember the months of preparation expended upon those two attacks and the very large forces employed, we get some sort of standard by which to judge of the extent of the success of Foch's surprise blow.

There can be no surer sign that our allies were prepared for the Crown Prince's attack and that he was unprepared for theirs than that they lost no guns while he lost 400, for both we and the Germans have long accepted the fact that, in the face of the tremendous artillery bombardment which heralds a modern battle, some loss of ground is inevitable.

Therefore, when it is known that the enemy is preparing an attack, forward trenches are held lightly by outposts which fall back before his onset to battle positions in the rear and guns are withdrawn behind these.

The Germans adopted some such system during the Paschendaele battles of last year, and after the first attack we consequently captured few guns.

Foch adopted this system to meet the Crown Prince's attack, for which he was fully prepared, and he has lost no guns at all, while the Crown Prince, having neglected the possibility of an assault upon his right flank, had not withdrawn his guns from their forward positions, and he has paid for that neglect by the loss of great numbers.

As another and final proof of the completeness of the surprise, we now learn that the enemy were actually in process of reorganizing their forces on the front which Mangin attacked when the blow fell, and this probably accounts for the fact that they have not been successful in organizing counterattacks to save the vital railway lines through Soissons.

Retirement Expected.

That the Germans would be forced to withdraw over the Marne had been regarded as a very probable contingency ever since the news came in that the French were firmly established on the heights to the south of the river and could shell them at will.

The claim that the withdrawal was made without attracting the notice of their enemies was probably true, for there is nothing new in such an occurrence.

We wtihdrew unobserved by the Germans from a very awkward situation at the close of the second battle of Ypres and again last year, after the German counterattack of Cambrai. The Germans played the same game very efectively against us when they fell back to the Hindenburg line at the beginning of 1917.

The classic example in this war of successful retirement in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty is the evacuation of the Dardanelles.

No soldier before the war would have thought it possible to retire unobserved and without molestation from the enemy in an intrenched position a couple of hundred yards away, but the fact is that at night the only indication of the enemy's presence is an occasional rifle shot, a burst of machine gun fire.

These retirements by night require very careful staff work, but all staffs have now had experience of what is needed, and, provided adequate arrangements are made, there is no great difficulty in carrying such an operation through.

On the western battlefront between the Aisne and the Marne the Allies continue to make most satisfactory progress. The Germans have been driven back from the ground which they had won between Vierzy and Chouy, and the front now runs almost due north and south from the outskirts of Soissons to Château-Thierry.

This advance, combined with the retirement of the Germans across the Marne, left the enemy in a very awkward salient at Château-Thierry, and it is not surprising to learn that the French have entered the town. It would be absurd to regard the German retreat across the Marne as a disaster, for, as I have said, lights and a few picked men with some machine guns can keep up the illusion that the trenches opposite are fully manned and quite sufficient resistance can be put up to prevent an investigation by patrols until it comes to their turn to fall back.

The enemy is now left with only a gain of some four miles of ground between the Marne and Rheims and the village of Prunay, to the east, to show as a return for his efforts, while he has lost more than double as much on the western battlefront.

The troubles of his troops on the north bank of the Marne are by no means over, and the steady progress of the Franco-American counteroffensive eastward must make it more and more difficult to keep them supplied, so that it would not be surprising to find our allies continuing to make progress east of Château-Thierry along the north bank of the Marne.

Fighting along the whole front, from Rheims down to the Marne and up to Soissons, is still reported to be very heavy and the battle is by no means over, but it is still going very well for us.

The appearance of British troops on the front south of Rheims is a surprise, for we were only recently told that the Franco-British forces had been sorted out after their intermixture in the June battles. This interweaving of the allied forces is often inevitable in battle, but it complicates supply and administration very considerably. It is not very easy to make good tactical combinations between comparatively small bodies of different armies, each with its characteristic method of fighting. On the front on either side of Rheims we now know there are British, French, American, and Italian, and a combination of this kind does not make for great strength. But at the moment it is probably unavoidable.

It is historically interesting to remember that the places which the Franco-American advance is now reaching, Parcy, Tigny, St. Recuy, Oulchy, Neuilly, and Courchamps, were passed by our troops in 1914 in their pursuit of von Kluck to the Aisne, after the first battle of the Marne.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The first great result of General Foch's offensive movement against the western leg of the Marne salient has been achieved. The Germans who had crossed the Marne are now back on the northern bank. It is the history of the last Austrian offensive repeated. The parellel is obvious to the most casual reader. The German retirement was not a strategic retreat, as such a movement is usually called by the German reports. It was a reterat made to avoid capture.

The Germans on the southern bank were in a position where the yielding of but a little more ground north of Château-Thierry would have made their withdrawal impossible. The allied pressure showed no signs of letting up. In fact it appeared to be increasing. The German line was giving slowly; at any moment the rate of yielding might be increased. The risk of capture was too great to be run. The forces on the southern bank of the river therefore retired while it was still possible to retire.

The Germans have nothing to show for their great offensive except a few miles of territory between the Marne and Rheims and a ghastly casualty list. This gain has been more than offset by the ground recovered by the Allies between the Marne and the Aisne.

This offensive of the Allies is developing along lines very much different from those of any other offensive operation launched by either side. Such a break as was made in the German lines in the opening day of the attack has, since March 21, been not unusual. We have, in fact, come to expect it. But in all of the great German offensives the forward movement came to a gradual halt once the allied reserves began to be thrown in in large numbers.

In the present offensive the Allies seem to be fighting harder and making progress at a greater rate than they did on the second day. This means a great deal under the circumstances. The movement is progressing more favorably, it appears, than General Foch expected. Seeing additional possibilities, he is therefore pressing his advantage to the limit while the opportunity presents itself.

A most significant point to notice is that the British are participating in the attack. This cannot mean anything else but that a part of the army of manoeuvre which we may be sure Foch has at his disposal is in action. A brief study of the various lines of communications which the Germans possess will show the reason why Foch is pressing his advantage and the danger of the German position.

The road from Soissons to Château-Thierry is important to the Germans, as it is the main highway south and also is marked by a railway throughout. This railway is a single-track affair, unless it has been double-tracked since January, 1917. At any rate, it does not reach the heart of the salient, but only a minor part of it—the western side. It has been referred to as the main line of communication for the entire salient, but this is not the case.

The main line on which the Germans will have to depend and do depend is the double-tracked line which leaves the Aisne at Bazouches, about twelve miles from Soissons, runs south to Fère-en-Tardenois, and then curves westward along the Ourcq Valley. Fère-en-Tardenois is the point of radiation of a number of roads which branch out to the entire southern part of the salient, skirting the woods of Fère on both sides.

It is Fère-en-Tardenois, then, which is the crux of the entire situation. If the Allies can take this place, it is practically certain that the Germans will have to retreat on a large scale and to a considerable depth. In fact, it is not apparent how, with this point in the hands of the Allies, they can stop until the Vesle River is reached.

The fighting of yesterday was marked in two principal sectors, that immediately west of Fère-en-Tardenois and about Château-Thierry. It would seem that Foch is endeavoring to push his offensive toward Fère before the Germans can bring up sufficient troops to hold him. The greatest depth of advance is along the Ourcq River, the country all along this valley being open, without wooded areas and generally without marked elevations. There is but one height of importance between him and Fère and that is the rather steep sloped hill on the crest of which is found the village of Ougny. The allied line is now within less than a mile from this town, which easily commands the valley of the Ourcq for some distance to the east.

At Château-Thierry the Germans have been forced to evacuate the town and also to withdraw from the country to the northeast. This means that the American forces have advanced their lines about five miles from Belleau Wood and are now along the main road from Soissons to Château-Thierry. The advance generally is still continuing. It is hard fighting, and both sides are probably suffering considerable losses, but the rate of the allied advance would indicate that the German losses are much more excessive. The entire salient is in danger and the next two days should tell whether the Germans can extricate themselves from their very difficult position.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Starving Crowd of Them Had Surrounded Bread Carts and Clamored for Food.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 21.—Immediately the Austrian Parliament reopened, a series of revelation of prime importance began, despite the censorship, which is more severe than ever. The Vienna journals arriving here show more white spaces than in the time of Premier Stuergh. All comment on Seidler's speech and the situation created by it is forbidden.

However, the speech of the Socialist Ellenbogen, after an energetic protest against the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest peace, revealed that the military authorities were persecuting Socialists and the Socialist press, especially the Arbeiter Zeitung, which is burned in the Post Offices, in schools of instruction for officers, and at fierce conferences against socialism and democracy.

Soldiers, he said, complained in letters sent to relatives of horrible sufferings endured in the services. When such a letter was seized by the military authorities the sender was condemned as a traitor and a rebel and the imperial ordinances against inhuman punishments in the army were not observed.

Then Ellenbogen recalled the situation in January and the unkept promises made by the Government. Even the law voted by Parliament in favor of improving the conditions of railway workers had not been realized.

Another disclosure was the prohibition by the censorship concerning facts given by the Pilsen Deputies Pik and Hatermann, who introduced an urgent motion.

On June 21 at Pilsen bread consignments destined for Skoda were surrounded by little gatherings of women and children demanding bread because they were dying of hunger. Presently, without order or authority, a Lieutenant, with a squad of soldiers, arrived, and ordered them to fire without warning upon the crowd of women and children. Five school children, aged 10 to 12, fell dead, and a child of 13 was seriously wounded, besides male and female workers, of whom a number died afterward. Many bullets penetrated the dwellings of the peaceful population, wounding women and children.

To a question of Deputy Pik as to whether the Lieutenant had acted without orders of his superior officer, the Commandant at Pilsen replied: "No, but the Lieutenant had done well."

The Deputies demanded Government intervention to save the innocent population from a like barbarous attack, apportion responsibility for the affair, and severely punish all who were shown to be guilty.

The impression produced on the public by the incident is enormous.

ITALIANS RESUME ADVANCE IN ALBANIA

ROME, July 21.—Franco-Italian troops have again taken up their advance in Albania. On Saturday, says the Italian War Office statement today, Point Iozi, on the crest of Mali Silovez, in the bend of the Devoli River, south of Elbassan, was captured.

Up to July 19, 2,167 prisoners and twenty-six guns had been captured.

GERMANS FEARFUL OF RUSSIAN CHANGE

Hear Bolshevist Rule Is Tottering and the Brest-Litovsk Peace in Danger.

MURMAN FORCE IS GROWING

Now Several Divisions Strong and Moving Inland Fast, Says the Tageblatt.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The fear of developments in Russia is now becoming a palpable thing in Germany. For months there has been practically no news published in Germany on the subject, and the people have been kept in ignorance of the situation, although even letters from the occupied districts of Russia do not hide the feeling against the Germans.

The vehement tirade against the Entente after Count Mirbach's death was en excellent opportunity to draw a red herring across the situation and doubtless fooled the masses. President Wilson's declaration to the Russian Government has, however, given the people cause to think and it is doubtful whether the Government can continue to camouflage the true state of affairs.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an article which pulls the curtain a little to one side. It commences by pointing out that there has been no news for months, but now that news is beginning to filter through it is evident that things have not been at a standstill in the meantime and have not worked in favor of the Bolsheviki, who have been somewhat isolated and only able to maintain their rule by open terrorism.

Anti-German Feeling Grows.

The paper shows how the Bolsheviki have become more and more isolated, largely due to the Brest-Litovsk peace, and how anti-German feeling is growing owing to this treaty. It is useless to pretend that the murder of Mirbach and the Entente's hand in this affair is the whole trouble, says the paper, and it would be more instructive for the German public to learn what took place at the recent Soviet Congress, when a certain Alexandrov, who is perhaps a murderer but represents the Ukraine Soviet Congress, openly called for war against Germany and was cheered enthusiastically. It says that the murderers of Mirbach were no political desperadoes.

Germans were openly insulted at the Soviet Congress, says the paper, and it considers these events most significant, pointing out that even if the Bolsheviki have put down the Socialist revolutionary uprising this is only one of the many enemies they have to contend with and that the propaganda of the Anarchist groups, who wish the complete overthrow of everything, is gaining considerable ground from the Left, whereas from the Right comes bitter opposition from the middle classes, among whom are the Socialist revolutionaries of the Right.

Bolshevist Minority Dwindles.

Thus, argues the paper, the Bolsheviki represent a smaller minority than ever, and this Lenine knows full well, having even stated it openly.

"The main objective for Germany, as repeatedly stated," it says, "is to maintain peace and Russia's neutrality in the last phases of the war. Whether the Soviet Government is strong enough is a question from which depends more than Russia's own fate. The Entente is making every effort to bring all the opposing bourgeois movements under one flag with the Czechoslovak rising, which up to the present nas forced its military menace on the Soviets."

The paper refers to the menace of the landing of allied troops on the Murman coast, pointing out that up to the present the Moscow Government has had support from Washington against all these plans and against Japanese intervention in Siberia, although recent declarations show that America's attitude has changed.

"Perhaps this is connected with the report in enemy neutral countries," it says, "that the Soviet Government has asked Germany for military help. This was denied in Moscow. How could Trotzky give his consent to this step when, according to his own admission, he only prevents his own troops from falling on the Germans by the severest disciplinary measures?

"It is difficult to see, however, how the Soviets will stand against these attacks, especially if English and French diplomacy succeeds in spreading Wilson's ideas. Then Germany could get into a position where intervention would be necessary independent from Moscow's wishes."

Want Eastern Policy Revised.

The paper states that the Eastern policy hastily improvised during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations must be thoroughly but speedily revised. The day after Mirbach's murder the Bolshevist paper Bjedusta merely published the Government's declaration, beginning the article with a reference to the "oppressive and tyrannical peace of Brest-Litovsk for Russia." Even Lenine admits, it says, that this peace is only a breathing pause.

The Tageblatt remarks on the complete chaos in Russia and the "organization" of the Czechoslovaks by the Entente against the present Government. The paper admits that British, French, and American troops on the Murman coast have grown to several divisions and are marching rapidly inland. It says that the position on the Japanese Sea is still uncertain, but that Vladivostok is certainly no longer Russia's possession.

GERMANS EXPECTED THE "GREAT DECISION"

Looked for Overwhelming Victory Even After Allies Had Began Counterdrive.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—"The enemy did not surprise us by this well-prepared action, which was meant to have far-reaching objectives," the war correspondent of the Berlin National-Zeitung telegraped from the front. "Before the attack began there were partial actions, particularly from the Villers-Cotterets Forest, which disclosed his intentions.

"The loss of a strip of ground five kilometers in depth does not matter at all. I have seen how in long trains of motor trucks our reserves were speedily driven to the new battlefield. The spirit of these troops was of the best, and everywhere the feeling is deeply rooted that the fighting which began on July 16 must bring the great decision of the war.

"Our successes have confronted the enemy with new tasks. Now, as before, our supreme army command knows that the initiative is fully in its hands."

In striking contrast to these utterances was the Lokal-Anzeiger's review of the military situation on Friday evening. It said:

"By these gigantic efforts of our opponents, our supreme army command is again confronted with a new situation, and must take new measures unless it intends to enforce success immediately at a great cost of troops."

The writer added that these new measures would require time for development in order to save lives.

PARIS, July 21.—Now that the enemy has been driven back across the Marne, it affords the French press legitimate satisfaction to quote the German press which recently was rejoicing over the success of the Teuton army in crossing the river. The comment of the German newspapers showed the great importance which was attributed to the German advance by the press of that country.

The Frankfurter Zeitung considered the establishment of a bridgehead south of the Marne as an event of capital importance, opening the finest military perspective. The Munich Neueste Nachrichten believed that the crossing of the Marne was the surest means of capturing Rheims, while the Strassburg Post affirmed that the German success in crossing the river was a complete and definite victory.

Similar comments from other newspapers are quoted, ending with a statement by the military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, printed on Friday, in which he said:

"We foresee no French counteroffensive, as the French high command has its hands tied."

NEW CABINET CRISIS CONFRONTS AUSTRIA

Ministry Decides to Resign, Following Attempt to Resume Parliamentary Government.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, and his Cabinet have resigned, according to private advices from Vienna reaching Sunday's Berliner Tageblatt.

It is added that it is assumed in Reichsrath circles that the Emperor this time will accept the resignation.

The renewed decision of the Austrian Cabinet to resign may possess especial significance as coming only a few days after the reopening of the Reichsrath, which met last Tuesday after a long interval following its dismissal because of the impossibility of maintaining a majority for the Government. A short time before the reassembling of the Reichsrath Emperor Charles had caused Premier von Seidler to reconstruct the Cabinet with the view of weathering the parliamentary storm.

The Premier has repeatedly presented the resignation of various Ministries headed by him in the last few months, but has been assured each time of the Emperor's continued confidence.

PARIS REJOICING OVER TURN OF TIDE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

to wait till October for the big allied drive, and, on the other hand, going on now with what is begun. In either case there is confidence that the tables now have been turned definitely, and that whether there is continuous fighting or waiting till Fall for other hundreds of thousands of Americans, the advantage is with the Allies.

Praises the Italians.

France just now is also giving generous praise to the Italians, as well as the Americans, partly on account of the splendid work of the Italian troops on the western front, but chiefly for the great, heartening impulse for their present effort which all the allied troops derived from their recent victory on the Piave.

Only one note of regret is heard concerning the general situation. That is that an actual beginning has not yet been made of the rehabilitation of Russia to start the great work that must be done in the east before victory can be complete.

Nobody but a fool or a madman would have ventured to predict last Monday, when the fifth German offensive began, that within three clear days not only would that offensive be brought to a complete standstill, but that the Franco-American troops would suddenly turn the tables on the enemy and advance many miles on a front nearly thirty miles wide and capture perhaps more than 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

Yet this is only a part of the favorable side of the situation. Not only has the German offensive, which had Paris as its ultimate object, been smashed, but a substantial proportion of the German reserves which were intended to force home the attack against Paris have had to be used up purely for defensive purposes.

Compiègne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, the two outpost defenses of Paris, which the Germans had brought almost within their grasp at a fearful expense of human material, have been disengaged and the foe driven back by sheer superior fighting. And further, certainly one, and probably two, self-styled invincible German armies have been jockeyed by the French and Americans into positions in which there may be the beginnings of a really disastrous defeat, as the next day or two may prove.

Allies Dominate Railroads.

By their sudden and brilliantly successful thrust into the German right flank, left scornfully exposed by the arrogant but utterly mistaken German high command, the French now not only dominate Soissons, a vital buttress of the enemy's right, but hold under their guns all the vitally important railways upon which the Germans have been relying to supply their troops operating in the sectors north and south of the Marne. This means that they have been compelled at a critical period in the great battle to sacrifice the railroads and bring up a vast proportion of their enormous food supplies and ammunition by motor transport over roads which in many places have been torn to pieces by shellfire.

The German railheads are now more than thirty miles behind the greater part of the sorely pressed Germans, fighting a defensive and still losing battle on the front of Epernay-Château-Thierry. This factor also already is considerably hampering the bringing up of the enemy reinforcements, and there is no need to emphasize how much the German chances of escaping from the French advance are decreased by the fact that the reserves are coming up on foot and are much more exposed to destruction from the allied airplanes than if they could quickly be rushed through by train.

Half the available German reserve divisions, according to information received here, have already been used up. No fewer than eight reserve divisions, or between 80,000 and 90,000 men, had to be thrown in on Friday to try to stop the advance of Mangin's and Degoutte's armies, but without avail, as the French continued to progress.

Blow to the Imperial House.

One of the most serious factors the Germans have had to meet has been the fact that they have been compelled, while suffering under the demoralizing influences of finding their offensive checked suddenly, to change their front in the height of battle to meet the totally unexpected and splendidly organized attack on their right flank. Napoleon had to accomplish this difficult manoeuvre at Leipsic, and again at Waterloo, but the Germans, as the whole history of this war has shown, have no Napoleon in spite of their claims to be the superiors of the rest of the whole world in actual warfare. For the Crown Prince this undoubted check is a second Verdun, and it must not be overlooked in the effect it will have on the future of the Hohenzollern dynasty when the German people come to settle accounts with their rulers after the war or perhaps earlier.

Data coming to hand from every side indicate that the lies with which the German commanders have fed to their soldiers since the war began are commencing to recoil on the authors with disastrous effect. The awakening to the truth is specially bitter in regard to the American troops.

Here is an instance. A German officer, taken prisoner on the Marne, was asked whether the Germans were not afraid of an attack on their right flank, which they were risking by their effort to cross the Marne so far south.

"Why should we be afraid?" was his scornful reply. "You haven't any troops to attack with. Everybody knows Foch has used up all the reserves he had. Americans? Why, there aren't 30,000 of them in the whole country, and they're only training." He flatly refused to believe there are over 1,000,000 American soldiers now in France.

Copies of orders and memoranda found on prisoners on various parts of the front all confirm the fact that the Germans still are fascinated with the lure of Paris. Here is their program as disclosed by the notebook of one man:

"Monday, first day of offensive, capture of American hospital at V.; Tuesday, La Ferte, Gaucher, and Coulommiers; Wednesday, Meaux; Thursday, Paris."

In result, certainly not more than the first stage of this ambitious plan was realized, nor is it now likely to be. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the battle is by no means over. The German position at many points is such that the enemy is bound to react vigorously, if only to save his own skin. Furious fighting may be expected for some days to come, for the enemy cannot allow himself to remain in the dangerously narrowed salient between the Aisne and the Marne.

Expect Disorderly Retreat.

Threatened seriously as he now is with the closing of the French pincers from Soissons and Rheims, he must either at any cost again widen out the pocket he had formed between the Aisne and the Marne during his fourth offensive, or acknowledge defeat, and retreat in disorder back at least to the Aisne. The latter alternative depends on whether Foch will let him, and Foch, it must be remembered, has now the initiative.

On the front where Foch's brilliant attack is victoriously developing between the Aisne and the Marne our troops are biting more and more largely into the German salient. On the whole length of the front, running east and west from Château-Thierry to Massiges in the Champagne, the Germans have been thrown back. All this in spite of the fact that the Germans are throwing in a larger and larger number of their reserves. The number of prisoners brought in is increasing hourly.

Hopes are increasing here that the brilliant manoeuvre of Foch, which can now be seen developing hourly, may transform the present offensive into another battle of the Marne, with equally far-reaching consequences.

Soissons remains, however, the real pivot of the German resistance, and here Mangin's men are successfully withstanding desperate efforts of division after division of fresh troops which the Germans are hastily throwing into battle to stave off the disaster that must befall their entire defense between the Aisne and the Marne if Soissons again falls to French prowess.

Foch's long waiting for an opportunity is now bearing glorious fruit. His counteroffensive of Thursday last, which originally was possibly only a tactical manoeuvre, may now rapidly develop into one of the decisive strategic operations of the war.

The brilliant success of the Americans southeast of Villers-Cotterets Forest is receiving high praise in the Paris press. The troops arrived at the River Savières during the night, and in their impatience to get at the enemy, the majority of them refused to wait for pontoons to be placed in position, but plunged in and swam across. Creeping up the wooded slopes on the other side without a sound, the Americans fell on the sleeping and unsuspicious boches like an avalanche. The surprise was complete. The German machine gunners were mostly asleep by the side of their guns. They found themselves surrounded, and surrendered en masse.

Without waiting a moment, the Americans turned the German guns against the enemy and dashed forward. Within ten minutes the Yankees were in the heart of the enemy positions. The Germans surrendered in hundreds. A single half-section secured 260 enemy prisoners, who put their hands up only too gladly. Troesnes Wood, a little further on, was defended obstinately; but the American soldiers were not to be denied, and in twelve minutes every German within its shelter was either killed or a prisoner.

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ANY LIMIT

Ream, Ives & Wrightson
INC.
5 Nassau St., New York
Phone 9090 Rector

WITH $50,000 to invest, what part will you put into our Guaranteed Mortgages? A quarter or a third? You can rest assured that no investment is more satisfactory for trust funds.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for today, Monday, an Important

Sale of Men's Shirts
Special at $1.20

¶ Twelve hundred well-tailored shirts. All discontinued numbers taken from our regular stock that have been selling at much higher prices.

Woven Madras, Fine Count
Printed Cloth, Silk Fronts and
White Cheviot Sport Shirts

Khaki Cotton Shirts, $1.85

¶ With separate collar. For army or general wear. Also, regulation army ties in Black Silk, 55c.

Men's Silk Cravats, 65c

¶ Made of plain color Crepe Meteor, Fancy Silks, Evan's English Foulards and Rep Silks, in exquisite colorings and patterns.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Safety for Democracy

Freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are among the inalienable rights of every citizen.

Even more important than freedom of speech is the freedom of the press. Freedom of speech is a sort of safety valve. Freedom of the press is a bulwark of strength for democracy. If either be still within the statute law and yet otherwise transgressing, there is for protection the not always still, small voice of public opinion. Unless the law be violated we may continue to speak and print what we think, subject to criticism, it may be, but not subject to action without, perhaps, contravention of other laws.

Admittedly, from time to time we all of us go too far in our utterances, and at this time we must make allowance for the emotion and hysteria of an impulsive people produced by the strain of war. The time may come when we shall have a permanent censorship to restrain seditious or treasonable utterances, either on the part of the citizen, the press, or the stranger within our gates, for we now know that we must be watchful against recurrence of many things which we have hitherto laughingly tolerated, and overlooked as harmless, but which have proved dangerous.

Meanwhile, let us not rush to suppress everybody and everything simply because they or it do not agree with us. There is an arrogant Americanism, not new born, but lately taking rapid growth, that belies the spirit of American Liberty. Look to it before you impugn your neighbor's loyalty that by the same tests your own loyalty shall stand. The Harriman National Bank believes in the principle that every man shall be considered innocent until he is proven guilty.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Ave. AA at 45th Street

Clearing Up the Summer Shoes
Many styles are suited for year round wear.

Women's Low and High Shoes
$4.75 $5.75 $6.75

Reduced in some cases to half their original prices. Sizes are not complete.

Many white low shoes included.

LEAGUE HERE TO GIVE CZECHOSLOVAK AID

Prominent Americans Organize to Support Forces Fighting for Freedom with Allies.

NEED OUR HELP IN SIBERIA

Members of the Race in America, Numbering 1,500,000, to be Brought Into Relief Body.

Through the National Allied Relief Committee, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, steps have been taken for the formation of the 1,500,000 Czechoslovaks in the United States into a national relief body, led by a committee of distinguished Americans, among whom are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Mrs. William Astor Chanler, H. J. Whigham, Gertrude Atherton, John Moffat, Harrison Rhodes, Mrs. John Magee, Charles Hanson Towne, and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar.

At the head of the organization, which is to be known as the Czechoslovak Relief League and which purposes to extend financial aid to the Czechoslovaks battling for the Allies in Siberia, as well as in France and Italy—an army of some 150,000 men—is Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, Commander in Chief of the Czechoslovak Army and President of the Czechoslovak National Council, who is the head of the independent Czechoslovak nation, the firm establishment of which is one of the allied aims.

The effort is to be made to lend every form of material assistance that can be extended to the Czechoslovak forces that are fighting by the side of the Allies, and particularly in Siberia, where they have been successful in ousting the enemy influence from Vladivostok and where they are guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

A million dollars is the immediate goal of the Czechoslovak League, and with this sum it is purposed to purchase medical supplies and other equipment. It is particularly desired to extend assistance to the forces engaged in Siberia.

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, who is to be the Executive Chairman of the National Czechoslovak League, last night made the following statement as to the purposes for which the league was formed:

"The Allies owe to the Czechoslovaks a debt which it will be difficult to repay. The fighting men, constituting the forces engaged in far-off Siberia, as well as in France and Italy, though born under Austrian domination, have, at the sacrifice of everything near and dear to man, thrown off the yoke of the oppressor and have realized the democratic ideals which have for generations actuated them. Just at this moment, when the forces of the Allies are menaced by the situation in Russia, the help of this race in Siberia, in overthrowing the enemy and in guarding supplies intended for allied use, cannot be overestimated.

"The Czechoslovak League has been formed by a committee of prominent Americans, who wish to give recognition of America's appreciation of what these valiant soldiers and sturdy patriots, imbued with the love of liberty, have attained and are doing. It is the desire of these Americans to co-operate with the Czechoslovaks in America, headed by their leader, Professor Masaryk, to furnish such material aid as may be possible, both to alleviate the hardships the soldiers face and to show them that America and Americans appreciate to the utmost what these men and this race are doing to bring about more definitely and quickly the overthrow of the Hun and the Hun theories of government, wherever they may be found."

Gertrude Atherton, in further explaining the part in the war the Czechoslovaks are now playing and hope to play in a greater degree, with assistance from America, said last night:

"The Czechoslovak pilgrimage from Russia by way of Siberia is one of the most dramatic incidents of the war. Approximately 100,000 men, nominally Austro-Hungarian subjects, in reality the most faithful of the Allies, are circumscribing the globe in order to reach the western front, there, side by side with the other democratic forces, to struggle against the Central Empires and for independent statehood for their native lands.

"These are the men who made possible the short-lived Russian offensive in June, 1917, under Kerensky. When Russia dropped out of the war, their Commander in Chief, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council, reached an understanding with the Bolsheviki authorities that they would permit unmolested passage to Czechoslovak troops to ports from which they could sail for France. At the instigation of the Germans, Magyars, and Austrians, these pledges have been violated, and in a number of places the Czechoslovaks have been attacked.

"So far our Czechoslovak allies have been victorious. But they are in Siberia, a country known for its hardships, and they need all possible help and assistance."

It is proposed to establish branches of the Czechoslovak League in all parts of the United States. In many Middle Western cities, as well as in New York and other points in the East, the Czechoslovaks are concentrated in large numbers, and in these centres there will be an especial effort to form strong organizations, in co-operation with prominent Americans.

Historically, great interest attaches to the share the Czechoslovaks are taking in the present war. Only 300 years ago this race formed an independent nation. But at the beginning of the present war, although natives of the northern provinces of Austria-Hungary, the men of the race arrayed themselves on the side of the Allies. Czechoslovak soldiers deserted from the Austrian Army, into which they had been drafted, and early formed independent fighting units in the allied armies and fought, and are fighting, the Germans and Austrians on all fronts. They are dedicated to the cause of re-establishing their independence from Austrian domination and assisting the allied Governments in every part of the world to establish the rule of freedom.

THE LANSDALE LAUNCHED.

Widow Names Destroyer for Officer Who Was Killed in Samoa.

QUINCY, Mass., July 21.—The destroyer Lansdale, named in memory of Lieutenant Philip Van Horn Lansdale, U. S. N., was launched at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today. Many navy and army officers, including Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding this naval district, and Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, were present.

Lieutenant Lansdale was a gun officer who was killed when suppressing an insurrection in Samoa in 1899. The new destroyer was named by his widow, who came from San Francisco for the purpose. She was accompanied by Lieutenant Lansdale's sisters, the Misses Maria and Eliza Lansdale.

Name Ambulance for Quentin Roosevelt.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the American Poets' Ambulances in Italy, announced last night that direction has been given that the last one of the 112 ambulances provided by its fund for service on the Italian front be inscribed in honor of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt. Ambulance 111 was named for Major John Purroy Mitchel at the time of his death. A cablegram just received from Rome states that the ambulance selected for the purpose is a large, new, operation ambulance.

ISSUE SUBWAY NEWSPAPER.

President Shonts Edits Leaflet to Explain Company's Needs.

The first issue of The Subway Sun, published by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company because the posters in the cars wouldn't hold all the company wanted to say, will appear underground tomorrow morning. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, is editor, and says in a signed editorial:

"Serious problems confront all public utilities. Upon the proper settlement of these problems depends the quality of the service given to the public. Upon that service being maintained at its highest pitch of excellence depends the efficacy of a most important agency in helping to win this war. These problems cannot be solved without the support of the public, and the public is entitled to full information upon which to base its judgment. We are seeking to advise the public as to the conditions we must face in rendering our service."

Figures showing the degree of safety of travel in the subway are also included in The Sun.

DEMANDS WORLD PEACE UPHELD BY NATIONS

League to Enforce Peace Calls on All Political Conventions to Adopt Plank Embodying Program.

Calling for peace only on the basis of a complete victory over German militarism, the League to Enforce Peace yesterday announced that it would recommend to every political convention in State, county, and city, the adoption of a plank demanding first that the world be made safe from militarism by the complete defeat of Germany and second, that the world be kept safe by the establishment of a league of nations. The members of the league, and especially all State and county officers, are urged to get behind this campaign. The plank as drafted by the league reads as follows:

"We declare that it is the supreme task of the civilized word to crush the insolent attempt of German autocracy to substitute a military dictatorship for self-government and the right of independent thought. The world must be made safe for democracy by the defeat of German militarism. We want no peace without victory, and we demand victory so complete and conclusive that military ambition will be forever silenced and a peace secured that will make an end of war. The world must be kept safe by the cooperation of the major force of mankind, and that force should be organized by a league of nations to keep the peace of the world. And we favor the entrance of the United States after the war into such a league of nations as may be adequate to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint military forces of the allied nations."

The league anounced yesterday that the Governors of nearly all the States in the Union are now connected with the league in some official capacity, as members of the Executive Committee or Honorary Vice Presidents or as Chairmen, active or honorary, of the league branches in their respective States. It was stated also that only six among 400 clergymen representing nearly every denomination in every State of the Union, who answered the circular letters sent out by the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, expressed opposition to the league of nations movement. Four of these six objected to the movement only on the ground that the discussion of the problem was inopportune during the war. The other two objectors were Quakers, who wrote that they could not conscientiously favor any league that would sanction the use of force to obtain its object.

JAPAN'S MISSION RETURNS.

Red Cross Body Here After Day Spent on Long Island.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 21.—After having spent two days on Long Island, during which they saw some excellent flying at Hazelhurst Field, the members of the Japanese Red Cross Mission returned to Manhattan late this afternoon on the Viking, George F. Baker, Jr.'s, yacht.

The commission attended services at St. John's of Lattingtown, an Episcopal church, the Rev. Charles Hinton, pastor. They had luncheon in the Davison home here, motored to the home of Frank M. Doubleday, at Oyster Bay, then to the Piping Rock Club, at Locust Valley, returning here late in the afternoon on their way back to Manhattan.

GRATIFYING

It is peculiarly gratifying to us that Mercantile clients find in this institution a very pleasant human relationship. Ask any Mercantile depositor. He will tell you that his valuables found a protection that is to be expected—that he himself found a friendliness and personal interest quite *unexpected*.

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

CONCRETE
WHITE
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO.
NEW YORK

This is the sign of quality—It stands for a twenty years' record in concrete construction—That we are proud of.

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

White
Fireproof Construction Company
NEW YORK

Men's One-Piece Pajamas
Special at $1.35

Formerly $2 to $3. Made of fine Madras Cloth, mercerized and printed materials, in plain colors and stripes. Large sizes only.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Jap. Crepe Bath Robes
Special at $2.95

Made of fine imported Japanese Crepe, in shawl collar model, with pearl buttons. Blue, lavender and tan stripings, with contrasting collar and cuffs.

Predominating Values in an extraordinary Special Offering of

Women's Smart Summer "Tub" Frocks

Formerly $15, $12.50 and $10

Reduced to $7.95

The collection embraces dainty frocks of unusual charm secured through a remarkable special purchase, combined with the same and similar models taken from regular stock heretofore sold at $15, $12.50 and $10.

Carefully made of fine Voile in Plaids and stripes, Foulard patterns in dark or light shades, Chambray, Cotton Voile Georgette, Ginghams and Plain colors, with tunic, straight-line or tier skirts. Collars and vestees of dainty tucked Voile or hemstitched.

Colors: Navy, Black, Grey, Flesh and Blue.

On the Second Floor

Misses' Summer Suits
Special at $33.50

Skilfully fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, in strictly man-tailored and nobby belted effects, displaying newes, silhouette skirt. Coat lined with silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Tweed Coats for Misses
Special at $35

Ideal for motor, travel and general wear, in delightful belted straight-line and pleated models. Man-tailored in imported Brown or Tan Heather and Overplaid mixtures, featuring new shaped sleeves. Silk lined to waist. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Women's Bathing Suits
Sizes 34 to 46

Special $4.95 and $5.95

The models are truly the most delightful seen at the beach this summer, including slip-on and waistline styles.

Some have shoulder straps; others have cap sleeve; and still more are in sleeveless effects, displaying new buttons, belts and tie girdles. Fashioned of High Lustre Surf Satin, Silk Poplin, Duchess Satin, Sicilian and Worsted, prettily trimmed and piped in contrasting colors.

Silk Poplin $4.95
Satin $5.95

New Suits for Women
Special at $33.50

Suitable for immediate and early Fall wear. In straight line, tailored and belted models, displaying new patch or flap pockets. Cleverly developed in Men's Wear Serge and Wool Oxford cloths, beautifully lined with silk.

Fourth Floor.

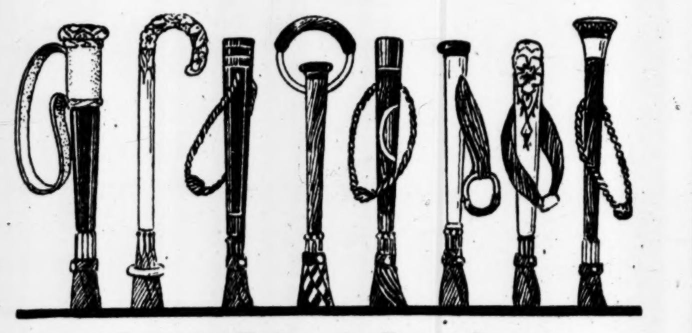
A General Clearance of

Women's Pumps and Oxfords

Priced Remarkably Low

$3.95 $4.95 $5.95 and $6.95

Comprising our entire stock of this season's pumps and oxfords that were selling heretofore at $5 to $10. The styles are all attractive and unusually graceful. Made for a very particular clientele. Skilfully developed in all the fashionable leathers. Your size in the lot, but not in each leather.



Beginning Today—An Extraordinary

Sale of Sun and Rain Umbrellas at $4.25

Regularly $6 to $9

Carefully made of excellent quality Taffeta Silk, in all the wanted shades, with narrow border in self or contrasting colors. The assortment of handles is most extraordinary.

La Vida and Lyra Corsets
Reduced to $4.95

Formerly $7 and $8

In medium and low bust models for every type of figure. Made of plain or fancy Broche, Coutil or Batiste, with or without rubber tops. Quantity limited.

Philippine & Porto Rican Undermuslins, Special $2

Dainty hand-made envelope chemise and nightgowns. Of fine Sheer Batiste, prettily hand-embroidered.

Society Voile Envelope Chemises,
Special, $1

Just arrived! A new shipment of cool and delightful envelope chemises. Carefully made of fine Society Voile, neatly trimmed with dainty lace or hand-embroidered.

Specially arranged for Monday and Tuesday

Women's Reversible Capes
Reduced to $21.50

Beautifully fashioned of excellent quality Satin and Fine Serge, trimmed with Silk fringe. In all the wanted colors.

Silk Coats for Women
Reduced to $18.75

Formerly $29.50 to $45. In a variety of this season's most delightful styles. Tailored in Silk Poplin, Taffeta and Satin, trimmed with Marabou or self fabric. Sizes 34 to 48.

Women's "Tub" Skirts
Reduced to $1.95 & $2.75

Practical skirts for Summer wear, in new and attractive models, displaying several new conceits in belts and pockets. Made of Gabardine and novelty weaves. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Monday and Tuesday Only—An Important

Sale of Toilet Requisites

Affording Most Remarkable Economies in Toilet Goods of the Better Kind.

Kolynos Tooth Paste	19c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	34c
Boricolor Tooth Paste, 50c size	36c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	71c
Glyco Thymolin, $1.00 size	75c
Listerine, $1.00 size	69c
Borine, magnum size	90c
Westphal's Auxiliator, large size	62c
Baldpate Hair Tonic, $1.00 size	65c
Eversweet Deodorant, 25c size	18c
Odorono, medium size	32c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 1-lb. bot	19c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. can	39c
Ramsdell Olive Cream, in tubes	39c
Samurai Talcum Powder, 1-lb. pkg.	19c
Babcock's Corylopsis or Cut Rose Talcum Powder	14c
Babcock's Cut Rose Talcum Powder, 50c size	25c
Babcock's Corylopsis Bath Salts, $1.00 size	50c
Babcock's Cut Rose Face Powder, brunette shade only, 25c size	12½c
Babcock's Perfume Extracts, assorted odors, 25c size	12½c
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, small size bottle	60c
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, medium size	1.15
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, large size	2.00
P. & T. Bay Rum, 13-oz. bottle	65c
21-oz bottle	85c
Hyglo Nail Polish	18c
Britt's Powdered Ammonia	12c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 25c size, 19c.; 40c size, 35c.; 75c size	65c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, 3 rows, adults' size	30c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows best quality bristles; bone or transparent handles; 35c kind	25c
Initialed Tooth Brushes, initialed for identification; transparent handles; reg. 35c	25c
Aladdin Dye Soap—colors while it cleans	8c
Keepclean Military Brushes, reg. $1.50 pair	90c
Hand or Nail Brushes, extra value, for	25c
Bath Brushes, detachable handles; reg. 60c and 85c, for	45c & 69c
Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray; reg. 95c	69c
Shower Sprays, long tubing, small spray; reg. 65c	50c
Rubber Bathing or Diving Caps; reg. 25c	18c
Rubber Sponges; reg. 35c	29c
Rubberized Silk or Satin Wash Cloth Case, fitted with wash cloth	25c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1-lb. package	45c
Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls 1,000 sheets each; cabinet	35c
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, best grade; roll	12½c
Round Hand Mirrors, nickel framed, one side regular mirror, the other has magnifying mirror; patent adjustable handle	1.00
"Sta-Wite" Flexible Nail File, all sizes; just the file for manicurists; reg. 25c	18c
Cuticle Scissors; reg. 75c	50c
Bandage Scissors, guaranteed	50c

Sale of Soaps

Life Buoy Soap, cake	6c
Ivory Soap, cake	6½c
Hand Sapolio, cake	7c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	10c
Jergen's Violet Glycerine, box of 3 cakes	25c
Palm Olive Soap, cake Extra cake given with advertised coupon.	10c
Johnson's Foot Soap, cake	16c
Castile Soap, 2½-lb. bars; bar	49c

No Mail or Telephone Orders filled during this sale. None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

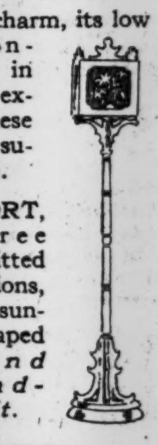
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Last of Its Kind

Going Today—10-Piece Summer Blue Enamel Handpainted Living Room Set For $495.98

Priced the Lowest in Town despite its charm, its low inviting construction; in face of its exquisite Chinese design and superb finish.



DAVENPORT, with three spring - fitted seat cushions, and three sunburst shaped pillows. *And quaint end-table to fit.*

ELECTROLIER; DROP - LEAF TABLE; WRITING DESK AND CHAIR; SIDE CHAIR; ARM CHAIR; FERN STAND, and this

Bed Lounge

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Win the War

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and in Hundreds of Other Places.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

Which Booth?

An Explanation and an Apology

We published in this column May 16th last a delightful testimonial from General Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, personally recommending our store in the friendliest of terms as the place where, despite the fact that we give discounts to no one, he was enabled to save more on his organization purchases than he saved from stores which let him have a 10% discount.

Some testimonial.

However, we overlooked a point then which we are glad to make right now.

We called the General "Commander." We called him "Commander" when, in fact, he had already at the time of his unsolicited testimony ceased in identity with the Salvation Army.

But, to whom did we refer when we mentioned the "Commander"? Unfortunately, while we knew at the time there were a number of Booths, we overlooked the fact that there was only one Commander. And, during these times, we venture to add that this one—Commander Miss Booth—is doing the work of a number.

THINK RAID AIMS AT TROOPSHIPS

Washington Regards New Attack as Directed Against Transport Service.

NOW IN STEAMSHIP LANE

Vigorous Measures Promptly Taken To Protect All Shipping Bound for France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In what is believed to be a more serious and definite attempt to check the flow of American transports abroad with troops and supplies for the Pershing forces in France, German submarine activities have been resumed along the American Atlantic coast, striking first in the neighborhood of the main lines of troop ship communications.

The definite presence of submarines, which was officially suspected when the armored cruiser San Diego was sunk on Friday morning off the southern coast of Long Island, was officially disclosed today when the Navy Department announced that it had been notified by a Massachusetts Coast Guard Station that a tug was sighted on fire off the Cape Cod coast and that three barges were being shelled by a submarine. This news came at noon, and was followed by later advices that the barges had been sunk.

Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department professed to be without official information containing any more details than had been disclosed in two official announcements. The first of these official bulletins reads:

> The Navy Department at noon received a dispatch from the first Naval District stating that Coast Guard Station 40 at Orleans, Mass., on the coast between Cape Cod and Chatham, Mass., reports sighting a tug on fire and three barges being shelled by a submarine.

Later this announcement was received:

> The Navy Department this afternoon received a dispatch stating that the tug and barges shelled by a submarine off the Massachusetts coast this morning were sunk. All the crew of the tug were rescued, the report stated, one man being injured by shell fire. The men were taken to Coast Guard Station 40, at Orleans Mass.

Seven weeks ago this morning, on June 2, official announcement was made of the activities along the coast of submarines, which it was soon demonstrated had been busy off the Virginia coast since May 25. On their previous mission the German submarines operated until the middle of June and nothing was again heard of them. Whether they returned to German bases and have come back again, or went to secret bases, or to another vessels to replenish supplies, or whether new submarines have been sent for the depredations now being undertaken, is all a matter of conjecture.

Menace Is Renewed.

The important thing for the navy, the army, and the country is that the menace has been renewed, and since at least two submarines operated before, it is strongly suspected in official circles that the present descent on the coast is being conducted by at least a pair of submarines. That the submarines were heading this way was also indicated when on July 16 the Norwegian bark Maresa was sunk 1,200 miles east of New York, near enough to American shores for the survivors to be landed in Nova Scotia. This submarine, or its mate, is believed to be the one which showed up on the Cape Cod coast today.

On the first raid along the American coast the German submarines did not operate as far north as the Long Island coast, so far as has been officially disclosed, but sought their prey and sank a number of vessels along the coasts of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

In Steamship Lane.

On the present return visit of the submarines the attack is being made at a much more vitally dangerous part of the coast, because the point off Cape Cod where the tug and barges were attacked today lies midway between the main routes over which transports have been sent from New York and Boston to French and British ports. It is also much nearer the Halifax ship routes to Europe.

Since the first raid was made the American Government has officially announced that more than 1,200,000 American troops have been sent to France. They have been sent at the rate of almost 100,000 a week ever since the submarines first showed up without a troop ship having been lost with troops despite the menace of the submarine. The Government considers it to be its primary duty to continue this troop movement, and does not intend to withdraw naval vessels from France to meet the present submarine threat. It will seek to dispose of the submarines by using all the vessels and aircraft at hand and by rushing more vessels to completion as rapidly as possible.

The troopships will continue to go to France as before, but they will be given the best possible protection and every effort will be made to circumvent the submarines. As a matter of fact the records show that the submarine has been very careful about attacking those American troopships which have gone to Europe under heavy convoy. While it is possible that these submarines may have the hardihood to try to break through the screen of destroyers protecting the convoyed troopships, it is believed more likely that the submarines will distribute many mines along the Long Island and New England coast in an effort to balk the movement of some of the troopships.

Mine sweepers have been busy all day sweeping the coast. They have been engaged in this work with redoubled activity ever since the loss of the San Diego. On Friday night a nest of five or six mines that had been planted along the Long Island coast were swept up by the naval mine sweepers in the vicinity of the spot where the San Diego was sunk. Whether the San Diego was mined or torpedoed is still a matter of difference of opinion and theory among naval men, but there is now no doubt that the loss of the armored cruiser must be attributed to German submarine activities.

Seek an Inside Route.

Commander Christy of the San Diego insists in believing that his ship was lost through submarine torpedo attack. Others still hold to the theory that a mine, planted by a German submarine, was responsible for the loss. Both groups believe the San Diego was the first victim of the renewed submarine descent upon our coasts. The limited success of the first submarine activities was expected to be followed by a more determined sea assault by these invisible agencies of the German Admiralty, and, despite the departure of the first group of submarines, the patrol of the coast on an intensive scale has been continued, just as if the submarines were still operating, for it has been the settled conviction that the submarines would again soon return to the coast, and this assumption has now been fulfilled. Shipping was warned by the navy both before and after the sinking of the San Diego, and new warnings have been sent out to all vessels at sea on the basis of today's attack.

The return of the submarines has developed anew, it was learned tonight, the efforts of those Congressmen who have been urging the further development of the inland waterway routes along the Atlantic coast so as to give the navy, the army, and commerce a safe inside route immune from submarine attacks. In a report made public yesterday Major Gen. William M. Black, the chief of engineers of the army, recommended that the whole system of inland waterways be placed by the Railroad Administration in charge of a director to be controlled as are the railways.

President Wilson, on Friday, the day the San Diego was sunk, signed a Congressional resolution directing the Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to make an investigation of the military and commercial values of the whole inland waterway system from Boston to Beaufort, and under this resolution this board will open hearings on Tuesday. The board is composed of Major Gen. Peter C. Hains, Brig. Gens. William T. Rossell, Frederic V. Abbott, and E. Eveleth Winslow and Colonels Walter Fisk, Solomon W. Rosseeler and Henry Newcomer. This board is to report to the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce the results of its investigation. While the investigation refers to all the inland waterway canals along the coast, the hearing in the beginning will be devoted mainly to hearing arguments in favor of the acquisition by the Government of the Cape Cod ship canal.

SAN DIEGO'S DEAD MAY NUMBER 62

Navy Department Gives Out Lists Compiled from Survivors and Roster of Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The casualty list growing out of the sinking of the San Diego may total sixty-two names, according to announcement made by the Navy Department tonight. Reports of survivors landed have been compared with the latest muster roll of the San Diego and indicate that the loss of lives may be as follows:

Known dead, 3; missing, 47; unaccounted for, supposed to be on leave, 12. Total, 62.

The Navy Department gave out the names of the known dead, missing, and unaccounted for and their next of kin, as follows:

Known Dead.

DAVIS, THOMAS EVERETT, fireman, first class; Mrs. Alma Davis, South Mansfield, La.

ROCHET, JAMES FRANCIS; engineman; Mrs. V. C. H. Dean, Blue Lakes, Cal.

THOMAS, FRAZIER O., machinists' mate, second class; Lochard A. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

Missing.

AITKEN, ROBERT WILLIAM, seaman, second class; Mrs. Mae Miller Aitken, San Diego, Cal.

BLACK, CARLOS ALLEN, seaman, second class; Mrs. Charles E. Black, 2,635 Ellsworth St., Berkeley, Cal.

BLAINE, CLYDE CHESTER, engineman, second class; Mrs. Bertha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

BOOT, FRANK JOHN, chief electrician, (G;) Mrs. Kate Boot, 350 Clayton St., Denver, Col.

BUXTON, HENRY OLIVER, electrician, third class, (radio;) Mrs. Olla Buxton, Forest Grove, Ore.

CHILCOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, seaman; John Chilcott, Eureka, Cal.

COUNVILLION, CARL CLIFTON, seaman, second class; Mrs. Ella W. Counvillion, 2,011 Terry St., Houston, Texas.

COX, BENJAMIN RAYMOND, seaman, second class; Jesse J. Cox, Wamego, Kan.

CROKE, ALLAN BERTRAM, musician; James Croke, 92 Appleton St., Arlington Heights, Mass.

CULPEPPER, TANDY K., fireman, third class; Tandy Key Culpepper, Sr., Halser, Ala.

DILLON, B. B., coppersmith, first class; Mrs. E. Dillon, 1,206 Santa Clara Av., Alameda, Cal.

DUKE, JAMES REGIE, seaman; William R. Winfrey, Box 52, Troy, Texas.

DUNCAN, RUDOLPH LEON, electrician, first class; Mrs. Louise Duncan, Hamburg, Iowa.

FARRIN, GEORGE WILLIAM, seaman; Mrs. Rebecca J. Farrin, Akron, Iowa.

FOSTER, JESSE JAMES, chief Boatswain's mate; Homer Foster, Stuttgart, Ark.

GOODNOW, LEON, seaman, second class; Charles Goodnow, 29 North St., Fairport, N. Y.

GRANT, STEPHEN HEARD, seaman, second class; father, John T. Grant, Andrews, N. C.

HALL, L. O., seaman; Mrs. Willie M. Warren, General Delivery, Grass Valley, Cal.

HOWK, MILES N., seaman, second class; Mrs. Nancy J. Howk, Box 85, Burr Oak, Mich.

LARKIN, JOHN CONDADINE, electrician, first class, (G;) Mrs. Bertha Larkin, 859 Fourth Avenue, North Troy, N. Y.

LARSEN, WILFORD, seaman; Mrs. Art. Stapley, Mammoth, Utah.

LAW, HENRY HERBERT, landsman for yeoman; Mrs. Catherine Law, 5 Woodcrest Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

McDOWELL, SAMUEL EVERETT, chief yeoman; Pearl M. Smelcer, Mondovi, Washington.

MEYER, GEORGE LEWDWIE, fireman, first class; Fred Paeper, Washington, D. C.

LOPER, ALEXANDER HORTON, seaman, second class; Mrs. Rose B. Loper, Fulton and Gold Streets, Rosedale, L. I.

MOLER, JAMES RAYMOND, seaman; Richard Moler, Rosedale, Ind.

MUNSON, ANDREW, machinist mate, second class; Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 Maria Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MURPHY, JULIUS LELAND, boatswain's mate, first class; Mrs. Altha May Murpny, 418 Garfield Street, Fort Collins, Col.

PEARCE, JOHN EDWARD, seaman, second class; Mrs. Anna Pearce, Milton, Wis.

POLK, FRED LEWIS, seaman, second class; Mrs. Malinda L. Polk, Lumberton, Miss.

McKIBBEN, CHARLES ARTHUR, chief boatswain's mate; Mrs. Martha Elizabeth McKibben, 148 West Eighty-second Street, New York.

ROBERTSON, NORMAN PETER, seaman; Peter Robertson, 1,477 Nicholas Street, St. Clair, Penn.

ROOKS, EUGENE LEON, fireman, first class; Eugene L. Rooks, Tela, Honduras.

RUSSEL, RICHARD, seaman, second class; H. G. Russel, R. F. D. 3, Leonard, Texas.

SHANK, CARL NATHAN, seaman, second class; Minnie Mummert, Mount Joy, Penn.

SIBILIA, ANGELO JOE, seaman, second class; Mrs. Louisia Sibilia, 43 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SORENSON, ELON CHRISS, seaman, second class; Chriss Sorenson, Mammoth, Utah.

SUNDUQUIST, MANARD WALDFRED, seaman, second class; Mrs. Christine Sunduquist, 432 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

TIFFANY, FRANCIS MURRY, seaman, second class; Mrs. Nellie W. Tiffany, 1046 Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.

VENNING, ASHLEY C., seaman; Josie B. Seignious, 130 Spring Street, Charleston, S. C.

WATERS, SILAS, fireman, third class; Mrs. Florence Waters, Route 6, Gainesville, Ga.

WEEKS, CHANCE M., gunner's mate, second class; R. R. Weeks, Lilbourne, Mo.

WHEELER, DEWEY HESTWOOD, seaman, second class; Mrs. Millie Wheeler, Brooklyn, Iowa.

WILLIAMS, JOHN L., seaman, second class; B. Williams, Plain View, Ark.

WILLEY, LYSLE LINSCOTT, seaman, second class; Mrs. Viona Willey, Island Falls, Me.

HAMILTON, CHESTER JOHN, seaman; Agnus McC. T. Hamilton, 632 Inca Street, Denver, Col.

POLLOCK, ORRIN O., seaman; James R. Pollock, Powerville, Mo.

Unaccounted For (May Be on Leave).

BACKUS, CHARLES LEO, ship's cook, third class; Charles Leo Backus, Grunwalk, Iowa.

BARNES, KENNETH ARTHUR, machinist's mate, first class; Martin A. Barnes, 3,407 West Third Street, Dunlap, Minn.

CHAMBERS, WALTER J., chief electrician; Mrs. Blanca March Chambers, 1,238 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

COMPTON, JAMES EDMUND, coxswain; Mrs. Minnie Compton, Route 6, San Jose, Cal.

CONSTANT, HENRY COY, boilermaker, second class; H. F. Constant, Wills Point, Texas.

CORBETT, M. JOSEPH L., gunner's mate, third class; Mrs. Mary Corbett, Lagrande, Ore.

DOYLE, EDWARD FRANCIS, storekeeper, second class; James Doyle, Allegheny, Penn.

GAGE, WILLIAM HENRY, chief machinist's mate; Mrs. Gage, 2,461 Champa Street, Denver, Col.

GARRISON, CHARLES HERBERT, seaman, second class; Mrs. Cora Garrison, 914 Washington Avenue, Jonesboro, Ark.

HOLMES, ELWOOD PAINTER, seaman; Mrs. Martha E. Holmes, 3,804 B Street, Oakland, Cal.

DAHLSTEDT, LEON E., quartermaster, second class; Mrs. Salina Isakson, Marquette, Neb.

SPAULDING, LAWRENCE HUBERT, seaman; William Spaulding, Bethel Avenue, Sherman Drive, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Navy Department gave out no further information concerning the accident today.

U-BOAT GIVES NO WARNING

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Finally, however, the U-boat submerged and was last observed heading south.

Tonight the tug was still afloat and it was thought she could be saved. The net result of the raid was the sinking of barges valued in the aggregate at $90,000, and serious damaging of a tug valued at $100,000, at the expenditure of three torpedoes, which it is estimated cost the German Government a total of $45,000, and a quantity of ammunition.

The appearance of the raider so near the treacherous shoals and tide rips of the Cape and her subsequent actions caused amazement to the thousands of eyewitnesses rather than consternation. The natives of the Cape could not understand why she should waste shells on a fleet of barges returning to a coal port. It was reported, however, that the real prey sought by the undersea boat was a large collier, northbound.

A fog bank lying four miles off shore hid the U-boat from her approaching victims. The Perth Amboy, steaming leisurely through the calm Summer sea, was unaware of the danger until a deckhand sighted a streak in the water shooting by the stern. Before he realized that it was a torpedo two other missiles sped by, wide of their mark. He shouted a warning. At the same instant there was a flash from the fog and a shell crashed through the wheel house. A fragment of the flying steel took off the hand of Vitz as he grasped the spokes of the steering wheel. In quick succession came other shots, some of which went wild and some of which struck home.

Loomed Out of Fog Bank.

Captain J. H. Tapley, who was in his cabin when the firing began, ran out on deck just as the submarine loomed out of the fog bank, her deck gun flashing out its storm of steel. The bombardment set the tug on fire and the German turned his attention to the helpless barges.

Shrapnel bursting over the Lansford, second in the tow, struck down Captain Ainslie. The shooting of the enemy was amazing. For more than an hour the blazing tug and the drifting barges were under fire before the enemy succeeded in getting home enough shots to sink them.

In the meantime the submarine crept nearer until her range was only a few hundred yards. This at length proved sufficient. The barges disappeared beneath the surface one by one until only the stern of the Lansford was visible. The tug was a burning hulk. The crews with the three women, the five children, and three wounded rowed ashore while naval hydro-aeroplanes came out, located the U-boat in the haze, and engaged her unsuccessfully.

But the raider was given an example of the spirit his strange manoeuvre had aroused. When the U-boat appeared out of the fog, little Jack Ainslie, the 11-year-old son of Captain Ainslie of the Lansford, sighted it. The boy at once ran to the cabin, and when he returned he carried in his hands a small American flag. Leaning over the rail, he waved the colors in defiance at the German. Even his impotent exhibition of patriotism did not satisfy the lad. He shouted to his father that he was going to get his gun, a 22-calibre rifle, and return some of those shots which the raider was firing, but Captain Ainslie restrained him.

Cheered by Cottagers.

Shortly after this the Captain was struck down as he superintended the launching of the small boat. When the little flotilla of row boats entered Nauset Harbor, Jack Ainslie was sitting in the bow of the Lansford's skiff holding the colors proudly erect. He was given a rousing cheer by the cottagers, who rushed down the beach to help the refugees ashore.

No moving picture manager could have staged a sea battle more effectively for the Summer visitors in this vicinity. Bathers taking their morning dip scurried ashore when shells splashed within a few hundred yards of them, and many of them watched the German exhibition of frightfulness from the beach. Automobilists stopped their machines on the brow of the sandhills, and scores of the cottagers did not have to leave their piazza chairs to see every detail of the fight.

Some persons took the precaution of going to cottages which had substantial cellars. From the porches of these they watched the firing, ready to seek shelter should the German try his marksmanship on shore targets. Several residents reported shells falling on shore, but none of these stories could be verified after the first excitement had died down. The nearest shell struck, so far as known, within one hundred yards of the beach in Nauset Harbor.

Dr. James Callanan, a member of the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was walking on the beach with his little son when, he said, he heard the report of a gun, and a shell splashed in the breakers a few hundred yards from shore. Then the doctor saw the submarine. Two seaplanes came out of the mist a short while after the beginning of the attack, the physician said. One plane circled high above the submarine, whose guns were flashing at frequent intervals. Suddenly the aircraft swooped down. When only a short distance above the submarine the pilot of the seaplane quickly turned the nose of his machine upward and threw a bomb as he rose. The bomb did not explode.

Dr. Callanan thinks the airman tossed out one or two more bombs, but is not certain. At any rate, as the aviator started another swoop toward the submarine one of the latter's guns, which had been firing at the tug and barges, was swung around and pointed toward the seaplane. The aviator went higher and soon was lost in the haze. A few minutes later the submarine began to submerge.

STOOD AT WHEEL WHEN SHELL HIT HIS ARM

John Botovich, of Tug's Crew, Will Lose It—Eyewitness Tells of Counting 50 Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—John Botovich and other survivors of the submarine attack on the barges and tug off Orleans this afternoon, reached this city by train shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. Botovich, who is an Austrian by birth, was the worst injured. His arm was nearly severed by a piece of shell. He was so weak from pain and loss of blood when he reached here that he was hardly conscious. He was hurried to the Massachusetts General Hospital. There it was stated that amputation was almost a certainty.

Botovich was aboard the tug, the Perth Amboy, which was towing the three barges. He is unable to say, he declares, whether he was directly struck by a piece of shell.

"I was standing in the pilot house of the tug when the submarine opened fire. So far as I know no one on the tug saw her until she hurled her first shell. A shell came right into the pilot house and passed through it. It made a big crash; the next I knew I was being picked up on the deck."

Botovich admitted he was so confused he could not remember whether this was the first shell fired by the submarine or not. Botovich said he was at the wheel and that the shell broke in as his hands gripped the spokes. It was his right arm that was struck.

"The fog was thick outside," he said. "I guess I was knocked unconscious, but they told me many shells were fired."

William Francis Ireland of Los Angeles, Cal., a native of Cape Cod, was an eyewitness to the attack. He said:

"I was walking down the main thoroughfare of Orleans when I heard a loud report seaward. Like many others, I hurried to the water's edge. The submarine was quite plainly visible. It was less than three miles from shore, and was fully on the surface. Its guns flared continually as it hurled shells at the tug and the barges. We saw the pilothouse shattered, and a moment later the tug burst into flames. Those on board put off in a small boat, and came to shore as the shells flew thick around them."

Ireland said he fell to counting the shots, and that in the neighborhood of fifty were fired. Others who saw the attack from shore said the number was about sixty.

How the German submarine fired several shots at bathers along Nauset Beach and how the aviators searched for the sea viper off Chatham, was told by George Ellis of Orleans tonight upon his arrival at the South Station in Boston. He declared the submarine was about two and a half miles off shore, and the shells were fired diagonally across the beach, and caused a panic among the bathers.

Mr. Ellis declared the weather was too hazy to make out the submarine clearly. He said the shots were fired at intervals of three minutes. Nauset Heights was thronged with persons who watched the shelling of the tugboat and barges.

Saw Shots Hit Barge.

Major Clifford L. Harris, commander of the Cape Cod Battalion of the State Guard, saw the submarine when it bobbed up out of the ocean about three miles from his cottage at 10:25 o'clock. He said:

"No sooner had it come to the top than it began firing at one of the tows, the one that was loaded with granite, from a distance of about 200 yards. Four shots struck the barge in quick succession, and the crew of four or five men hustled into a boat and made for shore. After about fifteen minutes the barge sank and the submarine turned its attention to the Perth Amboy. The first shot carried away the pilot house. The crew had launched its boats, and when the pilot house was blown off they scrambled into the boats and headed toward shore.

"With the first shot there was a rush of people to the beach, and before the affair was over there was a big crowd on the shore. We telephoned the Chatham airplane base for assistance, but it was at least forty minutes before a machine appeared. When it did come the U-boat disappeared, and after flying around a while the airplane disappeared to the north and the submarine came up again and continued its work unmolested.

"Four or five shots were fired into the pilot house, and the tug began to burn after the first or second shot. I could see the flames coming up out of the forward hatch. In all about twenty shots were fired at the tug, but it did not sink and is still burning off shore tonight.

Company Ordered Out.

"The U-boat was submerged fifteen or twenty minutes after the airplane came. Some of the folks say the airplane dropped a bomb, but I did not see any fall. Two barges were afloat when the U-boat came up, and it continued firing at them until they sank. In all, they fired probably fifty or fifty-five shots. There were five or six men on each barge.

"Two shots came up on the beach scattering the crowd. I do not think they were intentionally fired upon the beach, but missed their marks or richochetted from the barges. One shot struck on the shore also at Nauset Harbor, I was told. The whole affair lasted about an hour.

"A number of small boats put out to aid the crews to get in, and doctors and others assisted the injured men. The people down here are pretty well wrought up about not getting any assistance from the Provincetown naval station, and because the airplanes from Chatham were so slow in getting into action. I ordered out the Orleans company of the State Guard and had it in readiness for any service, but there was nothing we could do."

MAY BE MORE U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Pawtucket Man Says Firing Began Two Hours Before Barge Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—The German submarine that shelled the coal barges off Cape Cod today deliberately fired on the life savers from the Nauset Station as they pulled their boat alongside one of the sinking hulks, according to a prominent Pawtucket man, who was at his Summer place in Chatham. This man gave this story to a reporter tonight on his return from the cape:

"I first heard firing at sea about 10 o'clock in the morning. It continued for two hours and was heavy enough to shake the earth. The shots came in twos. It was very foggy, and I could not see the shore, which is two miles away from my house.

"Soon after the firing began I saw a number of airplanes and hydroaroplanes go up from the coastal air station at Chathamport and put out to sea. Some of them fired their guns as they went to make sure they were in good order. It is bold water there, and the barges were close inshore—so close that the submarine, when it came up to seaward off them, was plainly in sight from the bluffs.

"The attack took place about noon. The bluff soon became crowded with automobiles, and the whole action was clearly seen by hundreds along the shore. The crews of the barges, a number of women among them, came ashore in their boats. The women were badly scared, and screamed even when they were safely on land.

"The Nauset Life Saving Station crew put out in their motor boat at once and were just pulling up alongside one of the sinking barges when the German opened fire on them. Very soon thereafter an airplane came up from the south and the submarine submerged. As far as I know, none of the airships got into position to drop a bomb and I left the Cape before it was known whether any one had been killed or hurt. I did not hear that any shells were dropped ashore by the underseaman.

"From the fact that the firing at sea began about two hours before the barges were shelled I think that the German was lying out in the main shipping lane and that it got more ships than we have heard of as yet."

TO RAISE BARGES AT ONCE.

Wrecking Fleet Already Under Orders to Float Them.

QUINCY, Mass., July 21.—A wrecking fleet already has been sent to Orleans to try to raise the four barges sunk by the German submarine off that port, Captain D. H. Chase, manager of the Lehigh Valley Marine Fleet, owners of the vessels, said tonight. From the position of the sunken barges as telephoned to him by Captain Tapley of the tug Perth Amboy, he thought the boats had gone down in not more than three or four fathoms of water.

Captain Tapley told him, he said, the German appeared nervous, for he fired enough shells to sink the entire Lehigh Valley fleet before he could dispose of the little group of five at close range.

MAINTAIN SAILING SCHEDULES.

Submarine Menace Does Not Interfere With Departures from This Port

The report that a U-boat had been operating off the coast did not cause much excitement along the city's waterfront yesterday. Shipping men have become accustomed to the submarine menace along the American coast, and the Captains and crews of the coastwise vessels have been paid war risk money on this account since June 1. Two steamships arrived from Europe yesterday, and the coastwise vessels arrived and left on their regular schedule.

The Metropolitan Line steamboat left for Boston via the Cape Cod Canal last night with 350 passengers, and will be protected during the passage outside by patrol boats. Every available airplane has been sent from Mineola aviation station to do scout duty along the coast and assist the Navy Department in watching out for the submarine.

Naval officers yesterday said that they could not understand why the Hun commander should waste shells in attacking empty coal barges while there were transports and big freighters passing to and from American ports, in addition to the passenger and freight steamships in the coastwise and Central and South American and West Indian trades. Captains of incoming ships reported that their voyage had been without incident.

It was recalled yesterday that in the last interview reported to have been given by the German submarine commander, on June 10 to Captain Kaltenborn of the Norwegian steamship Hendrik Lund, he said: "We are going back now to our base, and you will not hear anything more of our activities on this side until after the middle of July. Then look out, because there will be more than one U-boat here, and perhaps some airplanes."

The tug Perth Amboy was owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and, according to estimates of marine men here, was worth about $100,000. The value of the barges was estimated at approximately $90,000.

SAILORS SLEEP IN THEATRE.

Policeman Finds San Diego Survivors Wandering in the Streets.

Between thirty and forty sailors, who were on board the San Diego, were taken in charge late Saturday night by Policeman Patrick Corcoran at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway when he found them wandering the streets without knowing where to report to obtain lodgings.

Policeman Corcoran first made a tour of the restaurants in the vicinity and got sandwiches and coffee for the men. Then he got the watchman of the Riverside Theatre, at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, to open the house and make as comfortable quarters as possible for the men in the smoking room, where they spent the night. In the morning Corcoran took them out again and got breakfast for them from restaurant men in the neighborhood.

The sailors had gone to that part of town because their ship had formerly been anchored in the river near the Ninety-sixth Street landing. They said they had been at the Brooklyn Navy Yord, but had been sent away to find places to spend the night because quarters there were crowded. Other survivors of the San Diego were taken care of overnight by various organizations looking after the comfort of sailors. Citizens who learned of Corcoran's action have written to Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright commending him.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT HAD SOLDIER BURIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

vision tomorrow. Major Derby has been in the thick of recent fighting around Château-Thierry.

PRAYERS SAID AT OYSTER BAY.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 21.—Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt were greatly relieved today when they received a cablegram from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in Paris, stating that Major Theodore Roosevelt's wound was not serious. The news of his wounding came late yesterday, immediately following the confirmation of the news that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt had been killed. The cablegram from Mrs. Roosevelt, Jr., read:

"Ted has clean bullet wound through leg below the knee. Blake's Hospital few days. Then my house. No danger."

When Major Roosevelt was wounded is not known by the Colonel. It is believed he was sent to a Red Cross hospital in Paris, where his wife is doing work.

"Ted was gassed about seven weeks ago," the Colonel said, "and he refused to go to a hospital. Apparently this wound is not dangerous, and it won't be many days before he is back at the front."

No further news has been received at Sagamore Hill about the condition of Captain Archibald Roosevelt, who was wounded by shrapnel and who has been operated on twice. It was reported about a week ago that there was likelihood of his being sent home.

In all of the churches of the village today prayers were offered for Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt and the members of the family. At the Christ Episcopal Church, where the Roosevelt family attended, the Rev. George E. Talmage spoke of the bravery of the boy and how he had given his life to his country. At all the masses at St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church the Rev. Father Charles J. Calvan offered prayers for the repose of his soul. It was at this church that the Roosevelt children attended the fairs, and all of them, especially Quentin, were dear to the hearts of the priests and parishioners.

In Townsend Park the national flag of the town flew at half mast. Under it was the service flag, with 321 stars, and having on the border the lone gold star, signifying that Lieutenant Roosevelt was the first boy from Oyster Bay to give his life for his country.

Give a Standing Order for The New York Times

Under an order of the War Industries Board, issued to conserve newsprint paper, unsold copies of The New York Times are no longer accepted from newsdealers, who must now adjust their orders to their sales.

Readers may avoid disappointment in the regular receipt of The Times by giving an order to a newsdealer to deliver The Times to home or office or hold a copy at his stand.

When a standing order is given to a newsdealer he will take the responsibility of regular delivery; otherwise readers may miss copies, as the demand is large.

The New York Times

THRONG THRILLED BY BATTERY RESCUE

20,000 Excursionists See Two City Firemen Save Girl Crowded from Seawall.

FIGHTS WITH HER RESCUERS

Total of Sunday's Accidents Include Two Other Rescues and Three Drownings.

Thousands of persons standing on the Battery about 9 o'clock yesterday morning waiting for the excursion steamboats to start witnessed the thrilling rescue of a young woman from drowning.

The accident was caused by a rush being made for the landing when a steamboat came alongside and Jacomena Sorbena, 18 years old, of 234 Cherry Street was pushed off the sea wall into the water. As the young woman was carried out by the tide from the Battery she shrieked for help in Italian and English, but not one man in the crowd of over 20,000 onlookers made the slightest attempt to save the girl.

Deputy Fire Chief Edward J. Worth of the Marine Department, stationed near Pier A, North River, heard the shouts, and sent Owen J. Ryan and James F. Cummings, two of his firemen, who were former seamen in the United States Navy, to the rescue. They plunged into the water and swam to the young woman, who was then about 100 yards out from the floating baths and was yelling hysterically for help. She grabbed the men round the neck and struggled frantically in her excitement, so that they could do nothing for a few moments but keep her up.

Finally a man came with a small rowboat, and the firemen tried to get the drowning girl into it, but she fought so desperately that it was nearly swamped. Ryan and Cummings then took a strong hold of the girl and swam to the battery float. One of the men climbed onto the float and took the girl, who had become quieter, from the arms of his comrade. She was treated by Dr. Marx and sent to the Broad Street Hospital suffering from shock and immersion. The two firemen were loudly cheered by the crowd.

Elmer Britton, Jr., 16 years old, of 5,169 Broadway, while in swimming with his father in the Harlem River at 225th Street yesterday, suddenly sank. When he failed to reappear his father notified the West 177th Street Station. The river was dragged without success until a late hour last night.

Charles Rello, 17 years old, of 26 Hope Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday while swimming with other boys at the foot of North Third Street, Brooklyn.

Sergeant Edward Hanrette, an artilleryman stationed at Kearny, N. J., rescued a man and woman from a capsized canoe at Brighton Beach. After being restored by the soldier's first-aid treatment the couple thanked him and hurried away without giving their names. Hanrette, a Rochester boy, has a record as a long-distance swimmer.

Alfred Wurts, 12 years old, of 264 East Seventy-sixth Street, Manhattan, was pulled out of the East River yesterday at Thirteenth Street as he was going down for the third time. A pulmotor used by Dr. Cassasa of St. John's Hospital brought the lad around so that his recovery was assured.

Valentine Bagley, 70 years old, one of the most prominent Masons in New Jersey and a resident of Rahway, was found drowned yesterday in the Rahway River. Mr. Bagley was an enthusiastic motor boat owner, and it was thought that while out for a ride he moored his launch where it was later found, and decided to take a dip.

AHEARN WANTS MORE COAL.

Fuel Deputy Says Bronx Is Running Behind Its Allotment.

Deputy Fuel Administrator Joseph Ahearn of the Bronx declared yesterday that that borough was running behind 500 tons of coal a day on the 1916-17 allotment assigned by the Anthracite Committee for this year's supply.

"During the last week," said Ahearn, "we received 2,232 tons a day. Fifty per cent. of this amount is being used to supply hot water in the 10,000 apartment houses in Bronx County. The rest is being put in the bins of the 500,000 persons who have ordered coal from local dealers. There is practically no coal on hand in the pockets of the dealers, and unless our supply is increased immediately we will be confronted by a more serious shortage than we endured last Winter."

Administrator Ahearn has written to Commissioner Day asking him to allot 500 tons a day to the Bronx out of the 300,000 tons contracted for to relieve the coal conditions in the city.

Appeal for British Recruits.

Colonel F. C. Jamieson, commanding the Eastern Division of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, makes a special appeal to all men of military age, 18 to 44 years, who are British subjects, to offer themselves while they have an opportunity to enroll under their own flag. Major C. Brooman White, commanding the New York Depot, 22 West Forty-second Street, states that once the period of grace, sixty days, has expired, no one can be either accepted for or transferred to the British forces.

A SUNDAY'S AUTO ACCIDENTS

Several Persons Killed or Injured in and Near the City.

Several persons were run down and killed or injured by automobiles in and near this city yesterday. Mrs. Louise Twist, 24 years old, of Dongan Hills, S. I., was killed within half a block of her home by Harry Radinowitz of 62 Leroy Avenue, Brooklyn, who was driving his machine. He was locked up on a charge of homicide. Radinowitz told the police that the woman was killed because she did not get out of his way when he sounded his horn.

George E. Deizermea of 420 West Forty-third Street, Manhattan, was killed when a motor cycle on which he was riding in the basket, near Huguenot, S. I., struck an automobile driven by Patrick Mackell of 1,174 Amboy Road. René Van Quit of 49 West Sixty-third Street, Manhattan, the driver of the motor cycle, was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Oreste Caprione of 179 Beach Street, Red Bank, was killed and four others were seriously hurt yesterday afternoon when Caprione's machine was struck by a locomotive at the Interlaken Crossing. An unidentified soldier, who was in the machine, may die from his injuries.

Herman Rubin, 4 years old, of 24 West 120th Street, was taken to Harlem Hospital suffering from lacerations of the scalp after he had been struck by an automobile while crossing 124th Street at Madison Avenue. His injuries are not serious.

Jewish League to Use K. of C. Hall.

The Knights of Columbus at Camp Upton yesterday gave the use of their big camp auditorium to the Jewish Welfare League, in order that dances and other entertainments might be arranged for men of the Jewish faith. The knights announced that the League of Catholic Women, 154 East Thirty-eighth Streeet, was successfully furnishing comfort kits to the thousand K. of C. secretaries who are being sent overseas every week. In addition, the league is preparing thousands of surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

TALE BEARING IS A VICE, BUT REPORTING A PRO-GERMAN IS A VIRTUE!

GET BUSY!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

This Summer Subscribe for The New York Times

HAVE The New York Times sent to you at your Summer address. Mail anywhere in the United States, daily and Sunday, $1.00 per month.

Subscription Department
The New York Times
Times Square, New York
Telephone Bryant 1000

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Clearance Sale of
Men's Straw Hats
Reduced to $1.95
Formerly $3, $4, $5

¶ Including every straw hat in the store that was selling heretofore at the prices mentioned above—Sennits, Splits, Mackinaws, Leghorns, and Fancy Straws. All in perfect condition—the majority just taken from their boxes.

All Panamas Reduced
Formerly $5 to $12—Now
$2.95 $4.95, $5.95, $7.95

MODEL HATS
Setting the Fashion Trend for Fall, 1918

INVITING the attention of those exclusive retail millinery shops, whose millinery models must have the absolute recognition of style authority.

Harry Collins

Originations from which Fashion takes her cue!

9 EAST 57TH STREET NEW YORK

This showing to commence July 15th is restricted to retail milliners exclusively.

Saving Wheat
is made pleasant and effective by using the delicious and dependable corn flakes

POST TOASTIES

13 DEAD, 10 WOUNDED FROM THIS DISTRICT

Casualty List Indicates 77th Division, from Camp Upton, Is on Firing Line.

17 MEN MISSING IN ACTION

Major M. J. Karpas, Nerve Specialist from New York, Is a Victim of Angina Pectoris.

The casualty lists issued yesterday contained the names of forty men from the metropolitan district—ten killed in action, three dead from disease, ten severely wounded, and seventeen missing in action. The appearance of the names of men who went to France in the 77th Division, which is composed almost exclusively of New York City men and was trained at Camp Upton, gave rise to the belief that the 77th had got into action after holding down a quiet sector in Lorraine. Pending official announcement that the division had been ordered into action, it was assumed that the New York drafted men had been transferred after arrival overseas to regular army units which have been in action for some time.

Major Morris Jacob Karpas, listed as dead from disease, was a victim of angina pectoris, according to the official notification sent to his former home at 307 West Forty-eighth Street. Major Karpas, who was well known as a nerve specialist, was engaged at the time of his death in the organization of one of the largest American base hospitals in France.

According to his brother, Irving Karpas of 152 West 118th Street, Major Karpas left for France on May 19 in command of a medical unit. At that time he was in splendid health. He was born in Russia, was graduated in 1904 at the Long Island Medical College, and for a long time was one of the leading physicians attached to the Neurological Institute at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Formerly connected as an alienist with Bellevue and the Manhattan State Hospital, Major Karpas was one of the specialists called in by the State in the Waite murder case. He was formerly associated with Dr. Pierce Bailey, who is now a Colonel in the Medical Corps.

John Sullivan, killed in action, was 26 years old and lived at 765 Amsterdam Avenue when he was drafted last December and assigned to the 308th Infantry at Camp Uton. He was formerly head foreman at the Atlantic Transport dock, North River and Seventeenth Street, and although entitled to exemption waived it to get to the front. In a letter dated May 30 he told of the eagerness of the drafted men for actual fighting.

Missing in Action.

Michael Hallohan, missing in action, was also a member of the 308th, being drafted at the same time as Sullivan. He gave his address as 164 West 104th Street, which is a training home for nurses. It was said yesterday that Hollohan's sister lived there, but was out of town.

Rocco Gallo, missing in action, was drafted in December and went to France last April in Company G, 307th Infantry. He is 25 years old and lived at 2,537 Amsterdam Avenue with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Gallo, who is 64. When she received the news yesterday she collapsed, and last night, lying on a bed with a photograph of her boy in uniform clutched firmly, she kept repeating, "Why don't they kill the Kaiser." Born in Italy, Gallo had been here nineteen years. Prior to entering the service he was collector for the Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

Walter Edson Moore, 27 years old, of 807 West 126th Street, reported missing in action, went over in April in Company C, 306th Infantry, from Camp Upton. He enlisted in October, and for seven years had been employed as an auditor by the Remington Typewriter Company. The young soldier was engaged to be married next month to a Weehawken, N. J., girl. When his mother was informed that her son was missing, she said, "I know that he did his duty."

Pincus Goldstein, killed in action, was drafted last October, and went to France six months ago from Camp Upton. A message received at his home, 312 Madison Street, stated that he had been killed last Monday. He was formerly in the grocery business with his brothers at 113 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. His mother, who is gravely ill, has been informed that he was captured.

Frank M. Golden, severely wounded, lived with his parents at 263 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, prior to his enlistment a year ago in the 23d Infantry. Golden, who was formerly a salesman, wrote recently that his regiment had been in a severe action, but that it had come through "sailing." He has a brother, John Golden, who is stationed at Camp Upton.

Heyman Resnikoff, missing in action, was drafted last April, and sent to Camp Upton. He was three weeks there, and was then ordered overseas. Resnikoff, who is 25 years old, has a wife and child in his birthplace, Brobosk, Russia. He had been here five years.

Upton Man Killed.

The mother of Carmello Guttilla received word yesterday at her home, 186 Golden Avenue, Flushing, that he had been killed in action on June 24. He was a member of an Upton regiment, was 31 years old, and previous to being drafted last September worked in an airplane factory in this city.

Five New York City soldiers, presumably members of the 77th Division, reported as missing in action, were unknown at the addresses given in the list. They were Samuel Chaskes, 244 Madison Street; Sandri Lonardi, 352 Seventh Avenue; Michael Castallano, 151 Hester Street; Morris Gutentag, 89 Second Avenue, and Jacob Kadansky, 223 Third Street.

Thomas McDermott, killed in action, was a member of Company C, 308th Infantry. According to a telegram to his sister, Mrs. Nora Barry of 598 East 136th Street, he died on June 24. McDermott was born in Ireland, and his father, John McDermott, is a member of the Sligo County Council. A brother, Owen, is in France on governmental work.

Edward A. Anderson, killed in action, was a member of Company D, 308th Infantry. He was 26 years old, and prior to going to Camp Upton last December he was employed by the Bronx Gas and Electric Company. He lived at 243 Willis Avenue.

George Rothenberg, killed in action, also was a member of the 308th, and he, too, died on June 24. He formerly lived with his sister, Mrs. J. Lopinsky, at 752 Tremont Avenue, where it was said that the sister was away on vacation.

John J. Hanrahan, killed in action, was assigned to the 308th just before it sailed in April. He was a truckman and lived at 202 East Thirty-sixth Street. David, a brother, is in France with the 105th Infantry, while Edward, another and younger brother, answers the call to the colors this morning.

Harry J. Schneider, killed in action, was an Upton man and formerly lived at 749 Jennings Street, the Bronx. His relatives have moved since he joined the army.

Formerly City Employe.

Joseph Abelow, missing in action, was a chemist employed by the Brooklyn Board of Health when he was drafted last Summer. He went to France in the Sanitary Squad of the 307th Infantry. Born twenty-five years ago in Brooklyn he was graduated at the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, and City College, Manhattan.

Joseph Turano, missing in action, lived at 791 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Company C, 308th Infantry. A bookbinder before he was called, Turano, who was 22, recently wrote that he was "far away from the firing line and likely to be there for some time."

Harry Saltman, severely wounded, had been in this country five years when he was drafted in Brooklyn's first quota to Upton. He was transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., and went overseas with the machine gun company, 328th Infantry, three months ago. He formerly lived with his married sister, Mrs. Clara Vogel, at 389 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was a Russian.

Corporal Charles A. Byrnes was severely wounded on June 24, according to word received by his grand aunt, Mrs. Martha Renkel, with whom he lived at 77 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Renkel said yesterday that he had written her two days after being wounded, saying that he was getting along well. Byrnes was working in a sanitarium at Gettysburg, Penn., when he enlisted a year ago in the 7th Infantry.

---

199 Army Casualties Reported, Including Four Officers; Marines Have 26 In Their List; Total For Both Forces Now 12,716

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department today gave out 199 casualties in the army in France, bringing the total, after a recheck of the official figures, to 10,831. The Marine Corps Headquarters announced 26 casualties, bringing the marines' total to 1,885. The total for army and marines is 12,716.

The army casualties today included 48 killed in action, 23 died of wounds, 1 killed by airplane accident, 8 killed by accident or other cause, 71 wounded severely, 30 missing in action, and 23 died of disease. The Marine Corps casualties included 12 killed in action and 14 died of wounds.

Four commissioned army officers and no commissioned marine officers were included. The army officers are: Captain Arthur Francis Moseley, killed in action; Major Morris Jacob Karpas, died of disease; Lieutenant Eldridge W. Mayner, killed by airplane accident, and Lieutenant Charles Lee Twiss, severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 21.	Total.
Killed in action	1,467	43	1,510
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	655	23	678
Died of accident or other causes	534	9	543
Died of disease	1,376	23	1,399
Total	4,323	98	4,421
Wounded	5,746	71	5,817
Missing, including prisoners	563	30	593
Grand total	10,632	199	10,831

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES IN FRANCE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France from the beginning are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	25	654
Wounded	20	1,095
In hands of enemy	0	4
Missing	1	77
Total	55	1,830
Grand total		1,885

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 21.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are;

KILLED IN ACTION—48.

Captain.

MOSELEY, ARTHUR FRANCIS; Mrs. Lily M. Moseley, 80 Foley St., Freeport, Ill.

Sergeant.

SCROGGINS, WALTER E.; Mrs. N. P. Harrelson, 110 State St., Eldorado, Ill.

Corporals.

DIAMOND, ALBERT; Mrs. Minnie Diamond, care Dr. Simon Peiser, 5,000 Woodland Av., Cleveland.
SCHICK, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Mary Schick, 2,627 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

ALVES, FRANK; Mrs. Adelina Alves, R. F. D. 2, Conrad, Cal.
ANDERSON, EDWARD M.; Mrs. Augusta Anderson, 243 Willis Av., New York.
BOONE, RALPH D.; Mrs. Mary Boone, 303 Jackson St., Greencastle, Ind.
BRYANT, ISRAEL H.; Ira Bryant, Sherman Mills, Me.
CAPOTOSTO, AUGUSTO; Paul Capetosto, 59 Avenue B, New York.
CARABINE, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Margaret Carabine, 83 Hamlet St., Fall River, Mass.
COLBURN, HOMER NICHOLAS; Mrs. Mary Colburn, R. F. D. 5, Holley, N. Y.
DARR, FRANK J.; J. R. Darr, Marvell, Ark.
DICKIE, DAVID; Thomas W. Dickie, 847 Broad St., Lonsdale, R. I.
DOUGLASS, ARTHUR W.; W. C. Douglass, 152 Terrace, Redlands, Cal.
FAULKNER, EARL M.; Mrs. Rennie Faulkner, 2,609 Maple Av., Everett, Wash.
GORDON, PHILLIP; Mrs. Rose La Battie, 1,914 Kidwell Av., Chicago.
GORDON, ROBERT E.; Mrs. Barbara E. Gordon, Belleville, Kan.
GOW, MACK; G. W. Thompson, Duncan, Okla.
GUTTILLA, C.; Peter Guttilla, 186 Colden Av., Flushing, N. Y.
HANRAHAN, JOHN J.; Mrs. Kate Hanrahan, 203 36th St., New York.
HANSEN, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Anna Hansen, 228 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HIBBARD, DANIEL; John Lakker, R. F. D. 4, Box 32, La Porte, Ind.
HUNTER, WILLIAM D.; Mrs. Katherine Devine, 630 Franklin St., Johnstown, Penn.
KENNEDY, ROY; Esta Kennedy, Frankfort, Ky.
McDERMOTT, PATRICK; Thomas Ferry, 598 East 136th St., New York.
McLAIN, JOHN; O. McLain, Ashburn, Ga.
McNEIL, JOHN; Francis McNeil, 797 East 142d St., New York.
MARCH, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Helena Miller, Liscomb, Iowa.
MELTNER, AUGUST C.; Mrs. Minnie Meltner, 2,513 Mullanphy St., St. Louis, Mo.
PETTY, LAWRENCE P.; John Petty, Trough, S. C.
REED, BENJAMIN S.; E. M. Walker, 77 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan, Mass.
REINDEAU, R.; Mrs. Adrian Parent, 214 Lincoln St., Woonsocket, R. I.
ROTHENBERG, GEORGE; S. Rothenberg, 752 Tremont Av., New York.
SANDERS, MARTIN; Albert Sanders, Mokinock, N. D.
SCHNEIDER, HARRY L.; Benjamin Schneider, 249 Jennings St., New York.
SEMEVOLOS, PETE; John Semevolos, Dogden, N. D.
SKINNER, HAROLD C.; C. J. Skinner, McMinnville, Ore.
SULLIVAN, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Mary Donovan, Simpson, Sask.
SULLIVAN, JOHN; J. Sullivan, 765 Amsterdam Av., New York.
TAYLOR, JOE S.; Thomas Taylor, or Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Hasgetallon, Tenn., or R. F. D. 2, Bloomingdale, Tenn.
THOMAS, EARL A.; Hugh Jones, Williamsburg, Va.
WALKER, CLARENCE M.; J. Hiley Walker, Salem, Mo.
WALL, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Nell Wall, R. F. D. 2, Asher, Okla.

DIED OF WOUNDS—23.

Sergeants.

BLACK, CARROLL H.; Chauncy Black, 131 West Wheeling St., Lancaster, Ohio.
MILLER, EMILE F.; Mrs. Emma Miller, 2,315 Lafayette Av., New Orleans.

Corporals.

COSSETTE, EDWARD L.; Prosper Cossette, Box 11, Pence, Wis.
GLEASON, JOHN E.; Mrs. Viola Gleason, 133 Bradford St., Waverly, N. Y.

Privates.

ARNHOLT, F. A.; Mrs. Mary Arnholt, Loudonville, Ohio.
AUSTIN, MERRILL; Mrs. Emma Austin, West Main St., Brookfield, Mass.
BURNS, RICHARD W.; W. W. Burns, R. F. D. 4, Kilgore, Texas.
BUTKEVICH, KASIMER; Mrs. Mary Simon, 69 Englewood Av., Bridgeport, Conn.
CARLSON, HANS; Andrew Jacobson, 51 Higgins Av., Missoula, Mont.
CHANEN, SAMUEL; Abraham Chanen, 435 Lumbard St., Philadelphia.
CHESTANG, LEE J.; Mrs. Grace Monk, N. W. Palmetto & Conception, Mobile, Ala.
COBURN, GEO. E.; Mrs. Geo. Coburn, 54 Ayrault St., Providence, R. I.
CRANE, LESTER; Spencer Crane, 120 Lindsay Av., Oconto, Wis.
DENNIS, JOHN A.; John A. Dennis, Wigton, Penn.
DUBE, WM.; Harry Bernard, 7 Deerfield St., Lowell, Mass.
FASSNACHT, H. W.; Paul Fassnacht, Fairmont, Neb.
HAWES, H. W.; Mrs. F. Hawes, 329 13th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.
JUSTICE, LOUIS; Life Justice, Equality, Ill.
LESTER, DUDLEY J.; Mrs. Emma Kunter, Lancer, Saskatchewan, Can.
LIND, EMIL A.; Mrs. Anna Lind, 2,036 Grove St., Boulder, Col.
MULLIS, MYREL; Mrs. Ellen Mullis, General Delivery, Owensburg, Ind.
QUINBY, H.; Charles D. Quinby, Red Creek, Wayne County, N. Y.
SMITH, ROYAL A.; William H. Smith, R. F. D. 72, Kennedy, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—23.

Major.

KAREPAS, MORRIS JACOB; Irving B. Karepas, 22-24 West 26th St., New York.

Sergeants.

KELLEY, ARTHUR P.; Mrs. Laura K. Hendrick, 6 Dunbarton Apartments, Nashua, N. H.
TUCKER, E. C.; Mrs. G. Tucker, 521 Madison, Syracuse, N. Y.

Privates.

AUST, CLARENCE E.; Mrs. E. R. Aust, 1,457 West 52d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
BROUGH, CHARLES; R. A. Brough, Elletsville, Ind.
BUTCAVAGE, S.; J. Butcavage, Shenandoah, Penn.
CAMERON, FREDERICK A.; Mrs. Georgina Cameron, 131 Elizabeth Av., Newark, N. J.
CHARLES, MORRIS; Morris Charles, Puyallup, Wash.
FAUVER, SILAS E.; Mrs. Munyon Fauver, Mt. Williams, Va.
HICE, BENJAMIN F.; John Hice, Chucky, Tenn.
HICKS, EARL P.; Mrs. M. Hicks, 809 La Branch, Houston, Texas.
INMAN, GEORGE; Mrs. Clare L. Inman, Seneca, Neb.
JEWELL, HARVEY; Mrs. Georgie Jewell, Lexington, Ga.
LEITHISER, GEORGE H.; Harry Leithiser, 114 East Walnut St., Lancaster, Penn.
MACMILLAN, RALPH; Mrs. Mary Macmillan, 119 Fuller Av., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
MENGOZZI, SYLVIA; Mrs. Alfsonia Mengozzi, 22 Liberty St., Orange, N. J.
MILAN, JAY N.; Mrs. Carrie Ransen, Selma, Iowa.
NEIL, DAVID W.; William D. Neil, General Delivery, Apex, Mo.
ROBINSON, ALBERT; John Robinson, 1,723 North Spring St., Baltimore, Md.
STORER, E. A.; John Minnis Storer, Alton, Kan.
TACK, CLAUDE W.; A. J. Tack, Greene, Iowa.
TREGO, JOSEPH T.; Joseph Trego, R. F. D. 1, Newton, Kan.
WITKOWSKI, JOHN; Mike Witkowski, 10 11th St., Cloquet, Minn.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

MAYNOR, ELDRIGE W.; E. W. Maynor, Oneonta, Ala.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—8.

Bugler.

Sutter, Ernst; Mrs. Rose Sutter, 1,026 Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Privates.

BENNETT, JAMES; William Bennett, Maberly, Ontario, Canada.
BROWN, FRANK; C. C. Smith, 3,111 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
BUCHBINDER, ADAM J.; Adam Buchbinder, 284 Strauss St., Buffalo, N. Y.
FREEMAN, WILLIAM L.; James Mason Freeman, Chickamauga, Ga.
SAYRE, OLIVER E.; Mrs. Nora Sayre, Wellsburg, N. Y.
TARUS, NICOLAS; Mike Tarus, North Hampton, Penn.
VAUGHAN, JOHN; Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, R. F. D. 1, Monge, Ind.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—71.

Lieutenant.

TWISS, CHARLES LEE; Harry Twiss, 2,408 South 1st St., Shelbyville, Ill.

Sergeants.

McENTEE, JOSEPH P.; Mrs. Mary Reilly, 258 Malta Av., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
ROGERS, JULIUS; Miss Tess Loring, 45 Cortland Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporals.

BATES, WILLIAM; Mrs. Martha Jackson, Blue Mound, Ill.
BORNE, WILLIAM JACOB; Mrs. Kate Oveldonne, 401 4th St., Newport, Ky.
BRYAN, RALPH LUDWIN; Eugene Bryan, Box 71, Cucamonga, Cal.
BYRNES, CHARLES AUGUSTUS; Mrs. M. Reusle, 77 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DELOSIER, HARRY RALPH; Mrs. May Delosier, Duncansville, Penn.
GOLDEN, FRANK M.; William Cummings, 263A Princeton Av., Jersey City, N. J.
HEIN, WALTER E.; Herman Hein, R. F. D. 15, Ripon, Wis.
HUMPHREY, NAYLOR BRYAN; Thomas Owens Humphrey, Wickliffe, Ky.
NOYD, BENJAMIN; Miss Emma Noyd, Allerton, Mass.
RICHARDSON, C. V.; James William Richardson, Box 25, Halsey, Neb.

Bugler.

GEBART, WALTER EDWARD; Harry Gebart, Hummelstown, Penn.

Mechanics.

CANTWELL, JOSEPH AUGUSTUS; Miss Anna Cantwell, 54 Prospect St., Bryn Mawr, Penn.
GRIFFIN, JOHN J.; Thomas W. Griffin, 508 4th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

Wagoner.

STUMP, JOSEPH; Miss May Stump, R. F. D. 2, Box 90, Copper Hill, Va.

Cook.

TEASLEY, O. A.; Baverley A. Teasley, Hartwell, Ga.

Privates.

BARNES, ELIAS; Mrs. Ida Barnes, New Boston, Texas.
BIALEK, MICHAEL; Mrs. Bessie Grodecka, 248 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CAMPAU, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Marie L. Campau, 250 9th St., Superior, Wis.
CUMBERLAND, CLARENCE C.; Mrs. J. R. Cumberland, 233¼ Linworth Place, S. W., Washington, D. C.
DANIELS, ED.; Mrs. Mariah Daniels, Nippa, Ky.
FARRELL, JAMES J.; Miss Catherine Farrell, 442 West 5th St., New York.
FITZ, EDWARD; Mrs. Amelia Fitz, Fords, N. J.
GANO, ROY T.; G. F. Gano, R. F. D. 1, Deep Creek, Wash.
GLOVER, RAY H.; Burt B. Glover, Reader, W. Va.
GOLATI, V.; Tony Golati, Bellaire, Penn.
GORSKI, STANLEY; Mrs. Stella Bradley, 608 North Paulina St., Chicago.
GRAHAM, ROBERT WILLIAM; Mrs. Louise Ward, 24 Belmont St., Green Road, Leeds, England.
HAMMOND, GEORGE W.; Philip Hammond, Spring Run, Penn.
HOFFMAN, WALTER; Miss Gertrude Hoffman, 313 North 9th St., Lebanon, Penn.
HOLMES, HARRY C.; Mrs. Nettie Holmes, General Delivery, Syracuse, Kan.
HOOD, CHARLES; Mrs. R. Botts, Norbeck, Md.
HUGHES, E. A.; H. L. Hughes, 400 Maple Park, Olympia, Wash.
HUSBANDS, JOSEPH; Mrs. Margaret Husbands, 918 Warren St., St. Louis, Mo.
HYRNE, CHARLES ROBERT; Mrs. Minnie Hyrne, Crum, Ky.
JARVIS, WILBER HILL; Edwin S. Jarvis, Philipsburg, Kan.
JOHNSTON, W. M.; Mrs. C. Johnston, Gate, Kan.
JONES, P.; Robert Jones, 320 South Washington St., Jasonville, Ind.
KATZ, MAX; Mrs. Ethel Sacks, 194 2d Av., New York.
KING, RAYMOND C. B.; Walter H. King, Camp Studio, Good Ground, N. Y.
KOLENCIK, V.; Allexi Alove, 914 Rohnes St., Detroit, Mich.
KARAMER, MIKE WILLIAM; Mrs. Martha Noreck, 130 Poland St., Hamtramck, Mich.
KUDLIK, PAUL; Mike Kudlik, 62 East 64th St., New York.
LEHMANN, EDWARD; Mrs. Louise George, 30 South Adams St., Hinsdale, Ill.
LOCKE, CHARLES R.; Mrs. Catherine Locke, Box 136, Newport, N. J.
McKENZIE, CYRUS; Mrs. James McKenzie, Goshen, Wash.
MARBLE, JOHN A. W.; John Marble, Mosleys Junction, Va.
MILLER, RAYMOND; Mrs. Etta Dermond, 187 Pearl St., Paterson, N. J.
NOLAN, MARTIN; Mrs. Mary Nolan, St. Paul, Minn.
NORTON, EARL D.; Robert E. Norton, Guilford, Conn.
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J. S.; Thomas O'Brien, 22½ Athens St., Cambridge, Mass.
OGLESBY, HARRY B.; Mrs. Hannah Oglesby, 89 Robinson St., Nashville, Tenn.
PARKER, FREDERICK D.; Mrs. Ida W. M. Parker, Commerce St., Clinton, Conn.
PENNINGTON, FRANK LEE; William Pennington, Groveland, Tenn.
PERKO, WALTER; Joe Borezoski, 1,142 Reynolds Av., Scranton, Penn.
RACENER, GROVER C.; Amples L. Racener, 709 Association Building, Chicago.
ROBINSON, S.; Miss Emma Robertson, 381 Jackson St., Oshkosh, Wis.
SALTZMAN, HARRY; Miss Esther R. Saltzman, 389 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SELMAN, JAMES A.; W. G. Selman, Alton, Texas.
SHAFFER, E.; George Riley Shaffer, Mineola, Kan.
SHERMAN, ELLIOTT W.; Mrs. Anna W. Sherman, 24 Church St., Greenfield, Mass.
SIDNER, ELMER; Mrs. L. A. Sidner, Moline, Kan.
STRONACH, JOHN FORSYTH; Edmond Gray, 100 Horton Av., Detroit, Mich.
TARULLO, FLAVIO; Consiesio Tarullo, 1 Jeffield Av., Waterbury, Conn.
THIBEAULT, ALBERT; Mrs. Aurora Thibeault, 284 Silver St., Manchester, N. H.
TRIPLETT, INMAN S.; Alfred Triplett, Hardin, Mon.
WAGES, VIRGIL; Mrs. Cornella W. Wiggins, 1,125 Telfair St., Augusta, Ga.
WASLAR, JOHN FRANK; Mrs. Louise Waslar, 162 Chestnut St., Detroit, Mich.
ZAHN, J. F., Jr.; Jacob Zahn, McGregor, Iowa.

MISSING IN ACTION—29.

Sergeant.

HAUSER, ALLAN; Mrs. Julia Hauser, Laurel, Cal.

Corporals.

HIGGINS, THOMAS J.; Joseph H. Higgins, Amsterdam, N. Y.
McBRIDE, ARCHIBALD G.; Mrs. Irene Sutton, 34 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOORE, WALTER E.; Mrs. Jessie Moore, 307 West 126th St., New York.
NASSER, BENJAMIN D.; Jennie Weil, 465 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates.

ABELOW, JOSEPH; Morris Abelow, 844 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.
BERRY, RAYMOND EARL; John E. Berry, Salona, Penn.
BETTER, LOUIS H.; Mrs. Noah Better, Blackbrook, N. Y.
CASTELLANO, MICHAEL; Mrs. Mary Castellano, 171 Hester St., New York.
CENETIEMPO, LUCA; Mrs. Cocetta Cenetiempo, 2,732 West 16th St., Brooklyn.
CHASKES, SAMUEL; Walter Chaskes, 244 Madison St., New York.
CLAYTON, JAMES V.; Greig Clayton, St. Joseph, Ky.
DE AMARAL, ANTHONY; Mrs. Anthony De Amaral, 420 East 153d St., New York.
DIETRICH, WILLIAM G.; Mrs. Kate Dietrich, 239 Lowiston Av., Greece, N. Y.
DOLAN, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. B. Dolan, 287 Mill St., Lockport, N. Y.
GALLO, ROCCO; Mrs. Josephine Gallo, 2,537 Amsterdam Av., New York.
GARBERINO, JOHN; Mrs. Rose Garberino, 503 South Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
GIBBS, LEWIS WALTER; Jane Walter, 380 East Main St., Lock Haven, Penn.
GOLDSTEIN, PINCUS; Mrs. Anne Goldstein, 312 Madison St., New York.
GUTENTAG, MORRIS; Mrs. Sarah Gutentag, 89 Second Av., New York.
HANNA, LEE GILBERT; Mrs. Minnie Hanna, Castanea, Penn.
HOLAHAN, THOMAS; Margaret Mitchell, 146 West 104th St., New York.
JACOBS, ERNEST C.; Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs, 22 Moulton St., Willimantic, Conn.
KEDANSKY, JACOB; Mrs. Ella Kedansky, 223 3d St., New York.
LONARDI, SANDRI; Fredrico Lonardi, 352 7th Av., New York.
MARTIN, EDWARD; Mrs. Anna Martin, 54 2d Av., College Point, N. Y.
RESNIKOFF, HYMAN; Isadore Resnikoff, 1,565 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLMAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON; Mrs. Mildred Tallman, 107 Abrose St., Rochester, N. Y.
TURANO, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Turano, 785 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WHEELER, LEWIS S.; David W. Wheeler, Wilson, N. Y.

Reported died of wounds, now reported slightly wounded: Private Theodore Feller; Mrs. Anna Goetzman, North Kaukana, Wis.

Previously reported severely wounded in action, now officially reported killed in action: Corporal Emmons A. Boynton; Mrs. A. W. Boynton, 12 East Crescent Av., Augusta, Me.

Previously reported missing, now officially reported as having returned to duty on June 13: Private Harry Clohessy; Katherine Black, 111 North 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 21.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—12.

Corporal.

LEMON, GILBERT W.; Margaret Lemon, R. F. D. 2, Walker, Wood Co., W. Va.

Privates.

CLARK, FRANK A.; Sylvester Clark, R. F. D 5, Hesperia, Mich.
FISHER, JAMES E.; William Fisher, 2,396 Louden Av., Columbus, Ohio.
FUQUA, CLAUDE; John Smith, Burlington, N. C.
GODSHAW, SAMUEL G.; Emil Godshaw, 103 West Woodlawn, Louisville, Ky.
HALE, ENOCH R.; R. O. Hale, Corrigan, Texas.
KROHN, EDWARD M.; Kate Krohn, 1,959 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
McELROY, GEORGE C.; Catheryn McElroy, Monroe, N. Y.
McGARTLAND, CLARENCE F.; Sarah J. McGartland, Monroe City, Mo.
McQUIDDY, JAMES E.; Harden McQuiddy, R. F. D. 7, Verona, Tenn.
SAYLES, CLAUDE E.; Leroy E. Sayles, 510 East Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y.
WAKEFIELD, RUSSEL J.; William Wakefield, Northville, Mich.

DIED OF WOUNDS, RECEIVED IN ACTION—14.

Sergeants.

HOLLINGSHEAD, CHARLES; Annie Hollingshead, 3 Mount Pleasant St., Derry, N. H.
FAGAN, FRANK J.; Mary A. Fagan, 48 Dorchester St., Worcester, Mass.
HANSUCKER, CARROL J.; Theodore Hansucker, Front Royal, Va.
JENKINS, HOMER; Mary Jenkins, R. F. D. 3, Riceville, Tenn.

Corporal.

BISCHOF, FRED E.; Edward Bischof, 1,715 Gaty Av., East St. Louis, Ill.
HORGAN, ROY L.; Kathrine Horgan, Langdon, N. D.

Privates.

COWAN.—WILLIAM R.· Charty Cowan, R. F. D. 1, Stamford, Ky.
HAMMAN, HOWARD E.; S. J. Page, Criss Creek, B. C., Canada.
HARTMAN, JOHN; Liza Hartman, Tamanend, Penn.
HEATON, HERMAN M.; William J. Heaton, 629 Park Row, Ingleck, Birmingham, Ala.
SHORT, ALEXANDER, Jr.; Walker S. Short, Catlettsburg, Ky.
STOTT, WILLIAM S.; William A. Stott, Petersburg, Ill.
TROUSDALE, EMMETT E.; Lee Trousdale, R. F. D. 1, Sheffield, Ala.
WINSTON, JOHN W.· Ada E. Winston, Hollyford Road, Memphis, Tenn.

CROSS FOR ENGLISH GIRL.

Ambulance Driver Decorated for Heroism After Being Wounded.

PARIS, July 20.—Upon recommendation of General Foch, Premier Clemenceau has decorated Miss Fraser, an English ambulance driver, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Cross. The citation reads:

"Charged with the transport of wounded men on Thursday night under heavy bombardment, she received two serious wounds from a torpedo which destroyed her ambulance. She had the superb courage to reach the hospital, 200 feet away, afoot to inform the doctor of the plight of the wounded men. She then fell unconscious. When transported to the hospital for an operation she insisted that her wounds should not be treated before the doctors attended the injured men for whom she was responsible."

Battle Victim East Orange Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—The Rev. Walter Murray of East Orange, a member of the overseas force of the Y. M. C. A., who has been killed in battle while operating a canteen near Château-Thierry, was formerly pastor of a Baptist Church in Philadelphia and was transferred to East Orange last Fall. When the Y. M. C. A. issued a call for men to volunteer as field secretaries he was one of the first in New Jersey to offer his services. His wife and two sons are out of town for the Summer.

GET 653 SLACKERS AT CONEY

Early Morning Raid Assisted by Many Soldiers and Sailors.

About 200 special Deputy Marshals and policement, led by United States Marshal Powers, acting in detachments of seven, conducted an early morning raid against slackers yesterday at Coney Island. Six hundred and fifty-three young men were taken to the Coney Island Station for failure to have their draft cards with them. Aiding in the raid were Inspector Voggler, Captain Hackett, and Assistant United States District Attorney Harvey Harwood. When the raiders started out on their rounds, many soldiers and sailors who were spending the night at the island volunteered to aid, and later, when the suspects began to be caught, soldiers formed them in squads and marched them off to the station, much to the amusement of the onlookers.

While the chop suey restaurants yielded their usual percentage of men without cards, the raiders were most successful among the thousands who were spending the night on the beach. Deputies armed with flashlights disturbed the slumbers of many men, and in cases where the card had been left home, the sleepers were yanked from their beds of newspapers.

Entertainment for Drafted Men.

About 400 mothers, fathers, sweethearts, sisters, brothers, and friends of ninety-eight drafted men from the east side below Delancey Street gathered on the roof of the Educational Alliance Building, 197 East Broadway, last night and took part in an entertainment provided in honor of the boys who are soon to entrain for camp. Dr. Nathan Peyser, Executive Director of the alliance, was in charge and made an address, and Louis E. Miller also spoke. Vocal numbers were contributed by Louise Davidson, accompanied by the Alliance Orchestra, directed by Martin Schuster.

Training for Men in Draft.

Arrangements have been completed by the 12th Regiment of the New York Guard for free military instruction for drafted men in the armory at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Uniform and equipment are furnished free to men enlisted in the regiment, even when the stay of a man is short. Application may be made on presentation of registration card any evening except Saturday and Sunday.

AIM TO MAKE AMERICA A LAND OF ONE TONGUE

Security League Finds Great Encouragement in Fight Against the German Language.

The National Security League, which has been carrying on a campaign to abolish the teaching of German and to suppress German-language newspapers, announced yesterday that twenty-five States had dropped German classes from the schools, and that the German-language press had been heavily damaged by the crusade to induce advertisers not to advertise in German papers and newsdealers not to handle them.

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the league, in a letter to the 281 branches of the league, describes the campaign as follows:

"The presence of a large number of persons in the country who profess loyalty to the Government, but who foster the traditions maxims, speech, and principles of the enemy Governments by suggestion, innuendo, and connivance amounting to conspiracy, are offensive to the loyal workers and detrimental to a genuine spirit of patriotism. The duty of every citizen is to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fling defiance at the nation. To neglect to learn it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship.

"We are justified in expecting open and loyal conduct, and we claim the right to insist upon it. Americanization really means education. If we educate our people properly we shall make true Americans of our citizens of whatever blood, Americans wise in knowledge of the principles of democracy and true in heart for fairness and generosity between men.

"The cultivation of the language of our land requires that we should not foster as substitutes the use of the foreign tongues, particularly those of enemies with whom we are at war. The animosity, clannishness, and the propaganda of undemocratic ideas are sources of injury to the community and the substitution of other languages for our own clearly fosters them. Great patience has been exercised in our efforts to convince the foreigners. In the case of those not now convinced justice to the cause for which we fight demands stronger measures. They must be compelled to convince themselves of the value and the justice of American ideals, and this requires a knowledge of the English language."

The following States have abolished the teaching of German: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, California, and Oregon.

Governors, Mayors, Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations all over the country have written promising the heartiest co-operation with the National Security League.

HUNTING ENEMY ALIENS.

Mayor's Committee Calls for Volunteers to Aid in Work.

Henry MacDonald, Director General of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, yesterday sent out a call for volunteer workers for service with the Intelligence Bureau. Women especially are needed. The volunteers are to collect information dealing with enemy activities and propaganda in New York. The work is under Government supervision.

Information collected by the bureau has caused the internment of more than ten enemy aliens, and the work has grown so that more inspectors are needed at once. The life record of each applicant will be searched, and those found desirable will receive a numbered badge, which is recognized by State and Federal officials and by the police.

Persons having information upon activities of enemy aliens are requested to send it to the Intelligence Bureau. There is no direct connection between the inspectors of the Intelligence Bureau and those in charge. Each inspector reports in writing, and is known by a number only. Applicants may volunteer at Room 602, Hall of Records.

The Labor Employment Bureau of the Mayor's Committee announced yesterday that it had jobs open for several thousand men and women. The bureau, which has been designated a branch of the United States Employment Service, is in Room 617, Hall of Records.

LESS SECRECY NOW ABOUT OUR TROOPS

War Department Dropping Some of the Extreme Reserve Shown Earlier in the War.

CASUALTIES STILL DELAYED

Belief That They Can Be Announced More Promptly Without Aiding the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A growing disposition on the part of the War Department to meet the desire for less secrecy concerning events affecting American troops within the theatre of hostilities is apparent from recent disclosures. Much of the disinclination to furnishing military information that existed in the earlier period of American participation in the war has disappeared and there is reason to believe that the policy which this attitude indicates is to be extended.

THE NEW YORK TIMES today printed a special London cable dispatch from Charles H. Grasty in which it was said that American opinion there was "in favor of telling our people what divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and individuals have distinguished themselves in the historic battles on the Marne." In a measure the answer to the desire expressed in that dispatch was given in a Washington special dispatch printed in the same issue. In the Washington dispatch information was contained that the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions of the regular army; the 26th or New England National Guard Division; the 42d or Rainbow National Guard Division, and a regiment of negro troops belonging to the 93d National Army Division were participating in the great conflict that caused the retirement of German forces in the regions to the east and west of Rheims. Exploits of particular brigades or regiments have not been chronicled officially, and it is apparent that Mr. Grasty's appeal is in part addressed to this feature.

Publicity on Size of Army.

It may be that information made public here as to the particular American divisional units in France and those taking part in the present battle east and west of Rheims is not reaching European newspapers. There has been widespread publication in Europe, as Mr. Grasty notes, of the official disclosures of the number of American troops sent overseas. The Government has shown an earnest willingness to have this information given publicity in European countries, and it is known that it has reached Germany, where an effort is being made to prove that it is untrue.

The first evidence of the new policy of the Government to furnish fuller and more intimate information concerning American military participation in the war was given when it was announced some time ago that 500,000 American troops had been sent overseas. This was followed in quick succession by the authorized statements that the size of the American overseas army was 600,000, 700,000, 800,000, and 900,000. Then came Secretary Baker's letter to President Wilson stating that up to July 1 we had sent overseas 1,091,000 men. Yesterday General March, the Chief of the Army General Staff, furnished the information that our expeditionary forces were in excess of 1,200,000 men.

Delaying Casualty Reports.

Mr. Grasty pointed out that the publication by the United States Government of the number of troops in the American Expeditionary Forces, while its wisdom was regarded dubiously in British military circles, has done "much more good and no harm," and he notes that "many military men are favorable to prompt publications of casualties in our army." The emphasis in the sentence is on the word "prompt," and it cannot be said that casualties in the American forces overseas are given to the press within any comparatively brief period after they are reported officially. That no military advantage is gained by failure to make known casualties as soon as possible after they are reported officially is the apparent contention of the military men whose view is expressed in Mr. Grasty's dispatch.

The objection of the War Department to furnishing casualty lists to the press as soon as they are received from General Pershing is twofold. It is maintained that through this means the Germans would be able to ascertain the number of casualties among American troops in certain battles. The argument is also advanced that it would be unfair and cause additional shock and pain to furnish lists of casualties to the newspapers before a reasonable time has been given to notify relatives of soldiers that their kinsmen are dead or have been injured.

These relatives, it is suggested, are entitled to the War Department's notification if for no other reason than to save them from the shock of first reading the names of their kinsmen in the newspaper casualty lists. No criticism whatever has been made of this policy, but it is a fact that the names of such soldiers are withheld from publication for considerable periods after their relatives have received the telegraphic notification from the Adjutant General.

Policy Now More Liberal.

The present course of the War Department in regard to casualty lists is much more liberal than it was recently, and it may be that the accumulating evidence of an intention to take the public into the department's confidence to a greater degree is a forerunner of a prompter publication of the lists. At one time the department decided that it was unwise to give the home addresses of men whose names appeared on the casualty lists sent daily by General Pershing. This policy produced a sharp difference of opinion between the department and the Committee on Public Information, the official news distributing agency of the Government.

The committee, which had been furnishing copies of the casualty lists to the press, declined to continue to do so unless the home addresses of the soldiers were furnished. It took the ground that the lists were meaningless and useless for publication in newspapers unless the men whose names were contained in them were identified by their addresses. While this difference of opinion was in existence the casualty lists were furnished to the press by the Adjutant General of the army. When the department subsequently decided to restore the home addresses in the lists the Committee on Public Information resumed their distribution.

The main reason advanced by the War Department for withholding the home addresses was that the enemy would be able to identify the units from particular local territories in the United States which had been engaged in action and had suffered casualties. It was contended in support of this attitude that the French Government permitted no publication whatever of casualty lists and that the British Government, while furnishing the names of soldiers who had suffered casualties and the designation of the large units to which they belonged, did not identify them closely with any particular small unit or geographical locality.

Aid Not Given to the Enemy.

Since the home addresses have been reincluded in the American casualty lists, the War Department follows a plan of assorting them so as to reduce to a minimum any danger that the Germans will be able to identify the whereabouts of particular American units or the number of casualties in particular actions. As the lists have increased in number of names, there appears to be a disposition to pay less attention to extraordinary measures of precaution.

It is against the present arrangement of withholding the lists for considerable periods that those whose opinion Mr. Grasty reflects are contending on the ground that the delay gives no military advantage to the enemy. How little, if anything, the German Government can learn from these lists, even with the application of the painstaking system followed in Berlin to interpret every bit of information available concerning the enemy forces, is evident from the casualty list furnished to the press today. This list contains the names of more than 200 American soldiers and marines. Their home addresses are in thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia, Canada, and England. The names are given by rank and alphabetically under various group heads, such as "Killed in Action," "Died of Wounds," "Wounded Severely," &c.

BERLIN'S WOES INCREASE.

Leather Shoes Unobtainable and All Clothing Very Scarce.

THE HAGUE, June 30, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—Leather shoes are sold out in Berlin, says the correspondent of the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad.

"Clothing of all kinds, including underclothing, is most difficult to get, even with a clothing card. No handkerchiefs, no shirts, no socks, no napkins, no woolen or cotton jacket for baby. Decent washing and toilet soap has long been unobtainable," says the paper. "Many, many things are unobtainable that are still to be had in Holland, although prices may run much higher than in peace times. Yet the Berliner looks fairly clean and well groomed. The art of clothes mending has been carried to a fine point. And water and sand keeps you clean, too, at a pinch.

"A smokable cigar cannot be bought for less than 60 pfennigs, and then not more than three at a time. A cigarette costs 12 pfennigs, and smoking tobacco has gone the way of rice and beans and peas and salad oil and brandy and turpentine and sealing wax and a hundred other articles. Gone, completely gone!

"Only as regards fuel the Berliners are better off. There is hardly any limit on gas, electricity, or coal.

"Great material privations have been and are being borne with fortitude. Added to which are the pangs of mourning and sorrow, grief and anxiety, in thousands of homes, for the fallen and those about to fall."

Store closed all day Saturday during July and August.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

On receipt of orders by mail or telegraph from our customers, now at fashionable summer colonies, we entrust their execution to our representatives who, during the regular season, render personal service to the writer when visiting our store.

Orders for camp outfits for boys and girls, or the correct outing clothing and accessories for young men, young ladies, boys and girls, visiting the mountains or sea shore will be executed promptly.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Beginning this morning at 9

The Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $28, $25 and $23

Reduced to $18

¶ All the suits included in this sale were selling, up to 1 P. M. on Saturday last, at their regular prices, which are always reasonable.

¶ Suits of this particular character, when reduced to such a low price, and the assortment of fabrics and models so complete, are certainly unusual this season.

Small Charge for Alterations

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

NO IMMEDIATE CLOSING OF BASEBALL PARKS IS PLANNED BY MOGULS OF TWO MAJOR LEAGUES

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUBS TO CONTINUE

Johnson's Closing Orders Are Ignored by Eastern Owners and Games Scheduled.

YANKEES TO MEET BROWNS

President Ruppert Not Yet Ready to Quit National Pastime for Duration of War.

In spite of Ban Johnson's edict to close all American League parks after yesterday's games, the Yankees will play St. Louis at the Polo Grounds this afternoon and the Boston Red Sox and Washington clubs will also ignore Johnson's orders and play today. It is also expected that Cleveland will play in Philadelphia as scheduled, as yesterday's second game in Cleveland was cut short so that the players could catch a train back to Shibe Park.

Today is an open date in the National League with the exception of the Boston game at Pittsburgh. Cincinnati and Chicago were to have played off two postponed games in a double header this afternoon, but the games were called off by President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club. There is no intention, however, to cancel any regularly scheduled games at this time, and Matty's Reds plan to open their next Eastern engagement in Boston on Wednesday.

President Johnson seems to be alone in his wish to close the baseball parks before an effort is made to fill up the ranks with other players. The action of the clubs is in direct violation of his orders. The various clubs would like to continue if it is possible to collect enough players to fill out the ranks of their clubs.

The Yankees will play today and tomorrow, and on Wednesday there is an open date in the American League. President Jacob Ruppert and Secretary Harry Sparrow went to Cleveland last night to attend today's conference of the American League. President Ruppert said that he would not make any statement about the future of the game here until after the league meeting. It is known, however, that Johnson's wish to close the parks will meet with strong opposition from the club owners.

It is the disposition of the National League to continue the league race with new teams made up of players under and over the draft age, but Johnson opposes this suggestion from the older league. If it is possible to get the National League Presidents together, they will hold a meeting in Pittsburgh tomorrow, but if not they will gather in this city on Wednesday.

The lack of harmony between Johnson and the National League in making an effort to continue the national game is believed to be an aftermath of the Scott Perry case, over which the National Commission split. There has been no indication from Washington, baseball officials pointed out yesterday, that there would be any objection to continuing the game with players who are not in the draft.

While many of the players who come under the work or fight verdict have not yet been called by their boards and probably will not be until their turns come, the clubs have little chance of holding the players, because they are all anxious to get into essential employment before they are called.

The American Association closed its season yesterday with double headers played in four cities, and President Thomas J. Hickey awarded the pennant to Kansas City. This action followed a meeting of the club owners in Chicago. They expect to keep their parks closed for the period of the war.

JOHNSON CHANGES HIS MIND

Ban Now Orders White Sox to Play Until Further Notice.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Manager Clarence Rowland of the Chicago American League Club tonight received a telegram here from President Johnson of the league directing him to play all games scheduled until further notice.

Johnson had announced previously that all ball parks in the league would be closed after today's games because of Secretary Baker's decision classing baseball as nonessential under the "work or fight" regulations.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The American Association, the first of the baseball leagues to take action following Secretary of War Baker's ruling that baseball was a nonessential industry, voted today to suspend the 1918 schedule. This action was taken at a special meeting here today which was called by Thomas J. Hickey, President of the league.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Resolved, That on account of the war 'work or fight' order issued by Secretary of War Baker, the 1918 playing schedule of the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs is hereby suspended for the balance of the 1918 season and all ball clubs disbanded after July 21, 1918. This action is taken by the association to conform to the wishes of the Government."

The contracts of the players will be terminated and they will seek other work, Mr. Hickey said. The clubs today played their final games with double-headers. Several of the club owners said they thought it would be for the good of baseball to close their ball parks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—When informed of the action taken by the Kansas City American Association team, Mr. Herrmann had nothing to say except that all the teams of the National League in the West were going East on their regular schedules, and that the National League games would continue, for the present at least.

HOMER BEATS N. Y. A. C.

Crescent A. C. Gets Game by Campazzi's Timely Smash.

Campazzi's home run in the third inning, which scored Bills and Heath ahead of him, gave the Crescent A. C. baseball team a victory over the New York A. C. team at Travers Island yesterday. It was the third defeat suffered by the New York clubmen at the hands of their Brooklyn rivals.

The score:

Crescent A. C.........0 0 3 0 1 4 0 0 0—8
New York A. C.........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Bryant and Butler; Beck, Williams and Renz.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Last Week's Big League Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.	OR.
Chicago	7	2	5	25	68	13	63	28
New York	7	4	3	28	68	6	45	27
Pittsburgh	7	5	2	24	53	9	40	21
Phila.	8	4	4	23	76	9	62	25
Cincinnati	6	3	3	22	54	12	40	24
Boston	6	3	3	33	66	12	52	27
Brooklyn	6	3	3	26	62	13	46	24
St. Louis	7	3	4	32	73	14	52	37

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.	OR.
Boston	7	6	1	29	53	2	38	9
Cleveland	8	4	4	37	78	17	58	26
New York	8	2	6	17	49	7	52	42
Washingt'n	6	4	2	22	56	12	48	25
St. Louis	8	2	6	22	64	16	58	34
Chicago	6	1	5	16	44	7	33	24
Detroit	7	4	3	30	59	9	42	16
Phila.	8	6	2	32	63	10	48	29

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 5.
(Second game; tie, 8 innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 2.
(First game.)
New York, 6; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 3.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	53	34	.609
Cleveland	50	42	.543
New York	45	40	.529
Washington	46	41	.529
St. Louis	40	45	.471
Chicago	39	46	.459
Detroit	36	48	.429
Philadelphia	36	49	.424

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	29	.659
New York	53	32	.624
Pittsburgh	43	39	.524
Philadelphia	39	43	.476
Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Boston	37	48	.435
Brooklyn	34	47	.420
St. Louis	35	51	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

ROBINS MAKE LATE START.

Dodgers End Baseball Effort with Clean Sweep Over Cubs.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The National League season was closed in Chicago today with a 6 to 3 victory for Brooklyn, giving them a clean sweep of the series.

The visitors hit the local pitchers hard and opportunely behind erratic fielding and won easily. Wheat led the attack with four hits.

A double-header had been scheduled here for Monday between Chicago and Cincinnati, but was canceled. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AbRHPoA	CHICAGO, (N.)	AbRHPoA
Johnston,rf	5 0 0 0 0	Flack,rf	5 0 2 1 0
Olson,ss	5 3 3 2 5	Hollocher,ss	5 1 1 0 4
Daubert,1b	4 1 2 12 0	Mann,lf	5 0 3 3 1
Z.Wheat,lf	5 1 4 4 0	Merkle 1b	5 1 1 14 3
Myers,cf	5 0 1 2 0	Paskert,cf	4 0 0 0 0
O'Mara,3b	4 0 0 1 5	Deal,3b	4 0 1 1 1
Doolan,2b	3 0 1 2 0	Zeider,2b	4 0 1 3 7
M.Wheat,c	4 1 2 3 1	O'Farrell,c	1 0 0 4 1
Coombs,p	2 0 0 0 0	aMcCabe	0 0 0 0 0
Grimes,p	1 0 0 1 3	Killefer,c	2 1 1 1 2
		Tyler,p	2 0 0 0 0
		Carter,p	1 0 0 0 5
		bBarber	1 0 0 0 0
Total...38	6 13 27 14	Total...39	3 10 27 24

a Ran for O'Farrell in fifth.
b Batted for Carter in ninth.
Errors—Daubert, O'Mara, Hollocher, (3,) Merkle, Killefer.

Brooklyn.............1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2—6
Chicago..............1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Hollocher, Mann, (2,) Olson, Z. Wheat, (2,) Merkle. Stolen bases—Paskert, Merkle, Olson. Sacrifice hits—Doolan, Grimes. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 1; Carter, 1. Hits—Off Tyler, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; Carter, 4 in 4 1-3; Coombs, 5 in 4 1-3; Grimes, 5 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Tyler, 1; Carter, 1; Grimes, 1. Wild pitch—Grimes. Winning pitcher—Coombs. Losing pitcher—Tyler.

REDS AND BRAVES DIVIDE.

Toney Loses Ninth Game in Tenth Start of Season.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Boston and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header here today. In the first game Toney was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning, suffering his ninth defeat of his last ten games pitched.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AbRHPoA	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AbRHPoA
Rawlings,ss	5 0 2 2 1	Groh,3b	5 1 1 2 2
Herzog,2b	4 1 2 3 5	L.Magee,2b	5 0 2 1 4
Massey,cf	3 0 0 2 0	Roush,cf	4 0 2 3 0
Wickland,rf	2 1 0 2 0	Chase,1b	4 1 1 10 1
Smith,3b	3 1 0 3 2	Griffith,rf	3 0 1 1 0
Murphy,lf	4 1 2 3 0	Neale,lf	4 0 0 3 1
Wilson,c	4 0 0 4 1	Blackb'ne,ss	3 0 1 4 4
Konetchy,1b	3 1 1 8 0	Wingo,c	4 0 1 3 1
Ragan,p	3 0 1 0 3	Toney,p	1 0 0 0 0
		Eller,p	0 0 0 0 0
		aCueto	0 0 0 0 0
		Jacobus,p	1 0 0 0 2
		bS.Magee	1 0 0 0 0
Total....31	5 8 27 12	Total....35	2 9 27 15

a Batted for Eller in fifth.
b Batted for Jacobus in ninth.
Errors—Blackburne (2,) Wingo.

Boston..............1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0—5
Cincinnati..........0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hits—L. Magee, Blackburne, Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Ragan. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Neale and Wingo; Chase, Blackburne, and L. Magee; Herzog and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Toney, 2; Eller, 1; Ragan, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; Eller, 2 in 1 1-3; Jacobus, 1 in 4. Struck out—By Toney, 1; Ragan, 3. Losing pitcher—Toney.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AbRHPoA	BOSTON, (N.)	AbRHPoA
Groh,3b	4 1 0 4 0	Rawlings,ss	4 0 1 1 5
Cueto,2b	4 0 2 1 1	Herzog,2b	4 1 1 3 4
Roush,cf	4 1 2 3 0	Massey,cf	3 0 1 0 1
Chase,1b	3 2 2 10 0	Wickland,rf	4 1 0 3 0
Magee,lf	4 3 3 2 0	Smith,3b	4 0 1 2 4
Griffith,rf	3 0 2 4 0	Murphy,lf	3 1 1 2 0
Blackb'ne,ss	3 0 0 2 7	Henry,c	4 0 0 3 1
Allen,c	4 0 2 1 0	Konetchy,1b	4 0 0 10 2
Ring,p	2 0 0 0 1	Canavan,p	2 0 0 0 4
Total....31	7 13 27 9	Total....32	3 5 24 21

Errors—Cueto, Rawlings, Massey, Smith.

Cincinnati..........1 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 .—7
Boston..............0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Magee, Allen. Three-base hits—Chase, 2. Home run—Murphy. Stolen bases—Roush, Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Ring. Sacrifice fly—Blackburne. Double plays—Blackburne and Chase; Rawlings, Herzog, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Ring, 3; Canavan, 1. Struck out—By Canavan, 1.

SENATORS POUND CICOTTE.

World's Champions Lose Game to Washington by 4 to 2 Score.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Opportune hitting at the expense of Cicotte today gave Washington its third straight victory over Chicago, 4 to 2.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AbRHPoA	CHICAGO, (A.)	AbRHPoA
Shotton,lf	4 0 2 2 0	Murphy,rf	4 0 0 3 0
Foster,3b	4 1 2 1 2	Leibold,lf	4 1 1 0 0
Judge,1b	3 1 1 10 0	E.Collins,2b	4 0 2 5 3
Milan,cf	2 0 1 4 0	Gandil,1b	4 1 2 7 2
Schulte,rf	4 1 2 2 0	J.Collins,cf	4 0 2 4 2
Shanks,2b	3 1 2 0 3	Weaver,ss	4 0 2 2 3
Lavan,ss	4 0 1 5 4	McMul'n,3b	4 0 1 1 2
Picinich,c	3 0 1 3 2	Jacobs,c	4 0 0 2 1
Matteson,p	3 0 0 0 1	Cicotte,p	3 0 0 0 3
		aRisberg	1 0 0 0 0
Total...30	4 12 27 12	Total...35	2 10 24 14

a Batted for Cicotte in ninth.
Errors—Foster, Matteson, Weaver.

Washington...........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 .—4
Chicago..............0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Milan, McMullin, Schulte, J. Collins. Stolen bases—Shanks, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Milan, McMullin. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 6. First on error—Chicago. Base on balls—Off Cicotte, 3. Struck out—By Matteson, 1.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 5.
Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 0.
Indianapolis, 8; Columbus, 2.
Columbus, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 8; Louisville, 5.
Louisville, 7; Toledo, 1.

GIANTS FINISH TRIP IN DOUBLE VICTORY

McGraw's Men Take Two Games from St. Louis and Leave for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Giants concluded their Western trip today by taking both ends of a double-header from the Cardinals. The score of the first game was 5 to 2. That of the second, which went eleven innings, was 6 to 2. In the first game Cecil Causey bewildered the Cardinal batters with very little effort, while his teammates hit the offerings of Lee Meadows freely.

Bob Steele and Bill Sherdell engaged in a spirited pitching battle for ten innings of the second game, but Sherdell weakened in the eleventh and the Giants rushed six runs over the plate.

Meadows started the Giants on the way to their first run in the opening game by passing Zimmerman in the second inning. Heinie took second on Wilhoit's out and Holke slammed a single, scoring Zim. Holke also played a prominent part in the scoring of three runs by the Giants in the fourth. Young beat out a hit and advanced on Fletcher's sacrifice. Doyle singled, scoring Young. Zimmerman flied out, but Wilhoit beat out a slow roller and Holke doubled to left, scoring Doyle and Wilhoit.

In the eighth Young doubled, took third when Fletcher was thrown out, and scored on a single.

Only one St. Louis player got past second base until the ninth, when, with the victory assured, the Giants allowed the Cardinals to run wild on the bases, thus spoiling a shutout for Causey.

Sherdell was wild at the start of the second game, walking Burns, the first man to face him. Young fanned, but Burns stole second, but was nailed trying to steal third. Thorpe singled with one out in the second, but Holke hit into a double play. In the sixth Steele singled to left and reached second when McHenry's throw went through Hornsby. There was one out at the time, and the Giants were brought up short when Burns popped to Hornsby and Sherdell tossed out Young.

The Giants began the ninth as if set for victory. Steele singled, but was forced by Burns. Burns stole second, but Young fouled to Gonzales and Fletcher lined to McHenry.

Neither side could score in the tenth, but Holke opened the eleventh with a three-base drive over McHenry's head. McCarty batted for Rariden and was purposely passed. Steele singled, scoring Holke. Burns singled, filling the bases. McCarty scored on Young's single. Doak relieved Sherdell at this juncture and retired Fletcher, but Steele scored.

Doyle hit to Fisher, who threw to the plate to head off Burns, but the runner dodged back to third. The Cardinals then turned their attention to Young, who was between second and third, but Wallace pegged wildly past second, Burns and Young scoring and Doyle reaching third. Doyle scored when Hornsby threw out Zimmerman.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AbRHPoA	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AbRHPoA
Burns,cf	4 0 0 0 0	Heathc'te,cf	4 0 0 2 0
Young,rf	4 2 3 0 0	Fisher,2b	4 0 1 2 7
Thorpe,rf	0 0 0 0 0	Mattick,rf	2 0 0 0 0
Fletcher,ss	3 0 0 0 5	Hornsby,ss	4 1 1 0 7
Doyle,2b	4 1 2 2 6	Paulette,3b	4 0 0 0 1
Zim'man,3b	3 1 0 1 2	McHenry,lf	4 0 1 0 0
Wilhoit,lf	4 1 1 4 0	Grimm,1b	4 1 1 17 1
Holke,1b	4 0 3 18 0	Gonzales,c	3 0 2 5 3
McCarty,c	4 0 0 2 0	Brock,c	1 0 1 1 0
Causey,p	3 0 0 0 5	Meadows,p	3 0 0 0 4
		aCruise	1 0 0 0 0
Total....33	5 9 27 18	Total....34	2 7 27 23

a Batted for Meadows in ninth.

New York............0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—5
St. Louis...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Young, Holke, McHenry, Gonzales. Stolen bases—Hornsby, 2; Grimm, 2; Brock, 2. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Causey, Mattick, 2. Struck out—By Causey, 2; Meadows, 5.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AbRHPoA	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AbRHPoA
Burns,cf	4 1 1 3 0	Heathc'te,cf	5 0 1 4 0
Young,rf	5 1 1 1 0	Fisher,2b	5 0 0 2 3
Wilhoit,lf	0 0 0 0 0	Mattick,rf	3 0 0 2 0
Fletcher,ss	4 0 0 3 9	Hornsby,ss	5 0 0 2 3
Doyle,2b	5 1 0 1 3	Paulette,1b	4 0 0 13 2
Zim'man,3b	5 0 0 2 0	McHenry,lf	4 0 0 3 0
Thorpe,rf,lf	5 0 2 2 0	Wallace,3b	4 0 1 1 2
Holke,1b	4 1 1 14 1	Gonzales,c	4 1 2 5 1
Rariden,c	3 0 0 6 0	Sherdel,p	3 0 1 1 3
McCarty,c	0 1 0 0 0	Doak,p	0 0 0 0 2
Steele,p	4 1 3 1 1	aBrock	1 1 1 0 0
Total....39	6 8 33 14	Total....38	2 6 33 16

a Batted for Doak in eleventh.
Errors—Wilhoit, Hornsby, Wallace.

New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6
St. Louis.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Three-base hit—Holke. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) Heathcote. Double plays—Fisher and Paulette; Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. Base on balls—Off Steele, 2; Sherdel, 3. Hits—Off Sherdel, 7 in 10 innings, (none out in eleventh;) Doak, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Steele, 5; Sherdel, 3. Losing pitcher—Sherdel.

SEASON ENDS IN CLEVELAND

Indians Take One Game and Tie Athletics in Second Contest.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The American League season ended in Cleveland today with a doubleheader with Philadelphia. Cleveland won the first, 3 to 2, in eleven innings, the deciding run being sent across the plate on Dugan's wild throw.

The second ended in a tie, 5 to 5, the game being called to let the visitors catch a train for home. Watson pitched both games for Philadelphia, and was poorly supported.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AbRHPoA	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AbRHPoA
Chapman,ss	5 0 0 2 4	Jamieson,rf	3 0 2 2 0
Johnston,1b	5 1 1 14 0	Muench,rf	2 0 1 1 0
Speaker,cf	4 0 1 5 0	Kopp,lf	4 0 1 2 1
Roth,rf	5 0 0 1 0	Walker,cf	5 0 1 4 1
Wambs's,2b	5 2 3 2 0	Burns,1b	4 0 0 11 0
Wood,lf	5 0 1 4 1	Gardner,3b	4 0 1 0 0
Evans,3b	0 0 0 1 2	McAvoy,c	4 0 0 4 0
Turner,3b	4 0 2 1 4	Dykes,2b	4 1 1 4 5
O'Neill,c	4 0 2 3 2	Dugan,ss	4 1 1 3 6
Coveleskie,p	4 0 2 0 4	Watson,p	3 0 1 0 3
Total...41	3 12 33 17	Total....37	2 8*32 16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Johnston, O'Neill, McAvoy, Dykes, Dugan.

Cleveland.........0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Philadelphia......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Johnston, Coveleskie. Stolen bases—Dykes, Wambsganss, 2; Evans. Sacrifice hits—Kopp, Watson. Double plays—Coveleskie, Evans, and Johnston; Walker and Burns; Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Watson, 3. Struck out—By Watson, 2; Coveleskie, 1. Wild pitch—Watson.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AbRHPoA	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AbRHPoA
Muench,rf	4 0 1 0 0	Chapman,ss	4 1 0 2 2
Kopp,lf	4 0 0 3 0	Johnston,1b	3 1 2 6 0
Walker,cf	4 0 1 2 0	Speaker,cf	4 1 1 1 0
Burns,1b	4 2 4 6 0	Roth,rf	4 0 2 0 1
Gardner,3b	4 2 2 1 0	Wambs's,2b	3 0 1 2 2
Perkins,c	3 1 2 3 4	Wood,lf	3 1 1 0 1
Dykes,2b	4 0 2 7 3	Farmer,lf	1 0 0 1 0
Dugan,ss	4 0 0 2 3	Turner,3b	2 1 1 2 2
Watson,p	3 0 0 0 0	Thomas,c	3 1 1 9 0
		Morton,p	3 0 1 0 2
Total...34	5 12 24 10	Total....29	5 10 24 9

Errors—Muench, Burns, Dugan, (2,) Farmer.

Philadelphia.........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3—5
Cleveland............0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0—5
(Eight innings.)

Two-base hits—Burns, Wood. Three-base hit—Muench. Stolen base—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Johnston. Double play—Dykes and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 2. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; Morton, 1. Struck out—By Watson, 2; Morton, 8.

International League.

Newark, 2; Rochester, 0.
Newark, 5; Rochester, 1.
Syracuse, 1; Jersey City, 0.
Jersey City, 4; Syracuse, 0.
Baltimore, 5; Toronto, 3.
Binghamton, 3; Buffalo, 1.

KUMAGAE RETAINS STATE NET TITLE

Kashio Bows to Skill of His Countryman in Challenge Match at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 21.—Ichiya Kumagae, the swarthy little Japanese who was the tennis sensation of two years ago, stepped to the forefront in the first match which he has played since his return to this country when he successfully defended his title of New York State champion on the courts of the Yahnundasis Club this afternoon. He defeated his fellow-countryman, Seiichiro Kashio, in an especially created challenge round, with the score of 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7.

It was hardly a brilliant match, although it was hotly contested all the way. There was too much of a sameness of style between the players to make the match sparkle as some in which Kumagae has been a contestant. It showed Kumagae in the same strong position as regards the game that he held when he left this country for Japan shortly after the national championships of 1916.

By his victory Kumagae won his second leg on the Maurice E. McLoughlin Challenge Bowl, which already has inscribed on it, in addition to the name of Kumagae, those of S. Howard Voshell and William McEllroy.

Kumagae was probably not in his best form against Kashio. There was, however, every indication that he has lost nothing of his tennis ability. Kumagae has developed a net attack, and it was this which he used at times with effectiveness against Kashio. He finished many of his points by crisp, clean volleying, but he was cautious after the first set in making the run to the net.

The passing shots of Kashio are such as might instill a great respect in the most accomplished net player. The match resolved itself into a determined baseline duel, with only now and then the crisp play over the net which is the delight of the gallery in any tennis event.

Kumagae made a reputation for himself when last in this country on the steadiness of his play. It was the factor which sent many a prominent contender tumbling to defeat, the Jap seldom netting and almost never driving out of court. This was what Kashio succeeded in doing, and for a time in the first part of the match it appeared as if Kumagae might be a victim of his own tactics. Only rarely did Kashio endeavor to play at the net. Most of the time he was content to meet Kumagae's looping drive with the same type of stroke, only not quite so exaggerated.

Kumagae seemed to realize that he could not unsteady Kashio—that his game would have to develop something more formidable, and when he was drawn into a baseline duel he sometimes was exasperated by the superb defense offered by his rival, and in sheer desperation drove hard and out of court. On the whole, however, Kumagae played a more severe game than his fellow-Japanese. There was a real sting to some of his shots that raced away from Kashio's fleet covering of court.

How closely was the struggle waged is shown by the fact that seventeen of the games in the match were carried to deuce, which was sometimes often repeated. Kashio made a great fight of it in the last set, but Kumagae, after being several times on the verge of defeat, managed to pull out the set for the match.

Kashio caught his stride quicker than did Kumagae in the opening set of the match. Kumagae was broken through on service to start things and Kashio took the next game on his own service, a game that was carried repeatedly to deuce, until Kashio won at 10—8.

This advantage was not taken seriously, however, by the onlookers, who had expected that Kumagae might be surpassed in the first few games. Kashio, however, was showing fight and determination, and while Kumagae struggled hard for the points, Kashio was always able to keep just a trifle of advantage for himself; until he succeeded in breaking through Kumagae on the seventh game, and thereby secured a position which eventually gave him the set. Spurred on by this defeat, Kumagae played a more spirited bit of tennis in the second set. He went to the net more often and he achieved greater success.

Kumagae was able to handle Kashio's drives with more certainty, and while he was frequently forced behind the base line by the deep and high bounding shots of his opponent, almost up to the backstop at times, he played the returns with a confidence and direction that marked him as master racquet wielder. Kumagae allowed his opponent only two games in the second set. Kashio's errors, most of them nets, helping.

In the third set Kumagae was again the master of the situation, but when the fourth set started, Kashio was fighting hard for a title which he saw fast slipping from him, just as had several others for which he was runner-up. Kumagae led at 3—1 and at 4—2, but Kashio never relinquished, however, and he ran off the next three games in the face of the best play that Kumagae could summon. Kumagae succeeded in bringing the set to deuce, but Kashio twice had the advantage game before Kumagae was able to run off three games in a row for the set and match.

In an exhibition singles match Harold Taylor defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt at 7—5, 7—5.

The point score of the Kumagae-Kashio match follows:

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Seiichiro Kashio.

FIRST SET.
Kumagae ....4 8 4 7 3 4 2 4 5 2—43 4
Kashio ......6 10 1 5 5 1 4 6 3 4—45 6

SECOND SET.
Kumagae ....4 2 5 4 5 1 4 4—29 6
Kashio ....2 4 3 0 3 4 2 2—20 2

THIRD SET.
Kumagae ......2 5 0 2 4 7 4 4 6—34 6
Kashio ....4 3 4 4 0 5 0 1 4—25 3

FOURTH SET.
Kumagae.. 6 6 4 6 4 4 1 2 4 4 2 4 1 4 6 4—61 9
Kashio..4 8 2 4 6 1 4 4 6 1 4 1 4 2 3 2—50 7

HEIGHTS NET TEAM LEADS.

University Tennis Club Still Unbeaten in Local League.

The University Heights Tennis Club team took a firm hold on the Metropolitan tennis team championship lead yesterday by defeating the New York Lawn Tennis Club players by 5 matches to 4.

It was the fourth consecutive victory for the University team, which has suffered no defeats. In the deciding match of the day E. J. Clapp and Embree Henderson took a desperate doubles struggle from Allen Behr and Frank Oliver at 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

The summaries:

Singles—E. J. Clapp, Heights, defeated Fred Letson, 6—0, 6—0; B. W. Stair, New York, defeated H. H. Manchester, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; Paul Martin, Heights, defeated Ben Letson, 6—4, 6—3; Frank Oliver, New York, defeated Vincent Richards, 6—3, 6—2; Embree Henderson, Heights, defeated W. Toussaint, 6—2, 6—3; Allen Behr, New York, defeated William Fischer, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles—Ben Letson and B. W. Stair, New York, defeated E. H. Janes and J. Mersereau, 6—4, 6—2; Vincent Richards and John White, Heights, defeated William H. Sachs and H. R. Hathaway, 7—5, 6—1; E. J. Clapp and Embree Henderson, Heights, defeated Allen Behr and Frank Oliver, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

In another Metropolitan team match the Kings County Tennis Club team defeated the Country Club of Westchester players by 5 matches to 4.

The summaries:

Singles—Walter Ives, Westchester, defeated F. E. Ward, 10—8, 3—6, 7—5; George King, Westchester, defeated Dr. H. Morgenthaler, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; J. W. Appel, Westchester, defeated Frank B. Ogilvie, 6—4, 6—0; Henry Mollenhauer, Kings, defeated R. T. Bryan, 6—2, 6—4; Dr. W. H. Ross, Kings, defeated F. P. Fox, 6—2, 6—4; Charles Chambers, Kings, defeated George A. Walker, 6—2, 6—0.

Doubles—Henry Mollenhauer and Charles Chambers, Kings, defeated George A. Walker and R. T. Bryan, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0; Dr. H. Morgenthaler and R. V. Lake, Kings, defeated George King and Lawrence, 8—6, 6—2; Parks and Hartwell, Westchester, defeated F. B. Ogilvie and J. Belknap, 8—6, 3—6.

FAST ALTAIR WINS TROPHY.

Heads Star Yachts Home in Great Captain Island Race.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 21.—Securing a big lead in the early stages of the race today, when the best that the elements provided was a fluttery southwest breeze, Edwin V. Willis, sailing the Altair, in the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club, maintained his advantage when the wind shifted to the south and increased in vigor, and won the fourth annual race of yachts of the Star class to Great Captain Island and return, a distance of forty-seven miles. By winning this race Mr. Willis becomes permanent possessor of the rich trophy presented by George W. Elder, who conceived these long-distance races for the little Stars.

There was great jubilation in the ranks of the Port Washington yachtsmen over the victory of the Altair. Before the race today the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club led in the series, with George A. Corry's Little Dipper, and the Bayside Yacht Club, represented by William L. Inslee in the Shadow, was second.

The Altair also won a trophy presented by the Commodore of the Port Washington Yacht Club. The second cup, presented by the Vice Commodore, was won by Charles E. Hyde of the Port Washington Yacht Club in the Hydra, while the Rear Commodore's Cup for the third prize was won by L. A. D. Percival in Mars. Prizes for fourth and fifth were offered by the Board of Governors, and were won by Messrs. Egerton and McLean in the Banshee and George A. Corry in the Little Dipper.

Owing to the scarcity of anything resembling a racing breeze, the starting of the race was deferred one hour and forty minutes, and instead of getting under way at 10 o'clock, the craft did not cross the starting line until 11:40. Mr. Willis took kindly to the gentle southwestern zephyrs. Rounding Sands Point, he had secured a comfortable lead, and this he increased on the run up the Sound. Turning the buoy at Great Captain Island, he was leading by 22 minutes and 31 seconds over the pride of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the Little Dipper, guided by the veteran skipper Mr. Corry. Mr. Hyde, in the Hydra, was sailing consistently and was fourth in rounding the turn.

On his way back to the starting point, off the Port Washington Yacht Club, Mr. Willis passed the other eighteen yachts, which were scattered along the course. William L. Inslee, in the Shadow, got a poor start and was one of the last to round the turn. Mr. Hyde settled down to spurt on the way home, but it was too late. The Altair had secured a lead which could not be overcome, and crossed the finish line nearly twenty-five minutes ahead of the Hyde yacht.

The Altair crossed the line just 1 hour, 23 minutes, and 26 seconds ahead of the Cynosure, the last of the yachts to finish. Three of the Stars withdrew when it was evident that they were far outdistanced—the Maxixe, Little Bear, and Half Moon.

The summary:

ELDER TROPHY RACE, STAR CLASS.
Start, 11:40. Distance, 47 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	6:54:59	7:14:59
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	7:19:56	7:39:56
Mars, II., L. A. D. Percival	7:26:02	7:46:02
Banshee, Egerton & McLean	7:28:03	7:48:03
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	7:29:36	7:49:36
Mars, G. D. Simonson	7:32:45	7:52:45
Snake, W. J. Waite	7:32:54	7:52:54
Great Dipper, J. K. Robinson	7:33:22	7:53:22
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	7:35:45	7:55:45
Zoe, G. W. Elder	7:36:35	7:56:35
Aria, George Abbott	7:38:00	7:58:00
Starlight, A. Nesbett	7:45:15	8:05:15
North Star, Wilson Dodge	7:47:43	8:07:43
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	7:49:05	8:09:05
Cynosure, H. B. Kingsbury	8:18:25	8:38:25
Maxixe, Arthur Duerr	Withdrew	
Little Bear, Allan Walker	Withdrew	
Half Moon, T. R. Pell	Withdrew	

GOLF MATCH NETS $15,000.

Nicholls and Reid Defeat Doyle and Donaldson at Deal.

Gil Nicholls and Wilfrid Reid, the English professional golfers, defeated Pat Doyle and Jimmy Donaldson, the Irish-Scotch pair, 2 up and 1 to play, in a four-ball Red Cross match on the links of the Deal Golf Club yesterday afternoon. In fact, the competitive phase was incidental to the enthusiasm of the club members, who raised in various ways more than $15,000.

This easily eclipsed all previous efforts of a similar nature in the East this season. Most of the money was raised through bidding for privileges to act as caddies and forecaddies, and to score. Several sets of clubs were also put up at auction, and they were all sold for amounts ranging from $200 to $450. The largest individual bid was $1,500, which J. T. Wellwood made to secure the caddie privilege for Reid. James B. Regan paid $1,200 for Doyle, A. T. Herd $1,100 for Nicholls, and Francis J. Arend $1,000 for Donaldson.

Nicholls had the round in 76, Donaldson 77, Doyle and Reid in 78 each. The bestball card follows:

Nicholls and Reid—
Out ....4 3 5 3 5 3 4 3 5—35
Doyle and Donaldson—
Out ....4 3 4 4 6 3 3 4 4—35
Nicholls and Reid—
In ....4 4 5 2 4 4 4 4 5—36—71
Doyle and Donaldson—
In ....5 4 5 2 5 4 4 4 4—37—72

Tennis Courts for Upton.

Two tennis courts will be opened today on the land adjoining the K. of C. headquarters, Eighth Street and Upton Boulevard, Yaphank. Ever since the Rainbow Division was quartered there many boys have requested that accommodations be provided so that they could indulge in their favorite sport. There are many good tennis players among the soldiers now stationed at the camp.

We like to give the summer sun something to cry about—our fast color suits—can't fade 'em a bit. That goes, not only for the wool ones for men and boys, but for our boys' wash suits.

Not forgetting our fast color socks and shirts.

Quality's not so easy to get these days!

Revisions in men's suits, here and there, all through the stock. Quite a quantity now $25 and $30.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

GORDON CAPTURES CONNELLAN MILE

Pelham Bay Runner Beats Eddie Mayo in Feature Event of K. of C. Games.

Willie Gordon of the Pelham Bay Naval Station never was hurried to place his name beside the great milers who have achieved victory in the Connellan Mile, the annual feature of the Knights of Columbus games, which this year were held at Celtic Park in conjunction with the metropolitan junior A. A. U. championships. Gordon carried the small field of local runners all the way, and at the end was breezing, to win by fifteen yards in 4:31 1-5.

Gordon has given greater exhibitions of speed in past races, but he never before so far outclassed his field. The veteran Jack Sellers of the New York A. C., whose favorite distance is a half mile, tried to hang on to Gordon, but had to be content with second place, while Eddie Mayo, the little Brooklyn distance runner, finished third.

Fully 10,000 persons witnessed the victory of Gordon and the many events decided during the afternoon. There was such a crowd that probably Gerald Norman, one of the officials, got excited, since he stepped in the way of a flying javelin hurled by one of the athletes, and the sharp implement went through Norman's shoe. Only a flesh wound resulted from the accident, but Norman retired from the field.

There were large fields in all the championship events, and several new athletes of ability were uncovered. The final of the century dash was a spectacular affair, inches separating the first four men, and the judges finally decided on Philip K. Walters of the Paulist A. C. as the winner.

W. Powe of the Alpha P. C. gained the quarter mile title by a supreme effort in the stretch, where he caught and passed P. J. Feerick in the last stride.

The summaries:

Half-mile Championship.—Won by Sandy Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Walter Pome, Alpha P. C., second; W. Stokely, St. Christopher A. C., third; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—2:01 2-5.

Connellan Mile.—Won by William F. Gordon, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; Jack Sellers, New York A. C., second; Edward Mayo, Fort Slocum, third; Edward Garvey, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—4:31 1-5.

One-mile Championship Walk.—Won by Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C.; Harry Dacks, American Walkers' Association, second; P. B. Mendler, American Walkers' Association, third; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—7:12.

Twelve-Pound Shot-put, Championship.—Won by F. L. Onken, Brooklyn A. A., 46 feet 3 inches; T. H. Cooke, Jr., Paulist A. C., 45 feet 5¼ inches, second; A. Mackay, Mohawk A. C., 45 feet 3½ inches, third; A. Korzman, Morningside A. C., 44 feet 4 inches, fourth.

One-mile Championship.—Won by Harry A. Wigger, Paulist A. C.; A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A., second; Newton Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third; C. Cornetta, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—4:37 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Championship.—Won by Philip K. Walters, Paulist A. C.; Frederick C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., second; Edward Hosmer, Glencoe A. C., third; H. Goerer, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

Mile Relay for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.—Won by Pelham Bay Naval Training Station Team No. 1, (Willie Gordon, G. Dernell, C. W. Eastman, and J. McCabe;) Pelham Bay Team No. 2, (Newton Brown, J. Georgio, C. McDonough, and E. A. Anderson,) second; Federal Rendezvous, (H. Crom, F. Olson, F. Lipman, and E. Miller,) third. Time—3:42 2-5.

Discus Championship.—Won by F. Anderson, St. Christopher A. C., 119 feet 2 inches; G. W. Gaston, Pelham Bay, 114 feet 7¾ inches, second; H. M. Lund, Bergen A. C., 112 feet 10 inches, third; G. Paules, Pastime A. C., 112 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Quarter-Mile Championship.—Won by Walter Powe, Alpha P. C.; P. J. Feerick, unattached, second; A. Reilly, Knights of St. Anthony, third; J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Time—0:53 2-5.

Broad Jump Championship.—Won by P. Courtois, Mohawk A. C., 20 feet 2¾ inches; E. Anderson, Morningside A. C., 19 feet 11½ inches, second; W. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., 19 feet 5¼ inches, third; T. Farrell, Paulist A. C., 18 feet 6½ inches, fourth.

Medicine Ball Relay for Enlisted Men.—Won by Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; Fort Hamilton noncommissioned officers, second; Fort Hamilton privates, third. Time—1:03.

Five-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hans Schuster, Morningside A. C., (300 yards;) A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A., (300 yards,) second; James Plant, Morningside A. C., (250 yards,) third. Time—27:27 1-5.

220-Yard Championship.—Won by Edward Hosmer, Glencoe A. C.; W. H. Branch, Jersey Harriers, second; A. Reilly, Knights of St. Anthony, third; W. Frick, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Time—0:24 1-5.

High Jump Championship.—Tie for first between A. Ambromid, Morningside A. C., and A. Cellar, Glencoe A. C., at 5 feet 10 inches; W. Boston, Alpha P. C., 5 feet 8 inches, third; J. Tookey, Paulist A. C., 5 feet 6 inches, fourth. (Ambromid won the title on the jump off.)

Hop, Step, and Jump Championship.—Won by K. Gish, unattached, 43 feet 2½ inches; W. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., 42 feet 10¾ inches, second; H. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C., 42 feet 10¼ inches, third; S. Belsky, Morningside A. C., 40 feet 10½ inches, fourth.

220-Yard Low Hurdle Championship.—Won by A. G. Desch, Paulist A. C.; E. Etranns, Swedish-American A. C., second; H. Knoesel, Glencoe A. C., third; J. Hoey, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—0:27.

Javelin Throwing Championship.—Won by J. R. Fritts, unattached, 163 feet 2 inches; E. Turminen, Kaleva A. C., 160 feet, second; H. Lund, Bergen A. C., 155 feet 6 inches, third; A. Hagstrom, Swedish-American A. C., 143 feet 10 inches, fourth.

Team score: Paulist A. C., 27 points; Glencoe A. C., 23; St. Christopher A. C., 14; Alpha and Morningside, 10 each; Brooklyn A. A., 8; Pastime A. C., 7; Pelham Bay and American Walkers' Association, 5 each; Swedish-American and Kaleva, 4 each.

MRS. GAVIN RAISES $10,000.

New York Golfer Helps Get Big Sum by Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Approximately $10,000 was realized for the Red Cross in a golf match here today between Mrs. W. A. Gavin, woman's metropolitan champion, and John Black on one team, and Miss Edith Chesebrough, woman's North Carolina champion, and M. J. Brady, Boston professional, on the other. Mrs. Gavin and her companion won the match by 1 up in an eighteen-hole contest.

HEAVYWEIGHTS KEEP FIT.

Fulton and Dempsey Finish Off Training for Bout.

Harrison, N. J., will be placed on the pugilistic map this week when Fred Fulton and Jack Dempsey meet at the former Federal League ball park next Saturday afternoon at 6:30 P. M. It will be the first big match of importance since the New Jersey law went into effect.

Dempsey made a deep impression with the fans at Long Branch yesterday, when he boxed with Clay Turner, the Indian heavyweight, who was dazed in the first round with a vicious right.

Fulton put in an hour's work at Grupp's yesterday afternoon boxing with the Jamaica Kid and Jack Espen. Billy Grupp, a good judge, said Fulton was ready now, and it would take a champion to beat him

RACING
Empire City Track
(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY
Six Attractive Contests
INCLUDING THE $3,000
Fleetwing Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30.
Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

BERGOUGNAN
(BEAR-GOO-NIAN)
The POILU of TIRES

BERGOUGNAN
TRUE

Does the fact that the French War Department gives the preference to BERGOUGNAN tires in the equipment of the trucks used in its supply and ammunition service convey to you a full and correct idea of the wearing quality and reliableness of BERGOUGNAN tires?

Consider the service to which these army trucks are subjected and the sort of roads over which they must travel. Consider the weight of the loads carried and, at times, the speed that must be made. No time for careful driving nor for picking out the smooth side of the road. In fact, most of the driving is done at night and with lights out.

That BERGOUGNAN tires withstand such use—we might even say abuse—speaks louder than whatever words we might use in defining their composition and stamina.

We can perhaps sum up their qualities of staunchness and endurance by calling them "poilu" tires, for that's just what they are. They are not only "there" in fair weather but also in the fiercest storm; equally ready for a frolic or a fight. They ride like velvet on a smooth road and they "stand the gaff" when there are hurdles to go over.

You have never tried them or we wouldn't have to tell you all this. Put one on your car to-day and compare it with what the tire on the opposite wheel will do for you. We *guarantee* it will give you *at least* five thousand miles, but that's what it will do *at its poorest*, and under the most adverse circumstances. In the hands of a careful driver and under normal road conditions it ought to yield all of eight thousand miles.

Try them and be convinced. They don't cost more than ordinary tires.

At your dealer, or

Bergougnan Tire Corporation
49 West 64th Street, New York
Canadian Agency: 325 St. James Street, Montreal.

MOVIE MAN INVADES HOME OF CANNIBALS

Martin E. Johnson Shows Thrilling Pictures Taken in South Sea Islands.

'DEVIL-DEVIL MEN' DANCE

Another Film Illustrates the Part Played by Dumb Animals in War.

Persons who would like to go traveling, far off the tourist-beaten path into wild lands where people live more or less as every one probably lived millennia ago, can go to the Rivoli Theatre this week and receive many of the impressions of such a journey from Martin E. Johnson's "Among the Cannibal Isles of the South Pacific." Mr. Johnson and his wife went through the Solomon and New Hebrides Islands, which comparatively few people have seen even on a map, traveling some 18,000 miles in small schooners, whaleboats and native canoes, and the pictures at the Rivoli are a vivid record of their trip.

The people whom the adventurous pair encountered are said to be among the most primitive on earth, and one who has seen the pictures can easily believe this without the evidence of anthropological experts. It's not so much that these inhabitants of the Solomon and New Hebrides do not wear any clothes to speak of—civilized New Yorkers who saw them yesterday approved of their partiality for beads and earrings as articles of raiment—but in their whole appearance, in everything they do, in their customs and manner of living, they show themselves savages, scarcely, if at all, acquainted with white men and their civilization. One goes into another world—not an altogether pleasant, but surely an interesting and instructive world—when he sits and watches the people whom Mr. Johnson has brought to New York.

Escaped With Their Lives.

It would be unfair to the pictures, even if it were not impossible, to describe these scenes from the South Sea Islands. It can be said only that they show different types of primitive people, some apparently friendly, others obviously savage and hostile, who, incidentally, Mr. Johnson says, are cannibals, and would have roasted him and his wife had not a British warship arrived in time to frighten them. The curious and hideous methods of ornamentation, the weird dances and superstitions about "devil-devil men," the practice of burying useless old men and disposing of undesired children, the curious craft used by the natives in paddling about their waters, the artificial islands inhabited by those driven from more favored spots—these and many other things are shown in pictures, and, where the pictures cannot show everything, Mr. Johnson himself describes and explains. Mrs. Johnson appears in many of the scenes, her presence adding an element of striking contrast, and it may be remarked that when she gets tired of following her husband into wild places she can probably get a mighty good job as a screen star.

Of course there will be those who will not like "Among the Cannibal Isles of the South Pacific," but this will not be the fault of the pictures. Some people do not like to travel, even when they can do it sitting comfortably in a theatre chair and others would much rather see the light of Coney Island than that of the aurora borealis. But it is a safe prediction that many of those who don't think they would like Mr. Johnson's pictures will find themselves absorbingly interested if they will just go and look at them. They will realize that Mr. Rothapfel has once more got away from monotonous movie routine and given them a chance to see something that raises the motion picture beyond the reach of those who would keep it trash.

The remainder of the Rivoli's bill this week is entertaining, too. As an overture the orchestra plays selections from "Il Trovatore," the prison scene being sung by Mlle. Madeleine d'Espinoy and G. Bettini in an entrancing setting by John Wenger: "Mammon and the Archer" is a pleasant comedy made from an O. Henry story, and Greek Evans sings "My Angel of the Flaming Cross" in another of Mr. Wenger's works of scenic art.

More Allied War Pictures.

The Official Allied War Review, at the Rivoli and the Strand, includes many new and interesting pictures, which were cheered yesterday even more than is usual with war scenes, apparently because of the public mood inspired by the news from Europe.

"Our Dumb Friends in the War," one of the releases of the French Pictorial Service, is a real feature at the Strand. The part played by animals in war as food, beasts of burden, fighters, assistants to the Red Cross, and mascots is illustrated with horses, camels, burros, mules, cattle, sheep, dogs, and petted lion cubs.

The photoplay at the Strand this week is "Back to the Woods," with Mabel Normand in the leading rôle and Herbert Rawlinson supporting her. It's an average photoplay, which means that it has some well-done scenes, is fiction that never approaches fact, and is tediously long.

At the Rialto, "Glimpses of Gascony," one of the Beacon films, takes spectators through an attractive country. The Animated Magazine brings happenings from here, there, and everywhere; "Fatty" Arbuckle in "The Waiters' Ball" is not nearly as funny as he can be, and "Less Than Kin" is a photoplay with a rather good but not unusual story, in which Wallace Reid gives a poor imitation of John Barrymore's light-comedy manner.

NAME 8 JEWISH CHAPLAINS.

Seven to Serve Under War Department and One in Navy.

Announcement was made yesterday by Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, of the appointment by the War Department of seven Jewish Chaplains They are Rabbis Elkan C. Voorsanger, Louis I. Egelson, Jacob Krohngold, David Tannenbaum, Harry S. Davidowitz, I. J. Sarasohn, and Lee J. Levinger.

Rabbi David Goldberg has been appointed Chaplain by the Navy Department. He is now ministering to the religious needs of the men of the Jewish faith on board United States battleships. Chaplains Voorsanger, Tannenbaum, and Davidowitz are already overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, and the others will probably be sent across within a short time.

GERMAN BOAST OF GAINS.

6,566 Square Kilometers Reported Captured Since March 21.

The Kölnische Zeitung of June 13, a copy of which has just reached New York, contains the following report sent out by the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau:

"The territory won by the Germans since March 21 amounts to 6,566 square kilometers. The ground won in the attack between Montdidier and Noyon is not included in these figures. The Entente, on the other hand, in all its great battles on the Somme, at Arras, and in Flanders, was only able to win 561 square kilometers in numerous struggles lasting months. Through the latest victories on the Matz the number of prisoners made since March 21 has been brought up to 208,000."

On July 1 a Berlin report, coming via London, put the official number of prisoners made since March 21 at 191,454, "not including the wounded passed back to the hospitals."

RED CROSS BARS POLITICS.

Rules Office-Seekers Must Resign to Keep Organization Nonpartisan.

Red Cross officials or workers will not be permitted to run for public office in the general election or to become active in the interest of any candidate if they wish to continue service with the relief organization, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross here. The announcement was based upon a ruling of the War Council transmitted in a letter from George E. Scott, Acting General Manager, to Ethan Allen of the Atlantic Division.

"The Red Cross is and must be maintained a strictly nonpartisan, nonpolitical organization," wrote Mr. Scott. "Membership in the Red Cross includes so many persons and there are so many men of prominence in its work that it is not unlikely that many will be candidates for office. No matter how sincerely any Red Cross official or worker may strive to keep separate his Red Cross work from political ambitions he may, and probably will, be quite unable to prevent his friends from using his connection with the Red Cross to gain favor with voters.

"While such action can not be controlled, all candidates should realize that they must do all in their power to prevent the public from gaining an impression that political preferment can or should directly or indirectly be affected by Red Cross work either at home or abroad. The text of Red Cross service to mankind is stamped by the approval of the American people, regardless of politics, race, or religion. No taint of selfishness or self-seeking can be allowed to creep into the work endangering, and even perhaps destroying, its great accomplishment.

"Accordingly, the Red Cross War Council instructs me to direct that you request all officials of the Red Cross either in chapters or division headquarters, who are in any position of executive authority, and who at the same time contemplate candidacy for public office, either to resign in their official capacity from the Red Cross or to refrain from such candidacy. We ask that you use every influence to prevent the use of the Red Cross or of its services in the political campaign of any person."

WOULD AID DEFECTIVES.

Lawyer Wants Laws Amended to Recognize Mental Deficiency.

Need of reform in legal procedure dealing with feeble-minded lawbreakers was urged in a memorandum presented yesterday to the new State Commission on Feeble-Minded, by Francis D. Gallatin, Chairman of the Committee of Criminal Courts and Procedure of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Mr. Gallatin said inquiry convinced him that the law should recognize mitigated responsibility of the defective, and that responsibility should be based "not on the age of the body, but on that of the mind."

Mr. Gallatin said he believed the war would cause an increase of crime, and that the State should deal with the problem wisely and firmly. He added that at least one-fourth of the inmates of penal and reformatory institutions were mental defectives, and that most crimes of defectives were committed by the higher grades, known as morons, who are now held accountable for their acts and can be sent to prison only for definite terms. Mr. Gallatin urged that the laws be changed to recognize that such offenders may be old in years, but may be children in mentality.

"These unfortunates are unable to adapt themselves to their surroundings, and easily fall into ways of crime," he said. "Punishment has no effect. Training and protection only can be of service. On the expiration of their prison terms they are turned back to society free to continue their anti-social careers. To remedy this situation measures should be taken for the establishment of psychopathic clinics in connection with the criminal courts and penal institutions, and legislation should be enacted for the segregation and detention or the proper supervision of delinquents discovered to be defective."

TEACH LOYALTY IN SCHOOLS

Education Bureau Tells of Work in Country's Institutions.

Education in patriotism and the agencies engaged in promoting patriotic work in the schools are reviewed in a leaflet issued by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. "It is the contribution of American schools, and particularly of colleges and universities," says the leaflet, "to further the teachings of patriotism in the present emergency and the opportunity of rendering such service has everywhere been eagerly accepted. Since a number of organizations of national scope are now endeavoring to work through the schools of the country in the cause of education in patriotism, considerable confusion has arisen in the minds of school men regarding the origin and purpose of the various agencies at work. This leaflet aims to put them in touch with the material available and to describe the work of the leading organizations already in the field."

The work of the Council of National Defense, National Security League, National Committee of Patriotic Societies, National Board for Historical Service, and other organizations is described in detail so that teachers and school officers may have abundant sources of help in spreading the teaching of true Americanism.

LABOR BUREAU FOR WOMEN.

Miss Swartz Named as Head of State Industrial Board Branch.

The Industrial Commission of New York State has created a new bureau, to be called the Bureau of Women in Industry. The commission points out "that by the creation of such an official bureau the output of the industrial women of the State can be increased and the health of the women conserved.

"The Commission believes that this bureau will not only be of genuine service to the working women of the State, but a distinct advantage to the employers, who, many of them for the first time, are confronted with the necessity of employing women in new occupations and new processes."

As chief of the bureau the Industrial Commission has appointed Miss Nelle Swartz, who has worked in close co-operation with the commission during the last year as Chairman of the State Committee on Women in Industry of the State Defense Council and as Secretary of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense.

CARE FOR WAR CHILDREN.

Centre Will Look After Them While Mothers Work.

War children are to be cared for during the day at the Children's All Day Centre, which opens today at Public School 3, Hudson and Grove Streets. The centre is operated by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, with Mrs. Gilmore Drayton, Chairman, in charge.

With many of the wives of soldiers being obliged to take up work, it has been necessary to find a place where their children might be cared for while they are at business. The Centre furnishes a place between 9 and 5 on week days and 9 to 12 on Saturdays. The children will be provided with their luncheon at cost, less than 10 cents for each child. To carry on the work volunteer workers are necessary, and Mrs. Drayton has issued an appeal for those who want to assist in a splendid work.

SHUBERTS ANNOUNCE SEASON'S BOOKINGS

Forty-seven Houses, Exclusive of New York Theatres, on the List.

NO NEW ALLIES REVEALED

A. H. Woods's Plays to Be in the Firm's Houses for the First Time.

A compete list of their booking affiliations for the coming theatrical season, together with the names of many of the plays which will be routed in Shubert theatres, was issued by the Shuberts yesterday. The list reveals no producers as new booking allies of the Shuberts, but is merely a restatement of the Shubert position in view of the booking war being waged at present between the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger.

Eighteen New York theatres, exclusive of several outlying houses, will be controlled by the Shuberts either entirely or in part. The firm will have four houses in Philadelphia, including the new Sam S. Shubert Memorial Theatre; five houses in Boston, and three in Chicago. The Shuberts have also recently obtained a foothold in Atlantic City, having taken over the Nixon Theatre, now the Globe. They will also have two houses in Washington, two in Pittsburgh, two in Providence, two in San Francisco, and one each in twenty-six other cities. There will thus be forty-seven theatres, exclusive of the New York houses, which will be under the complete or partial control of the Shuberts.

The productions for these theatres will be made by a variety of managers. The Shuberts themselves will have "Sinbad," "The Passing Show of 1918," "Doing Our Bit," three "Maytime" companies, three "Eyes of Youth" companies (in association with A. H. Woods,) William Hodge in "A Cure for Curables," "The Blue Pearl," "Miss I Don't Know," and "The Liberty Gun." They will also make other productions later in the season.

Elliott, Comstock & Gest will have productions of "Chu Chin Chow," "The Wanderer," "Oh, Lady! Lady!" "Leave It to Jane," "Oh, Boy!" "Experience," "See You Later," Rock and White in a new musical play, and "Loyalty." William A. Brady will be represented by "Getting Together," "The Man Who Came Back," and at least two new plays.

The A. H. Woods plays, which will be seen throughout the country in Shubert houses for the first time, will include two companies of "Business Before Pleasure," two companies of "Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath," four companies of "Friendly Enemies," "My Boy," "Why Worry?" "Where Poppies Bloom," "Dolly of the Follies," and "Roads of Destiny." The Selwyns, also recently become Shubert allies, will offer "Why Marry?" "Rock-a-Bye Baby," "Information, Please!" "Tea for Three," and "Double Exposure."

Oliver Morosco will produce "The Bird of Paradise," "So Long, Letty," "Lombardi, Ltd.," "The Walk Offs," "One of Us," and "Look Pleasant," and George Broadhurst's productions will include "The Woman on the Index," "He Didn't Want to Do It," and "She Walked in Her Sleep." Lawrence Weber will have four attractions—William Collier in "Nothing But Lies," "The Very Idea," "Yes or No," and a musical show entitled "Take It from Me."

Arthur Hopkins, with Mme. Nazimova and John Barrymore under his management, will make a number of productions, and Arthur Hammerstein will offer about four musical comedies. William Faversham and Maxine Elliott will produce "Allegiance," "The Prince and the Pauper," and perhaps also a play for Miss Elliott. John T. Williams's production of "The Copperhead" will be booked in Shubert houses, as will also "The Kiss Burglar," "Seventeen," "The Thirteenth Chair," Thurston, the magician; "Seven Days' Leave," Bertha Kalich in "The Riddle Woman," "The Man Who Stayed at Home," and Walker Whiteside in a new play.

Still other Shubert allies will be Richard Walton Tully, who will have companies of "The Masquerader" and "Keep Her Smiling"; Winthrop Ames, who will produce Maeterlinck's sequel to "The Blue Bird"; H. H. Frazee, who will present Nora Bayes in a musical comedy; Frederic McKay, who will produce "Another Man's Shoes," and Joseph E. Howard, who will offer a musical comedy, "In and Out."

TO HONOR OUR FIGHTERS.

Mt. Vernon Plans Mass Celebration and Anti-Hearst Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—A mass meeting is to be held in the Mount Vernon High School tomorrow night to give opportunity to the citizens of Mount Vernon and other places to express their sentiments regarding the services being given by the American troops who are fighting the Germans and to indorse the action of Common Council in adopting an ordinance prohibiting the sale and distribution of the Hearst and German newspapers.

In expectation of a large crowd the committee has arranged to hold two meetings, one in the high school auditorium and the other in the high school gymnasium, and has even arranged to hold an outdoor meeting.

The committee in charge of demonstration consists of Charles A. Speakman, Mark D. Stiles, George Malraison, Philip H. Lucas, Arthur M. Johnson, George H. Taylor, Jr., Francis A. Stratton, Aroldo Barbaresi, Edgar M. Davis, William G. Gallagher, James M. Brown, L. B. Custer, Leo Feist, Charles W. Sinnot, Horace E. Framme, Mrs. Mabel McKinley Baer, and Mrs. William H. Purdy.

Among the guests expected are Mayor Uford Franklin of Summit, N. J.; ex-Mayor E. Mortimer Harrison of Montclair, N. J.; Mayor Clinton H. Blake, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., and delegations of citizens from these places, who will be met by the local committee headed by Mayor Edward F. Brush, National Guard troops, Boy Scouts, and a military band and escorted to the high school.

A GERMAN J'ACCUSE.

Tale of French Brutality Intended as Backfire to Indictment of Kaiser.

At about the same time that cable dispatches were telling how the German Government was putting pressure upon Switzerland to induce the Swiss authorities to take steps to identify and expel the unnamed author of "J'accuse," the caustic indictment of the Kaiser's ruling clique, in which a German lawyer and literary man goes over the evidence in the case and places the responsibility for starting the world war squarely up to the Prussian Court, German newspapers were carrying big advertisements of a new book called "J'accuse," by a retired German army doctor, describing his alleged terrible experiences in France during two years' imprisonment there.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of June 20 gives considerable space to a review of what it calls "a shocking accusation against the French people," and quotes extensively from the book in which Dr. Max Brausewetter rehashes practically all the old complaints of alleged French brutality toward German prisoners which have been recounted time and again in the German press. The German "J'accuse" appears to be intended as a backfire.

RAISING ALLIED EXCHANGE.

Governments Now Co-operating—Crosby Acts for United States.

PARIS, July 21.—The movement which recently led to the betterment of Italian exchanges has now been extended to London and Paris. Co-operation between the Governments and banking institutions of England, France, Italy, and the United States has contributed to this effect.

It is now stated that the present unsatisfactory condition of several allied exchanges in neutral countries will likewise be made the subject of concerted action, and that, based upon general commercial relations existing between the two groups, namely, the United States and the European Allies on one hand, and all of the neutral nations on the other, such concerted action will undoubtedly re-establish allied moneys in better relation to neutral moneys than is now the case. Although no official announcement has as yet been made, it is believed in financial circles that the recent appointment of Oscar Terry Crosby as Special Commissioner of Finance for the United States in Europe is connected with negotiations in this direction. Mr. Crosby is now in Paris, and is resuming his duties as President of the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance, in addition to those of Special Financial Commissioner.

Norman H. Davis, who accompanied Mr. Crosby, goes to Spain at an early date as Special Financial Delegate to that country.

MEDITERRANEAN CLEARED.

Vast Tonnage Passing Through It with Small Losses.

PARIS, June 30, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The growing ineffectiveness of the submarine warfare is indicated by official figures just published by the French Government, relating to the French traffic in the Mediterranean.

According to these figures, no fewer than 2,060 vessels, chiefly merchantmen, with a total tonnage of 3,500,000, crossed the Mediterranean between Feb. 24 and April 1, under escort. The average number of ships under way, coming to or going from France, was 240.

The submarine attacks nevertheless had so diminished in force that only one in four resulted in damage to the ships. The result has been that the water traffic has steadily increased.

WANTS 'PERSHING SQUARE.'

J. M. Bowman Proposes Name for Grand Central Terminal Zone.

A suggestion that the Grand Central terminal zone be called "Pershing Square" was made yesterday by John McE. Bowman, hotel man and member of the Federal Food Administration, in a letter to Mayor Hylan. The Grand Central improvement extends from Forty-second Street to Fiftieth Street, with Lexington and Madison Avenues as its east and west borders.

"Permit me to suggest, as a timely manifestation of our appreciation of General John J. Pershing, our gallant commander in France," wrote Mr. Bowman, "that the Grand Central zone be named Pershing Square. It would be a splendid tribute to this illustrious American General and unquestionably would meet with the approval of those who live in our great city."

The derivation of the names of other city squares are: Abingdon Square, Earl of Abingdon; Chatham Square, Earl of Chatham; Chelsea Square, Leon Clark, veteran of the French and Indian War; Hanover Square, a recognition of the Hanoverian extraction of King George III., and Madison Square, which gained its name from the fact that the Madison cottage stood there for thirty years.

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Drop 18 Tons of Bombs on Foe—14 German Planes Downed.

LONDON, July 21.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening:

"On the 20th instant, except in the early morning, the weather again was unsuitable for photography in long-distance reconnoissances. It did not prevent our airplanes from bombing on the front and carrying out close reconnoissances and observation for the artillery throughout the day.

"Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped by us on different targets, including the Courtrai and Lille railways, the Bruges docks, three large ammunition dumps, and hostile billets on various parts of the front.

"Slightly more fighting took place than on the previous day, and fourteen enemy machines were brought down. Three other hostile machines were driven down out of control, and three German observation balloons were destroyed.

"Seven of our airplanes are missing."

SERVICE FLAG ON EAST SIDE.

Raised in "Gas House" District with 120 Stars, 3 Golden.

The relatives, friends, and neighbors of the boys now in the service who hail from the old "Gas House" district had an all-day celebration yesterday and raised a community service flag containing 120 stars, three of them golden, at the corner of Avenue C. and Twelfth Street. The three gold stars represented Lawrence Wolf, Lawrence Connors, and Abraham Schwartz, who gave up their lives in France. The flag hangs from a wire extending from sidewalk to sidewalk, and topping it is the statement, "In honor of our boys in the service." The entire district was decorated with the Jewish, Belgian, Irish, English, French, Greek, Dutch, and Italian flags and much American bunting.

The Rev. Phillip McGrath, pastor of St. Brigid's Church, at Eighth Street and Avenue B, was in charge of the festivities and made the principal address. The singing was led by Ethel Anold and Miss Joyce, a yeoman on the Recruit. A group of little girls presented a floral piece made up to represent the Belgian flag to the Rev. Joseph Pontur, said to be the first Knight of Columbus chaplain to go over the top. The electrical illumination for the block party at night was donated by the New York Edison Company.

Storms and Hot Wave in France.

PARIS, July 21.—Violent storms in many districts in France have caused severe damage to crops. The thermometer in Paris yesterday registered 91 degrees.

SPEED PRODUCTION OF SPRUCE LUMBER

Army Aims to Increase Output from Northwest to Thirty Billion Feet a Month.

16,000 MEN ARE ENGAGED

This Force Will Be Doubled by Government in an Effort to Supply the Airplane Demand.

Spruce, which is the most desirable timber for the construction of airplanes, is recognized as essential in the winning of the war, and arrangements have been made for greatly increasing the production in Oregon and Washington, regarded as the two principal States from which spruce lumber is obtained. From ten to thirty billion feet of spruce a month is the aim of the Spruce Division of the United States Army, which has headquarters at Portland, Ore, the centre of the great spruce area of the Pacific Northwest. The production of spruce in those States has recently been speeded up to a remarkable degree.

There are now from 14,000 to 16,000 men engaged in the forests of Oregon and Washington, in the cut-up mills, and in the traffic department preparing the raw stock and semi-finished spruce products for the great airplane manufacturers of the country, and for shipment to our allies. The number will very shortly be increased to 30,000. Vast equipment has been assembled to handle this great work. Mills have been built, scores of donkey engines have been placed where needed, steel cable is being employed in such quantities that other lines of industrial activity have difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities for their requirements. After the spruce has gone through various preliminary operations it must be dried, and for this branch of the work twoscore large dry kilns have been erected, and it is now proposed to increase the number of kilns to 124 units.

Although the production of spruce in the Pacific Northwest has recently been increased 700 per cent. preparations have been made for an increase of 300 to 400 per cent. over the present enormous output. It is said that Great Britain and France alone can consume in airplane construction practically all of the spruce produced in the Pacific Northwest today, hence the plans for increasing the production, as the demands of the United States as well as those of our allies must be met.

11,000,000,000 Feet in Two States.

Methods almost revolutionary in character were adopted in spruce production, when the United States entered the war, on account of the sudden demand for spruce lumber. Some features of the scheme of production were experimental, and while meeting the emergency for the time being, later were abandoned entirely or were recast better to meet requirements. The system of "riving" was adopted in the Pacific Northwest, and at first met with much criticism because it was claimed that there was too much waste. It now appears that while there is an apparent waste there is no actual waste for the reason that unused slabs from the riving camps will be gathered up and turned to useful account. But riving is said to have served a great purpose; it produced more quickly the desired quantity of spruce for our airplane production; it resulted in the saving of space on freight cars, and it produced in rough form just that quantity of spruce which must be utilized in airplane construction.

Airplanes can be made of pine, hemlock and fir, but according to the best authorities on the subject none will measure up to spruce. A Liberty motor, it is said, will drive a two-seated Dehaviland airplane 147 miles an hour if it is made up of spruce, while if the machine is built of the other materials mentioned, the speed will be reduced in proportion to the extra weight. Spruce, therefore, is regarded as essential. In addition to that quality of lightness, strength, and resiliency it will not fracture when struck by a bullet.

The known stands of spruce timber in Oregon and Washington are estimated a 11,000,000,000 feet. Great care is exercised in the selection of spruce for airplanes, the selective system being adopted. Comparatively little of the stands are readily accessible to transportation, and it was found necessary not only to build wagon roads, but actually to enter upon an extensive system of railroad construction. The large stands of spruce where the percentage of quality runs high average about thirty miles from railroad lines, so five railroads into the spruce belts are in operation or being constructed, and it is expected that by next Winter this tremendous effort will supplement the present operations to such an extent that the supply of spruce will more than exceed the requirements of the United States and her allies.

In April 10 per cent. of the spruce production in the Pacific Northwest was sent to American factories, and 90 per cent. to Europe. In May 30 per cent. went to American factories and 70 per cent. to Europe. However, from now on American factories' requirements will mount, and the quantity going to Europe cannot be reduced, so it means that the production of spruce has got to be increased.

While spruce is bringing a big price in the Pacific Northwest, it is estimated that the cost of airplanes is affected but slightly on account of the high price paid for the lumber. Before the Government took charge of the production spruce was selling for $250 a thousand feet, and it is said that not half of it was fit to go into airplanes. Now the best is being obtained, and with practically no increase in cost. Under Government direction waste has been reduced to a minimum.

Curbs Leipziger Volkszeitung.

The German Government has forbidden the sending of copies of the Leipziger Volkszeitung to neutral countries, according to a report found in the Berner Tagwacht of June 6. The Leipziger Volkszeitung is the leading organ of the anti-Kaiser Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, and it always features the attacks made upon the Government in the Reichstag by Hugo Haase, Georg Ledebour and other Independent Socialists.

GERMAN LURE FOR IRELAND.

Bacmeister Would Pledge Freedom if England Is Defeated.

Commenting upon the Irish situation in Das Grössere Deutschland, a leading Pan German weekly, Deputy Bacmeister, a noted Prussian spokesman, remarked on May 31, as quoted by The London Times:

"We, who are firmly convinced of the necessity of a policy of power for Germany, have no occasion to show indignation about the English offensive against Ireland. We understand the desire of England not to let Ireland, her mighty Heligoland, slip out of her hands. Of course, we observe with deep sympathy the dawning of a time of terror, perhaps the bloodiest terror of all, for a people which for centuries has been surpassed by none in the unhappiness of its fate. But what seems more important to us is that recognition of the community of interests between Germany and Ireland as against England should be brought much more to the front among us than has hitherto been the case.

"A free Ireland is a bulwark of the freedom of the seas—a bulwark of vital necessity for Germany. We do not know whether the British statesmen are right in asserting a connection between Irish revolutionary feeling and German propaganda. But in such a connection we should see no sign of a bad German policy. On the contrary, we ought at last to declare openly that the freedom of Ireland is one of the German war aims. When the Entente tries to win the sympathy of the world by the assertion that it is fighting for the freedom of the Czechs, the Poles, the Southern Slavs, and many other small peoples, why should we not be permitted to say to the Irish that in our fight against England their fate also will be settled?"

DENIES CONQUEST TALK.

Prof. Troeltsch Says He Did Not Assert War Was a Necessity.

Professor Ernst Troeltsch, a prominent Pan German theologian, has issued an equivocal denial of having told Professor Charles Scott Sherrington of Oxford in a conversation at Heidelberg in 1907 that he regarded war with Great Britain as a necessity for Germany's world development, and that Germany desired ports and colonies all over the earth, as well as Australia, South Africa, Hongkong, and India, according to the following item printed in The London Times of June 8:

"The 'invitation to German scholars,' and especially to three German theologians, which was contained in Canon Sanday's paper read at the meeting of the British Academy on May 9 has duly reached Professor Ernst Troeltsch, formerly of Heidelberg and now of Berlin. Professor Troeltsch, however, in a letter to the Frankfurter Zeitung—apparently well-considered, as it is dated May 30—is content to say that an answer to the invitation is inadvisable before it can be based upon the official report of the meeting. This is quite worthy of the evasion by the German Socialists of the Interallied Socialist Memorandum on War Aims.

"Professor Troeltsch carefully avoids mentioning the summary of his views which was given in this column on May 11 from the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten, but he denies his conversation in 1907 with Professor C. S. Sherrington, Professor Physiology at Oxford, of which we published on May 17 the memorandum which Professor Sherrington wrote immediately after the conversation had taken place. Professor Troeltsch politely refers to Professor Sherrington as 'a physiologist at Oxford,' and as 'a Herr Sherrington,' and relies upon the assertion that, while 'it is, of course, possible in itself that he has totally forgotten a conversation, the alleged purport of the conversation is in all circumstances absolutely false.'"

SWISS BALK SMUGGLERS.

Guards Frustrate Plot to Send Platinum Into Germany.

A plot to smuggle large quantities of platinum over the Swiss border into Germany has been unearthed by the Swiss frontier guards, according to Swiss newspapers received here. Two Germans of Singen, a little town in Baden near the Swiss border, tried to bribe a Swiss factory worker with $300 to help them get 315 ounces of platinum, valued at $40,000, over the line. The Swiss pretended to enter into the deal, but then informed the frontier guards who caught the smugglers in the act.

A German soldier on the Baden side of the border was to have $150 for his share in the enterprise. At the first hearing in the case it was alleged that more than 300 pounds of platinum had been accumulated in Switzerland to be smuggled into Germany.

Theatrical Notes.

Avery Hopwood's new farce, "Double Exposure," will have its New York premiere at the Bijou Theatre on the night of Monday, Aug. 26. The cast will be headed by Janet Beecher and John Cumberland, and will also include Francine Larrimore, John Besley, and J. Harry Irvine.

Beryl Mercer has been engaged for a role in the new comedy in which Otis Skinner will be seen next season. Mr. Skinner's new vehicle is by Horace Annesley Vachell.

Olive May has been added to the cast of "The Blue Pearl," scheduled to open at the Longacre on Aug. 5.

More than 1,000 employes of the United States Cigar Stores Company will be the guests of Edward Wise, President of the company, at the George M. Cohan theatre on the evening of July 31 for the showing of "America's Answer," the second Government war feature film. The Retail Millinery Association of America, which holds its annual convention in New York at the time, has bought out the house for the night of Aug. 7.

NEUTRAL TRADE CUT BY NEEDS OF WAR

Stoppage of Supplies That Might Reach Germany Makes 1918 Total Small.

LITTLE CHANGE IN IMPORTS

Export Total Drops from Record of $400,000,000 in 1917 About $75,000,000.

Trade of the United States with the neutral countries of Europe in the fiscal year 1918 was the smallest in many years, while that of 1917 was the largest in the history of American commerce according to a report of the National City Bank. The European neutrals included Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the exports to the six countries concerned aggregated in the fiscal year 1918 about $125,000,000, against practically $400,000,000 in 1917; $320,000,000 in 1916, $380,000,000 in 1915, and $183,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914. The report says:

"Breadstuffs, meats, fruits, food oils, oil cake, cotton, tobacco, petroleum, gasoline, copper, iron, leather, and naval stores were normally our chief exports to the neutral countries of Europe. As all of these countries, with a single exception, border upon or are commercially adjacent to Germany, it goes without saying that the exports to them in the articles which would be required by Germany for military purposes, or otherwise, increased rapidly after the opening of the war, and continued to increase until the entrance of the United States into the war rendered necessary the restriction of the movement of this class of material to any and all countries from which it might 'leak' into Germany or any of the Central Powers.

"Exports to the Scandinavian countries alone increased from $40,000,000 in 1914 to $200,000,000 in 1915, and those to the neutral group from $183,000,000 in 1914 to $382,000,000 in 1915, and $393,000,000 in 1917. With the entrance of the United States into the war conditions changed, and the exports to neutrals, which had been $325,000,000 in the ten months ended with April, 1917, dropped to $108,000,000 in the ten months ended with April, 1918, or just one-third that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, while for the single month of May, 1918, the total to the six neutrals was about $8,000,000, against about $32,000,000 in April of the preceding year.

"These reductions in our exports to the neutral countries of Europe occur chiefly in the class of material likely to be wanted by the Central Powers, and this, of course, would be foodstuffs and material available for the battlefield, or the production of such material. Of wheat, for example, the exports to the neutrals for ten months of the fiscal year 1916 were over 28,000,000 bushels; in the same months of 1917, 22,000,000, and in the corresponding months of 1918 only 4,500,000 bushels. Corn to Denmark and the Netherlands alone was in the 1917 period over 12,000,000 bushels, and in the 1918 period less than 1,000,000. Dried apricots to Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden in the ten months of the fiscal year 1916 were 9,500,000 pounds, and in the corresponding months of 1918 only 7,000 pounds. Prunes in the 1916 period were over 16,000,000 pounds, and in the 1918 period only 200,000 pounds. Sole leather to the entire neutral group in the ten months of the fiscal year 1916 was over $10,000,000 in value, and in the 1918 period less than $1,000,000. Of pickled beef the total to the neutral group was in 1916 over 3,000,000 pounds, and in the 1918 period nothing.

"Cottonseed and linseed meal have always been important articles of our exports to the northern group of neutrals, including the Netherlands and the Scandinavian States, where they are much used for cattle food. The cottonseed meal and cake exported to the Netherlands and the Scandinavian States in the ten months of the fiscal year 1916 was 831,000,000 pounds, in the corresponding months of 1917 778,000,000 pounds, and in the same months of the fiscal year 1918 only 3,500,000 pounds. Linseed oil cake and meal also showed a similar falling off, from 483,000,000 pounds in 1916 to 5,000,000 pounds in 1918.

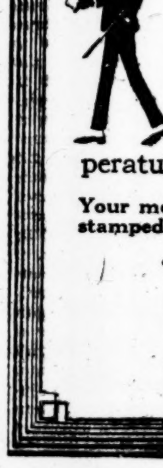
"All of the oils going to the neutral countries are, of course, much reduced since our entrance into the war. Illuminating oil dropped from 106,000,000 gallons in 1916 and 166,000,000 in 1917 to less than 8,000,000 in 1918; lubricating oil from 18,000,000 gallons to 1,000,000 gallons, naphthas from 8,000,000 gallons to less than 1,000,000; cottonseed oil from 79,000,000 pounds to less than 1,000,000 pounds, and resin from 144,000 barrels in the 1916 period to nothing in 1918.

"On the import side there is less change. The total imports into the United States from the six neutrals were $110,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916, $122,000,000 in 1917, and will aggregate for the full fiscal year 1918 about $75,000,000."

E. 177th ST. BRONX SUBWAY STATION
N. Y. INT'L EXPOSITION
OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENTS.
and Band Concerts Twice Daily.
Greatest Sea Water Surf BATHING POOL in the World

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
ROVER'S LADY QUARTETTE, ROB. O'CONNOR & CO., CHAS. KENNA & SIX OTHER ACTS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

New Mat. To-day BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. CHRISTIE MacDONALD Ames & Winthrop, Mullen & Coogan, Orth & Cody JACK WILSON & others.



FOUNDED 1856

WE are ready to outfit you from airy straw hats to restful Oxfords, giving you the style and values good taste dictates, at common sense prices.

Summer suits for all occasions, tailored to look as well as we guarantee them to wear, at prices that won't raise your temperature a fraction of a degree.

Your measure of usefulness, as an American citizen, is stamped "Approved" by the U. S. Government every time you buy "Thrift" and "War Savings" Stamps.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

INSTRUCTION.

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Catalogs on Request.
Summer School now in session.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
Main Office at Boys' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

Kelvin School
G. A. L. Dionne, Headmaster, 331 W. 70th St.
Preparation for September examinations of all colleges. 15th year. Laboratory. Highly experienced instructors. Office hours, 9:30-11:30 daily. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

"L'ECOLE FRANCAISE" School of French, 4 hours weekly; $4 per month. Small classes. Day & Evening. 420 W. 121st St. Tel. M'side 4660.

PRATT SCHOOL, 67 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

FRENCH ITALIAN, SPANISH, etc. Our "Logical Method" makes pupils SPEAK. Sergio School of Languages, 313 5th Av., 32d

INSTRUCTION.

GRADUATES
High School, Business or Grammar School,
OPPORTUNITY
Learn to Operate the
ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES.
INVESTIGATE our short term Summer course. You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying positions. Best concerns in the country.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS always in demand.
ELLIOTT-FISHER CO., 88 PARK PLACE.

LEARN AVIATION MECHANICS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
MEN & WOMEN.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9073. 110-114 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming. INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Learn to SWIM and DIVE SCIENTIFICALLY
Three Tiled Daylight Pools
You are never safe on the water unless you can swim.
Write for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS
19 WEST 44TH STREET 308 WEST 59TH ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. 50c TO $2.00.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC PHONE 3093 BRYANT.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
THE RAINBOW GIRL
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG MUSICAL COMEDY HIT.

HUDSON West 44th St. TONIGHT 8:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
SAM BERNARD AND LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES
By Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (Himself) IN HITCHY-KOO 1918
with LEON ERROL & IRENE BORDONI

ELTINGE, W. 42d ST.
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE KISS BURGLAR
A SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN SEATS NOW ON SALE
OPENING THURSDAY 8 SHARP. PASSING SHOW OF 1918

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL and Original Cast. Moves to 39TH ST. THEA. NEXT MONDAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy,
SEVENTEEN
SEVENTH MONTH.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN
in GETTING TOGETHER

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ROCK-A-BYE BABY
MUSICAL COMEDY.
Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Eve 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC.
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS Peggy Wood—John T. Murray.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
Pop. Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM
137th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT
Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond.
Soloists tonight: CLARA KWAPISZEWSKA, soprano; ERNEST DAVIS, tenor. Liszt Second Rhapsodie, Airs from Lucia, Gioconda.
Seats 25c, 50c and $1 at Stadium. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d. Soldiers and Sailors Free.
In case of rain performance in College Hall.

Ocean Grove Auditorium, N. J.
SATURDAY EVG., JULY 27, at 8:15.
CARUSO
RECITAL
Assisted by CAROLINA WHITE, Soprano.
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, plus 10% War Tax. Now on sale at Box Office and R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way, N. Y. City.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS For The "FOLLIES" at
"DAVE" MANDEL'S TICKET OFFICE.
206 W. 42D ST. BRYANT 5860.
4 Doors East of New Amsterdam Theatre.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
Irene FRANKLIN & Burton GREEN, T. ROY BARNES & Bessie Crawford, & Anna WHEATON & Harry CARROLL.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD, Mme. CHILSON-OHRMAN, BEN WELCH, Gallager & Rolley.

STEEPLECHASE
CONEY'S FUNNY PLACE
Ocean & Pool Bathing, Dancing, Roller Skating & 35 other attractions.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-50c. Loges $1
"AMONG THE CANNIBAL ISLES." Soloists, War Films & RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-60c.
WALLACE REID in "LESS THAN KIN." "Fatty" Arbuckle & Rialto Orchestra.

44TH ST. THEATRE D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
TWICE DAILY Mats. at 2:10 Nights at 8:10 Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1.50 Other Mats. (inc. Sun.) 25c to $1

SAVOY Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M.
34th St. & B'way PEGGY HYLAND in "Other Men's Daughters."

PLAZA Madison Ave., at 59th St.
MADGE KENNEDY, in "THE SERVICE STAR."
Also the Kaiser's Plot Against Cotton.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5950
MADGE KENNEDY in "The Service Star."
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

STRAND B'WAY at 47th ST.
MABEL NORMAND in "Back to the Woods" Billy Parson's Comedy. Soloists, Strand Orch.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
"THE WARRIOR," with MACISTE.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]

Times Building	Times Square
Times Annex	43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown	7 Beekman Street
Wall Street	2 Rector Street
Harlem	2,109 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
Bronx	2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights	3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn	401 Fulton Street
Staten Island	93 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens	317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth	250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken	61 Second Street
Jersey City	89 Montgomery Street
Paterson	13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON	Riggs Building
CHICAGO	1302-1304 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS	409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT	403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO	742 Market Street
LONDON	Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS	Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District, (50 miles radius.) Three Cents within 200 miles, Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.75	.30
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.
All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

GENERAL FOCH'S VICTORY.

General FOCH's vigorous offensive has saved Rheims, beyond a doubt, and every hour the Franco-American advance is reducing the German salient that had been pushed south of the Marne below Dormans. If Soissons is captured, which now seems to be inevitable, the salient should ultimately be flattened out altogether, in which case the gains west of Rheims made in the fifth phase of the German offensive will be converted into disastrous losses.

If the French and Americans have "broken through" the enemy's line northwest of Château-Thierry, as a bulletin from the front announces, there is a prospect that German organizations will fall into the net of a local encircling movement, for the new Franco-American line north of Neuilly had swung well to the east before the Allies entered Château-Thierry. The taking of Brasles, on the north bank of the Marne and three miles east of Château-Thierry, opened to the Allies a road to Fère-en-Tardenois, and the use of it will be of great assistance in rounding up bands of the enemy, whose ranks show signs of demoralization.

The German retreat across the Marne, which Berlin official reports treat as a meditated strategic movement, was made in disorder. It was a retirement in force, and so precipitate that the advancing Allies met with inconsiderable resistance. Even the rearguard actions of the enemy seem to have been hurried and feeble. At Château-Thierry the withdrawal was more like a flight than a deliberate movement. The enemy is working desperately to get his guns and stores out of danger, and is very nervous about the outcome.

While it is too much to expect that General FOCH can link Soissons up with Rheims and eliminate the enemy's salient without many days of severe fighting, his offensive promises to be the greatest allied forward movement and strategically the most important in its results since the battle of the Somme. It depends more upon the reserves General FOCH has at his disposal than upon the strength and availability of the enemy's reinforcements. His losses have been tremendous, and apparently he cannot fill his broken ranks without drawing upon divisions opposing the British in the north, which would involve him in a serious tactical risk.

A UNION CONGRESS.

It is desirable that politics be "adjourned" in as many Congress districts as possible. There is but one issue, to beat Germany. Republicans and Democrats have no difference as to that. In loyal support of the Administration as the agent of the United States to carry on and win the war, Democrats and Republicans are substantially one. Here and there are differences of opinion as to certain measures, as to powers to be given or withheld from the Executive, but those differences are not essentially partisan. Democrats as well as Republicans dissent now and then from particular policies, but that dissent is occasioned by doubt of the wisdom of those policies, of their value in contributing to the sole end which all or most are inflexibly united to achieve.

The spirit of the Congress has been excellent, on the whole. If, in the severity and continuousness of their labors, there have been sporadic ebullitions of bitterness, relapses into the incorrigible habits of the campaign and stump, they are natural and excusable, and doubtless "relieving to the feelings." The people have now scant interest in Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist. They want the next Congress to be loyal, resolute to win. If there are any doubtful, lukewarm, or unpatriotic men in this House, they should not be returned to the next. There should be a combination against them of the patriots of all parties in their districts, a Union, an American, ticket.

In districts clearly Republican or Democratic, and now represented by men of undoubted patriotism, what is the use of wasting time, money, energy on a minority candidate? The Democrats of the Tenth California District have set an example which ought to be followed in all "safe" districts now patriotically represented. The present Representative, Mr. HENRY Z. OSBORNE, was elected in 1916 by a vote of nearly two to one over his Democratic opponent, and there was a Progressive residuum of some 14,000, which has presumably dissolved since. A committee of Democrats has written Mr. OSBORNE that

> The undersigned Democratic constituents of yours believe that you should be nominated for Congress by the Democrats of this district, and thus render unnecessary any campaign on your part for re-election. This would enable you to devote all your time and energy to the service of your country.
>
> We feel that this is a time when all other considerations should be subordinated to winning the war, and as you have earnestly supported all great measures in Congress without seeking partisan advantage, we feel that your constituents should show their approval of your course by giving you their support without regard to party.

Mr. OSBORNE is to waive none of his principles by consenting to have his name put on the Democratic primary ballot. This proposal honors the men who make it and the man to whom it is made. It is respectfully commended to other "safe" districts for imitation. The Congressional Campaign Committee of the National Security League laid a weightier matter before the Republican and Democratic voters of some Congress districts of this city. Everybody knows that the Majority Socialist Party of the United States has been and is a rancorous opponent of the war, of conscription; in intention and effect a friend of Germany and a German peace. The Twelfth District is represented by the Socialist MEYER LONDON. In 1916 he got 6,103 votes; the Democratic candidate 5,763, the Republican 968. United, the Democrats and Republicans could have beaten him. Whether, in view of the increased Socialist vote in 1917, even their union can defeat him next Fall is doubtful. At any rate, they should unite, and in obvious justice and prudence, the candidate should be a Democrat.

In 1916 the Twentieth District gave the Republican candidate 4,542, the Socialist candidate, Mr. HILLQUIT, 4,129, the Democratic candidate, 3,907. Clearly Republican-Democratic coalition is the only chance to elect a loyal Representative this year in Mr. HILLQUIT's territory; and the candidate should be Republican, since the Republican vote exceeded the Democratic. In the Thirteenth District, where the Democrats had a plurality, the Democratic candidate should be supported by the Republicans.

The Fourteenth District is now represented by Mr. LA GUARDIA, the aviator now in Italy. Mr. LA GUARDIA got about 300 votes more than his Democratic opponent. By an agreement between the Democratic and Republican leaders he is to be renominated, and will be supported by the Democrats, who will support also the Republican nominees in the Twentieth and Twenty-first, in return for Republican aid in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth.

Three Democratic candidates to three Republican candidates is the compromise. Whatever the details, the union against the Socialists should be brought about in every district where they are formidable. Their presence and their sentiments in Congress make Germany happy, vex our allies, and dishonor the United States.

A NEW YORK CITY LETTER RATE.

New York lost its postal tubes along with other cities, and therefore without specific grievance of discrimination. It is different with the rate which New Yorkers must pay for letters sent and received among themselves. In that respect New York is discriminated against specifically. No other city pays 3 cents for letters within its boundaries. It is rather a misfortune through misadventure than malice.

When the War Revenue bill raised the letter rates Congress thought that it had made the drop letter rate the same for all cities. The actual situation is more ridiculous than it has been represented in the effort to amend it. It has been stated that there are six postal districts in New York City, and that they must pay 3 cents when corresponding with each other. In fact, there are six postal districts in a single borough of this city. In Queens there are the following districts: Long Island City, Jamaica, Flushing, Broad Channel, Far Rockaway, Fort Totten. It is absurd enough that it is necessary to pay 3 cents on a letter which can no longer be "tubed" between the Post Offices of Brooklyn and Manhattan. It is more absurd that technically the continental rate should be collectible between houses on opposite sides of the same street. That final absurdity is avoided in a manner which seems worthy of wider application. The Postmasters of Queens in some way are able to cross streets to deliver letters, instead of sending them back to the senders for another cent. For, be it known, drop letters will not be forwarded for collection of unpaid deficiency of postage, like other letters.

This matter is not trivial simply because it is ridiculous. Representative SWIFT calculates that there are a million drop letters mailed in this city every day, or more than 300,000,000 a year. Each of them pays an unjust cent. There is an additional money cost of $3,000,000 yearly levied upon the letter writers of a city which contributes postal revenues of $25,000,000 annually. The inconveniences and delays are even worse than the fine levied upon us, perhaps because we asked too urgently for swift carriage of first-class mails through tubes. If it were not so, the Post Office could favor us by simply doing on a wider scale what already it is doing informally in Queens. But apparently it is necessary to say "must" to the Post Office, instead of "may," in the case of New York. The Merchants' Association has renewed its pressure for this relief, and the prolongation of the session of Congress ought to assure that "postal district" shall be defined in the new War Revenue bill as it ought to have been defined in the previous one.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The German people can expect only temporary relief from severe shortage of food when their new crops are harvested. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, these will be small. There is abundant evidence that for some time past the supply has been insufficient. It may be seen in successive reductions of the potato ration, which is now only one pound a week, the meagre allowance of bread, and meatless weeks in Bavaria. This year there has been very little help from the northern neutral countries, for they have not enough for themselves. Germany's need explains the Berlin Government's demand that Holland shall send across the border large quantities of cheese, eggs, poultry, and fats. Holland cannot afford thus to reduce her supplies. Imports of grain from the Ukraine and Rumania have been small. Food shortage has been the subject of debates in the Reichstag. After one of these, six weeks ago, Herr BATOCKI, formerly Food Administrator, said in a published letter that the system of food distribution resembled an "emergency bridge":

> Three timbers, bread, potatoes, and grain feed, are the main girders of this bridge. If one of these timbers breaks, Germany lies at the foot of the precipice. Each year the timbers begin to shake and creak during the last months preceding the harvest. The task of the Food Administration is to prevent the creaking and shaking from turning into a collapse in the critical months. Thus far we have succeeded, although each time only by the skin of our teeth.

After the bridge has been crossed this year, the new crops will be inadequate. Reports from Switzerland say that for five weeks after the middle of April, Germany, the southwestern corner excepted, had no rain. Drought and unseasonable heat were followed by frosts in the first week of June, which, it is said, killed one-third of the potato crop and severely affected other vegetables. Growing fruit suffered, and in the northern parts only one-fifth of the crop survived. The yield of wheat may not show much loss. Crops in Austria have been reduced by frost. Trade reports agree in saying that in both countries the crop outlook is unfavorable. The northern neutrals had two months of drought, and the situation is not encouraging in other countries to which Germany looked for help.

Rumania's corn crop will be only one-twenty-fifth of the average. Her wheat and other cereals will not be enough for one-tenth of her people, who are hungry now because Germany seized nearly all their foodstuffs. Peasants in the Ukraine planted for only enough to satisfy their own wants, and throughout Russia preparation was made for not more than 30 or 40 per cent. of the average yield. From these sources the Central Powers can get little or nothing this year or next. Probably Herr BATOCKI's "emergency bridge" will be standing at harvest time, but there may be an ominous creaking of its timbers before the end of the year.

GOOD LABOR AND BAD LABOR.

There is seldom a day when there is not a column of strike news, and there is danger that labor may receive a worse reputation than its character deserves. Not all the strikes are without reason, even though they should not have occurred, whatever the reason. Also, there are bright pages in the labor record. A few days ago the officials of the four brotherhoods benefited under the Adamson law warned the unionists in their jurisdictions that nothing but the best service would be tolerated, and that no loafing or slacking would be fair toward "the boys over there." On the Pacific Coast the shipbuilders have refused to take the offered Summer holidays, and have resolved on full time for full weeks. It is announced that the shipbuilders have proposed to break another record in launchings on Labor Day. Chairman HURLEY has referred the proposal to SAMUEL GOMPERS with a view to making the plan national, although it started locally.

We wonder how such news as these items, gathered at random, can be read without shame by such strikers as those in New Jersey. Thousands on Government work struck, although receiving the highest wages in their lives. It was not enough for them individually to seek better jobs in the manner which has received condemnation and is to be brought under regulation. It was necessary for them in defense of their "rights" to act in combination, so as to give the greatest trouble to the managers of Government war work. They would not even let others work who were satisfied with the conditions of employment which they scorned. In Massachusetts guardsmen charged with fixed bayonets, and many were arrested. The women, as usual on such occasions, were furies. They "assailed the workers with pepper, eggs, snuff, sticks, stones, and ammonia."

Why do the far-sighted union leaders allow such things to be done at a time when they are under the country's observation as never before? Are there to be two sorts of unions, good unions and bad unions, or only one? What is the reason for the difference between the morale of the shipbuilders and the other unions which feel free to strike and shirk? How can the spirit put into the shipbuilders by the Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. EATON be put into labor in general? Must they be coerced into good conduct, or is it possible to address to them such an appeal as that of Mr. SCHWAB to the striking boilermakers in his telegram reading:

> It seems incredible to us that at the moment when the Germans are making a renewed drive against the Americans in France any body of American workmen could stop for any reason whatever.

It is important that these facts should be brought before public attention in order that there may be an informed public opinion. Justice should be done to the strikers, but also they should have some sense of justice and mercy themselves. They are showing neither by striking when their defenders are fighting for half as much in a month as the strikers are rejecting for a week's work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baseball Is Declared Nonessential.

About the only thing that truthfully could be said in criticism of Secretary BAKER's baseball decision is that he used an unnecessary number of words in answering a particularly simple and easy question. To say even that, however, would be hypercritical, for while it is perfectly evident to everybody whose common sense is not distorted by self-interest that professional baseball is an industry without even the shadow of a claim to recognition as "essential" in wartime—or at any other time, for that matter—the game as played by hired athletes does hold a mysteriously large place in what may be called the hearts of no small part of the American populace. It was, therefore, in all probability, judicious for Secretary BAKER to set down at some length the more important of the many good reasons that moved him to take the action he did.

He performed the task admirably, and such of the "magnates"—to give the commercial exploiters of baseball's popularity the name their reckless flatterers have made familiar—as have discussed the decision audibly treat it as final, indulge in no useless protests, and promise to obey the ruling with a wise docility and promptness. The Secretary shattered every one of the naïve pleas on which they based what they must have known was a hopeless argument in behalf of their agile and husky employes.

Their business probably will be hard hit by the loss of most of their best workers, but it may not be killed, for the part of the public on whose patronage they depend, it being without even the fundamental ideas of sportsmanship, is not unlikely to value an opportunity to jeer at and abuse elderly and comparatively incompetent players as it has hitherto that of denouncing umpires and threatening the lives of successful opponents of the so-called home teams.

However that may be, the country would get along very well without any professional baseball at all, for though baseball, intrinsically, is a most excellent game and worthy of all praise, as is the case with every other form of play that becomes a means of making money, it degrades alike its practitioners and its votaries as soon as it is changed from a sport to a trade.

Discrimination Is Now Out of Date.

Among other wise provisions in the new bill just adopted unanimously by the British House of Commons, defining nationality and the status of aliens, is one making in the existing law a change the need of which has already been felt in this country. Its effect is to empower the Home Office to assent to the application of a British-born wife for the privilege of resuming the rights of British citizenship, lost by her when she married a man who is now an enemy alien.

That wives, whatever their origin, acquire the political status of their husbands, whatever that may be, and that they can recover their former status only through the death of, or a divorce from, their alien husbands—these are well-established principles of law in practically all lands, civilized and uncivilized. They are, however, mere survivals from the era when everywhere it was held that man and wife are one, and the man is the one. Now that the separate individuality of woman has gained nearly full recognition in some countries, and a tendency toward such recognition exists in a good many more, refusal to grant it in the matter of citizenship has become more or less of an absurdity in all cases, and it imposes severe hardship and even great cruelty in not a few.

Citizenship in the only important, or at least most important, sense of sincere allegiance and loyalty is not determined by marriage, but by personal intention and purpose—by inherited or reasoned preference. A new and particular need for abandoning antiquated notions as to woman's political standing is created wherever the sex discrimination as to voting has disappeared, and the wrongness of giving a woman the ballot simply because her husband has it has already been brought forcibly to thoughtful attention in the United States. There is a like wrongness in saying that a woman otherwise qualified to vote cannot do so merely because her husband is an alien.

Changes of allegiance should be effected by women exactly as, and only as, they are effected by men, with the same formalities and with the same acquisitions and losses of rights and privileges. If political equality means anything, it means just that, and nothing more or less. No more than a man should a woman gain or lose nationality by marriage.

Such Crimes Look Like Treason.

Rarely has it been more difficult to understand the workings of the law in the so-called Latin countries than in the case of the man MALVY. The High Court—the highest of French courts—has decided from the report on a preliminary investigation of his conduct that the charge of treason will not hold against him, and his present trial, should it end in conviction, will result in his imprisonment, not his death.

To us over here this is quite incomprehensible, for if the accusations against MALVY are true, it is impossible for us to see what more a civilian official could do to endanger the welfare and existence of France, what more to give aid and comfort to her enemy, than he did. If guilty of all, or even any, of the crimes listed in what we would call the articles of impeachment against him, he industriously exerted over a long period of time the whole of his large power to the end that France should be conquered and that Germany should conquer her—and incidentally the rest of the world. He was in constant and close communication with men who have already been convicted and shot as traitors. He carefully and effectively protected them in their plotting, and if he did not share the German gold they are known to have taken, he showed a truly mysterious disinterestedness, an incredible love of evildoing for its own sake.

But French justice meets the pragmatic test—it works—as well as our own, probably, in spite of differences in method to us amazing, and MALVY, presumably, will get his deserved reward, whatever it may be, exactly as did BOLO and DUVAL—exactly as will the master of them all, CAILLAUX, the most sinister figure in modern French history. But, all the same, one cannot help wishing to know why the charge of treason against MALVY was withdrawn.

ENGLAND'S DAY.

A Wish That It Be Celebrated Here as a Pledge of Comradeship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Englishwomen who have recently arrived in the United States, and who have witnessed the celebrations in New York to strengthen the ties that bind the Allies in the great combat in France, we should like to express the wish that the spirit that will be alive in England on Aug. 4, when she will recall her entrance into the war, four years ago, may find place in the hearts of the people of the United States. Lord Reading, on July 14, when paying tribute to France as a representative of the British people, recalled how close were the ties which bound the French and the British who had fought together, stood together, "as brothers."

England and France, who have faced the heat and stress of the last four years side by side, are now welcoming a new brother, whom they hail with confidence and joy. The soul of America has joined the great alliance, ready to add to the mighty achievements which have become part of history. England and the United States are daily being drawn closer together. They are daily learning each other's value, as the French and English have done in the centuries gone by. England and the United States are forging ties which should be inseparable.

May it come to pass, then, that England's entrance into the war be thought of in the land of those who have joined her and France in the fight for truth and freedom. Is it not possible that the 4th of August should be made by public celebration a pledge of further faith and comradeship between the two English-speaking nations of the world?

E. C. RACSTER,
JESSICA GROVE.

New York, July 20, 1918.

Women's War Work in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A return of the Ministry of National Service has just been published as a parliamentary paper, showing the number of persons employed in the various Government departments at the outbreak of the war and at the present time, and includes those employed, whether temporary or permanent. The figures show that the number of men and women employed in the civil service on Aug. 1, 1914, were in round figures 230,000, while the number at present employed is somewhat over 280,000. During this period the number of men employed decreased from 103,000 to 136,000, while the number of women employed increased from 36,000 to 144,000. The figures of Aug. 1 include the great departments of the Admiralty, War Office, Post Office, Board of Customs, Ministry of Labor, Home Office, Inland Revenue, Board of Education, Board of Trade, Colonial Office, Foreign Office. While those of today not only cover these but include also the new Government Departments of Air Ministry, Central Control Board, Ministry of Food, Food Production, Information, Munitions, National Service, Pensions, Shipping Ministry, War Trade.

Of the total number of men now employed in the civil service less than 2 per cent. are men under 31 years of age fit for general service.

G. A.

New York, July 16, 1918.

Flying Under Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your interesting editorial article in today's TIMES on the recent progress of aviation, and Captain Boyriven's flight under the Brooklyn bridges, it should not be forgotten that an American aviator was one of the first to make such a flight in this country, following Curtiss (his name I do not recall for the moment, so rapid is the passage of these events) in those first flights down the Hudson a few years ago. The curve made by the river above Poughkeepsie is locally known as "Crum Elbow," and the fliers made a short cut in air over it to the bridge, which is supported by several stone piers capped with steel trestles, with much narrower spans than the Brooklyn bridges, and with something less than 250 feet elevation above the water. There would be barely room for two airplanes of much breadth of wing to pass here. The aviator paused for a dive and passed gracefully under the bridge at an elevation, perhaps, of fifty feet above the water, watched by several hundred spectators. It will be remembered, also, that Curtiss had his greatest difficulties in flying over the air currents of the cañon from the Storm King, past Crow's Nest, West Point and Anthony's Nose, whose perils in water navigation were early recorded by the doughty Anthony Van Corlear.

H. S. FULLER.

Chipmunk Ridge, Highland, N. Y., July 16, 1918.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Mrs. Atherton Finds Support for Her Proposed Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you gave so much space to the letters of those that disapproved of my servant girl letter, perhaps you will print a few of the many letters with which I have been showered—nearly all from strangers—since the 17th. But first I should like to make one or two points myself.

The opening letter in the space devoted on Saturday to replies was never written by a servant. A governess, perhaps, but no servant. The internal evidence is too strong, and the motive is self-evident.

In the editorial comment last Wednesday it was suggested that my strictures were too sweeping, and one of the persons writing later to THE TIMES infers that I "naturally antagonize my servants."

In regard to the first, while I never should for a moment argue that there are not many exceptions to the rule—my mother had a servant for thirty-five years, and I had one for seven and should have her now if her father had not been taken down with tuberculosis and demanded her services at home—and, while far from antagonizing servants, I have, as I said in my first letter, invariably been too indulgent, if I could stand them at all; still my observation and experience as far back as I can remember are that servants as a class are ungrateful and tend to become more so. It may be that I am to blame for spoiling my own, but it strikes me this is erring on the right side. Of course, the secret is that I am too busy to be a "good housekeeper," but at least I have never permitted myself to lose my temper with a servant in my life. Being descended from slaveholders, my instinct has always been to trample on them if they crossed my will or did not obey on the moment. In consequence I have kept a far stricter watch on myself than people of the opposite tradition, or no tradition at all.

As regards the other points made, that servants now have to pay more for spools of cotton, shoes, holiday clothes—maids' dresses worn in the house are supplied—it is safe to say that this is balanced by presents and tips. As for their buying Liberty bonds, that is neither here nor there. Where could they find a better investment for their money? Nor did I accuse them of disloyalty. The point made that they often send money to their parents is also beside the question. I did not accuse them of being unnatural monsters.

The first letter is from a woman of one of the older New York families that have managed servants for some three centuries, and who is herself identified with the amelioration of poverty, particularly since the war began. She is spending the Summer in New York City for obvious reasons:

> July 19.
>
> * * * I want to challenge servants to air their grievances and oppressions. It is absurd to say they have no liberty and independence. Every woman has her evening weekly and every other Sunday afternoon and evening. In many households they also have another afternoon. They fill the kitchens with their visitors, who are fed at the expense of the home, and who are generally presented with butter, eggs, tea, coffee, and sugar. They use the telephone freely, and I lately had to pay $2 for a servant who through it engaged a place at a nearby town and left me without more warning the next morning than a note: "I am gone. Mary." Their rooms and food are far better than anything to which they are accustomed, and no servant is imposed upon, ill treated or badly fed. The proof lies in the fact that no servant would remain twenty-four hours in a house under such conditions.

Here is a letter from one of those who keep but a single servant:

> Rowaton, Conn.
>
> Regarding taxing of servants themselves I uphold with all my heart. The Government should tax them for the amount they demand from poor, gentle people. * * * The maid I have has a large, airy room, good, soft bed, good food, and her own bath. She is always grumbling, while we carry the burden—taxes, in fact every detail of a modest income—while this class devours us. My family consists of two ladies only; the only son in the war, fighting for freedom, and these foreign vultures wasting and robbing us daily. Give these few truthful opinions to THE TIMES. I stand by you in all that you say.

This, I fancy, is from a poor, downtrodden man. The name is signed, but preceded by initials:

> Montclair, N. J.
>
> I feel that I must not let the opportunity pass of telling you how heartily I indorse your recent letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It covers the ground completely.
>
> Why cannot some sort of petition, with a unity of purpose and with quick and forceful action, be circulated to present your point of view to our tax gatherers in Washington? It could be asked for through the columns of all the many women's papers, and might be the beginning of other domestic reforms.

One more:

> You hit the nail on the head regarding the servant problem. They have us by the throat, and I, as one who can only afford to keep one, have just about reached the limit of my ability to do even that. * * * I cannot refrain, however, from saying that certain women of large incomes are wholly to blame—though their intentions were good—and for this reason:
>
> A few years ago they began a social uplift movement for the benefit of this very class which has us by the throat now. Much maudlin stuff regarding sisterhood was written and talked, and now it is a boomerang. I believe the laborer is worthy of his hire, but I do not believe the world owes him (or her) a living handed out on a silver platter. For many years I was unable to hire a servant, and had to raise my children, as well as do all the menial work and try to earn a little money in addition to my husband's earnings. It never occurred to me to blame the more fortunate for my hardships, but I felt it was up to me to strive honorably to better our conditions. Afterward we became able to have the comforts and even some of the luxuries of this world. Needless to say I do not feel called upon to hand it out to a band of grafters, organized or unorganized. As I remarked before, the well-to-do and rich women are primarily to blame—their social uplift, meddling, their ability to pay abnormal wages to an unnecessarily large retinue of servants have resulted in the servant class regarding themselves as martyrs. They are, in fact, rapidly becoming the leisure class. There are many gentlewomen who, through reverses, have to take boarders. Think of the injustice visited upon their class by all this! And they are Americans, too, while almost, if not all, of their servants are foreigners.
>
> Note: If the social uplifters, of whom Mrs. ——— is one, would start another movement, tending to reduce the number they employ, and also the ridiculous wages they are to blame for, they would be doing far more good than telling reporters that their children are to have no new clothes, and that they themselves purpose to wear blue denim smocks like the French peasants, (I can't remember the latter in anything but black smocks.) Hark for the protest from clothing manufacturers.

There was a good deal more to this interesting letter, but I cannot monopolize the page. Community kitchens are being tried on the grand scale at the new Ritz-Carlton Mansions. Will not some public-spirited woman with not too much war work on hand look into the experiment, and, if she finds it a success, formulate some plan by which it may be generally extended? There is blame on all sides, no doubt of that. But when an evil is to be corrected why waste time on recriminations further than to thrash the matter out? Let the rich women, who now deeply repent their self-indulgence, and those with only "one in-help" who suffer from the former determination of the wealthy to have comfort at any price, as well as from maudlin uplifters, get together, form a congress, decide on a policy, establish a standard? It can be done, and with entire justice to the servant. Is it generally known, by the way, that in practically every apartment house large enough for even one servant there is a bathroom adjoining that of the maid and for her exclusive use? The one servant today has all the luxuries that the fortunate minions of a millionaire had a few years ago. Possibly the whole secret is that none of us can stand pampering. It is a very old axiom that the more we have the more we want. Well, the employer class is learning to do without many things he or she has always enjoyed as a matter of course. Let the employed make up their minds to fall into line.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July 20, 1918.

'A SMALL PART' OF ALSACE.

Who Told Arnold Bennett Its Offer Would Tempt France?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has suddenly become the matter with Arnold Bennett? Or is nothing the matter with him except that it is just Mr. Bennett? This, at least, is clear: that if Mr. Bennett had written English fiction as he is at present writing British war articles, he would never have become known to the thoughtful people of this country; or, if known, then known only to his disadvantage.

For example: THE TIMES of today prints a hurried and anxious warning from him on the subject of a coming peace offer from Germany, and one of the possible forms which the peril will take is described by Mr. Bennett in these words: That if the military situation of Germany should not improve and if she should in consequence offer to cede a small part of Alsace-Lorraine to France—in return for a free hand in Russia and Serbia—the temptation to France to persuade her allies to make peace would then be tremendous.

Who in France has informed Mr. Bennett that "the temptation" would be "tremendous"? How does he come to know that it would be a temptation at all? Has the French Government so informed him? Have the French armies so informed him? Has he been so informed by the rest of the French people? It sounds like something that Bolo Pacha might once have said, that Malvy may have said, that Caillaux may still be saying. Would Mr. Bennett tell Georges Clemenceau *that* was the mind of France—the thing he insinuates? It is not what the British Government thinks of France. It is not what the American nation thinks. It is what some foreign-born traitors and some native-born traitors in this country would be glad to have patriotic Americans believe.

Worse, if anything could be worse, is the reason Mr. Bennett brings forward for his belief, for his "warning." That reason is this: that such a proposal from Germany would not be wholly disadvantageous to the western Allies, who have immense sums invested in Russia and who would welcome the economic administration of Russia by Germany as the friend and safeguard of those investments! France making Germany her financial agent in Russia! The western Allies negotiating a peace with Germany, when they had at last placed her at a military disadvantage, in order that they might avail themselves of her friendly disposition and exceptional gifts as their banker in Moscow and their farmer in Siberia!

Either there is knavery in this or somebody is a fool. It is easy for this nation to fight for France, but it would be the hardest thing in the world to fight for her if this nation should discover that France was a fool. No one has ever before called her one. Mr. Bennett's reasoning not only makes France a fool: it makes the war a fool. The surprise is that this should come from Mr. Bennett—this oration on the theme that not only Russia, but the rest of the world, would be benefited by having the war stopped and having Germany administer (!) Russia.

In this country it is known as pro-German propaganda. Mr. Bennett might perhaps be warned by some American friend—in return for his "warning"—that the American people look upon such printed matter as actually part of "the coming German peace offer," now dexterously linked up with a league of nations.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

New York, July 21, 1918.

The Pilgrims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to correct the letter of Lindsay Russell in your paper of Sunday, July 14, relating to the founding of the Pilgrim Society. The first to originate the Pilgrim Society in London were Harry Brittain, General Joseph Wheeler, Lord Roberts, and myself, with Harry Brittain as principal. I invited the larger number of the gentlemen who attended the first day at the Carleton Hotel in London. I believe George Wilson also attended on that day.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

New York, July 16, 1918.

TRANSITION.

"Such is death, a greater change * * * you will not exist, but you will be something else, of which the world now has need."—Epictetus.

Thanks, O wise Slave, whose message was so free!
And I would know that, when I cease to be,
I shall give place to something better worth—
Serene and glad—that shall delight this earth!

The place I fill, so restlessly, ah, strange!
It shall be filled by great Creative Change;
When I shall sleep, unknowing and unskilled,
With bright and tranquil force it shall be filled.

I would I knew what marvel may arise
To take a morning-world with sweet surprise:
Moves in my place some soul unbodied yet,
Or soul returning, that cannot forget?
Or, but some soulless thing (as Man so counts)—
The rose of joy—a vine that wayward mounts—
Or some great tree that, waxing full of years,
Shall stand precentor of his forest-peers!

Who serves a living use shall never die!
I shall not be turned out of Life—not I!
But, since of beauty has the world such need,
A change into some beauty be my meed!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

CALLS FOR ACTION ON HEALTH PROGRAM

Dr. Goldwater Says Treasury Department, Now in Charge, Failed to Move.

NEEDED AS A WAR MEASURE

Appeals to Senator Frelinghuysen for Prompt Adoption of Measures to Improve Condition of Country.

Complaint has been made by Dr. S. S. Goldwater on behalf of the War Service Committee of the American Hospital Association that the Treasury Department, to which President Wilson referred a comprehensive program of health conservation adopted last Winter by a group of leading sanitarians, has given no sign of formulating such a program. Soon after an appeal was issued last Friday from Washington calling for the enrollment of the entire medical profession of the country to make it most effective in war, Dr. Goldwater wrote to Senator Frelinghuysen, a member of the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, urging that action be hurried, for the adoption of the program was needed as a war measure.

The President referred the program to the Treasury Department on July 1, said Dr. Goldwater. In the executive order of the President all sanitary or public health activities as carried on by any Government bureau were given over to the Treasury Department. Since the President has ordered the centralization of the entire health program, says Dr. Goldwater, the time has come to give adequate attention to the other recommendations.

The program asked for the appointment of an administrative head known as the Assistant Secretary of Health, or perhaps the Health Administrator, to hold his place for the duration of the war. It also asked for the creation in Congress of a Committee on Public Health. Among the important features of health control in wartime which were formulated by the committee were the following:

The establishing of standard procedures for the control of communicable diseases, including reporting diagnoses, treatment and sanitary supervision, and the adoption of these standards by local authorities particular attention to be paid to malaria, hookworm disease, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and the communicable diseases of childhood.

A comprehensive program for the hygiene of war industries to be prepared and put into effect. Among the matters for special attention should be adjustment of the hours of labor to obtain maximum production without damage to the health of the workers. Special attention should be given to the diseases which seriously reduce the efficiency of farm labor in Southern States.

Standards for maternity care and for the preservation of the health of infants and children should be prepared and promulgated. A plan should be prepared and put into effect for the registration and after-care of men enlisted or drafted for military service and subsequently rejected or discharged on account of mental or physical defects. This should include, for example, extension of facilities for the sanitarium and home care of tuberculosis victims and for hospital and home treatment for mental defectives and drug addicts.

To insure the quality and make reasonable the cost of essential drugs and biological products, standard methods of manufacture and standards of potency should be developed and enforced. A comprehensive propaganda of health education adapted to various localities and all classes of people should be developed.

Steps should be taken to provide for the national registration of deaths, births, and cases of preventable diseases. A program should be prepared for maintaining an adequate supply of properly trained sanitarians, physicians, and nurses during the war. The means for the extension of existing training facilities should be provided by the Government.

The members of the conference which prepared the program were Dr. John F. Anderson, formerly Director of the United States Hygienic Laboratory; Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Health Commissioner of New York; Dr. W. A. Evans, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago; Lee K. Frankel, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. A. W. Freeman of the Ohio State Health Department, Dr. Goldwater, Porter Lee of the New York School of Philanthropy, Dr. W. S. Rankin, State Health Secretary of North Carolina; Dr. E. G. Williams, State Health Commissioner of Virginia, and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health at Yale University.

TO TELL OUR WAR IDEALS.

Clarence Darrow to Make Speaking Tour of England and France.

Clarence S. Darrow, the labor lawyer of Chicago, has sailed from an Atlantic port to engage in a speaking tour in England and France to explain the war policies of the United States and the feeling about the war among the American people. Mr. Darrow was one of the group of men and women who were invited some months ago by the British Government. Asked to tell what lines his addresses would take, Mr. Darrow said:

"I shall tell the people over there that while America was very slow in getting into the war there were a great many people here, outside of those who were hereditary friends of the Central Powers or enemies of England, who had always been with the Allies, and who were impatient to get into the war earlier. I believe we should have gone in when Belgium was invaded.

"We have the greatest resources of any nation, I shall tell them. We have twice as many men of fighting age as the Germans have after four years of war. Our people are more than usually intelligent, they believe in a democratic form of government, and hate autocracy.

"I shall tell them that we have always had a traditional love for France, and that the great bulk of us are of English stock. Americans feel almost as strong for the French and English, to say nothing of the others, as for themselves. They are resolute, determined, and never leave a job unfinished. And no matter how long it takes this country will never stop until Prussian militarism has been destroyed."

SONS OF RABBIS ORGANIZE.

Those on Stage to Aid Red Cross and Similar War Activities.

To aid the Red Cross, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and kindred war activities, the Rabbis' Sons' Theatrical Benevolent Association was organized yesterday afternoon, and the twenty or more persons present, all sons of rabbis, each contributed one week's salary. This totaled $8,000. In addition, the new organization elected officers and decided to later give a big benefit performance, at which the talent would consist entirely of rabbis' sons. The officers elected were: Harry Houdini, President; Al Jolson, Vice President; Irving Berlin, Secretary; Bert Cooper, Financial Secretary; Walter Hast, Traveling Representative, and Howard Brothers, Sergeants-at-Arms.

"Our purpose is to get all the sons of rabbis who are in the show business together in this organization," said Mr. Houdini after the meeting. "It is surprising how many sons of Jewish clergymen there are on the stage. The Secretary or any of the other officers will be glad to furnish information to sons of rabbis who want to join."

GREET KING ALBERT ON BELGIAN DAY

7,000 Gather at City College Stadium to Pay Tribute to Our Gallant Ally.

MESSAGE PLEDGES LOYALTY

Dr. Manning Declares First War Creed of Americans Is the Restoration of Belgium.

Celebrations in honor of Belgian Independence Day were held in all parts of the allied world yesterday. It was the first time that the day was celebrated in the United States, and in all the Belgian colonies the day was honored by song, pageant, and story. The New York City celebration took place at the City College Stadium, where 7,000 persons gathered last night and listened to Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church; Major Leon Osterrieth, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission to this country; Adolph Lewisohn, and the Rev. G. F. Stillemans.

Messages of greeting and pledges of loyalty were sent from the meeting to King Albert and President Wilson. Among the Belgian singers last night at the Stadium were Auguste Bouilliez, a former baritone of the Theatre de la Monnaie; Alice Verlet, Carl Liten, and Octave Dua. Mr. Bouilliez sang for the first time in this country his aria, "Albert I.," dedicated to the King of Belgium, which is to be sung on the entry of the King to his own land after the war.

The speech of Dr. Manning, which was a glorification of the part played by Belgium in the war, was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he declared that the United States would listen to no word of peace until Alsace-Lorraine was delivered to France a Frenchwoman in the audience cried out, "Vive L'Amerique."

"The first article in the war creed of every American is deliverance, restoration, and full restitution for Belgium," declared Dr. Manning. "There is not an American living today who is willing to talk or even think of peace until every Prussian has been driven out of Belgium. If there is any man or woman in this land who wants to talk about peace before that is accomplished he is not an American—he is a creature without the spirit of honor, without the sense of justice, without the soul of a true man.

Will Not Bargain With Prussians.

"Only the other day the Prussian Chancellor with characteristic insolence announced that Germany is holding Belgium as a pawn with which she is going to barter in making terms of peace. We serve notice on the Prussian Chancellor and his Hohenzollern master that America and your other allies will never do any bargaining with Prussians about Belgium or about any other country. We did not enter this war for that purpose. We are going to drive the Hun invader by force out of your land, and out of the other lands he has attacked and despoiled and polluted by his presence and then we are going to dictate to him in Berlin the terms of a just and righteous peace, and we are going to compel him to keep those terms."

The last sentiment was greeted with cries of "Bravo!" and Dr. Manning, continuing, declared: "The world will never forget Liége and Louvain. So long as men hate tyranny and treachery, so long as men love honor, truth and valor, those names will proclaim the infamy of the Hun invader, and the imperishable glory of the little country that dared to bar his way.

"We love and honor the noble spirit of all our allies in this world crusade, the sublime courage and heroism of France, of Great Britain and her children overseas, of intrepid Italy, of suffering but unconquerable Serbia, and all the others—but there is one land that holds a place apart and alone, there is one name that stands supremely for all that this frightful struggle means to the world, and that name is Belgium. There are many reasons why your brave country holds a place in the world's honor roll that is all its own.

"Your great sacrifice in the cause of freedom and righteousness was a voluntary one. You might have saved yourself from the untold sufferings and nameless horrors which the conqueror has without pity inflicted on you and none could have blamed you harshly if you had done so. You were offered the choice. You were offered an ignoble immunity from suffering and you chose rather to die than to be unfaithful. You chose to keep your honor and your soul.

"It was your sacrifice which threw out the plans of the invader and saved the cause of freedom at the beginning. It was you who stood in the path and held back the Prussian monster in his first onrush. For those priceless but all too short weeks, you gave France and Britain time. Your heroic stand in those first days was of value beyond all estimate.

"It was your martyrdom which made clear to us and to all the world the meaning of this war. From the moment that your boundary was crossed the Prussian crime was clear in all its iniquity. From the moment that Germany broke her solemn pledge to respect your neutrality, your cause was our cause and that of civilized men everywhere. From the moment you were struck down by the tyrant for defending the public law of the world this was America's war just as much as that of France and Britain and the other nations which have been fighting in it.

Belgian Spirit an Example.

"Your unshakable constancy, your unfailing courage in your great trials fill us with admiration and reverence, for your brave people and with wrath which nothing shall quench, against those who have inflicted these sorrows upon you. The spirit of your people after these four years of unutterable suffering is an example and a challenge to the world. Among all the rulers and leaders of men today there is one who stands out above the heroes of the world war, to whom all men without question give first and highest place, Albert, King of the Belgians, and with him we associate the name of his noble Queen, the worthy consort, the true and fitting companion of such a King."

The tribute to the King and Queen of Belgium caused the audience to rise in spontaneous tribute to the rulers of Belgium.

"As there is a just God in Heaven we will see justice done in Belgium," declared the speaker amid thunderous applause. He added: "We will give our whole strength and life to this battle until the task is finished and the victory is won; we will follow our million men in France with ten million more and with more than that if need be; we will never slacken and weaken until the Hun is driven out and his power crushed; we will listen to no word of peace until Serbia is delivered, until Alsace-Lorraine is set free, and until the Prussian has learned his lesson for all time and Belgium has been repaid as far as that is possible for all and more than all that she has suffered."

Major Osterrieth thanked Dr. Manning in the name of Belgium for his words. He said that Germany had declared that America had been attempting its characteristic "bluff," and he declared that while Belgium won the first round in the conflict "Uncle Sam with his mighty fist will give the Prussian the knockout blow."

Sings Belgium's Anthem.

Adolph Lewisohn paid a tribute to Belgium, saying that by its loyalty and sacrifice the world was saved from despotic autocracy. The platform was decorated with the national colors of Belgium and the United States, and pictures of Wilson, Washington, and Lincoln, with appropriate tributes, while at the rear of the platform was a white bust of King Albert. Among the distinguished guests were Pierre Mali, Consul General of Belgium in this country; Louis De Sadeleer, Belgian Minister of State; Lionel Hagenaers, President of the Belgian Society, and Major Osterrieth.

"La Brabançonne," the Belgian national anthem which depicted the struggle for freedom of the Belgians, was sung by M. Bouilliez, whose mother was slain by the Germans at Mons and whose 16-year-old son is in the trenches. A patriotic fantasie by the orchestra served to display a pageant in which three young women represented Belgium, France, and the United States, and two Belgian soldiers, Italy and England. Ilya Shkolnick rendered a violin solo.

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

"Seven thousand Belgians and Americans gathered to celebrate Belgian independence enthusiastically reassert their unswerving loyalty to the United States and to our President."

The telegram sent to King Albert at La Panne, Belgium, follows:

"Seven thousand Belgians and Americans, assembled to commemorate Belgian independence, express their highest admiration for and sincere devotion to Belgium and her heroic King."

HANANS INVITE MARINES.

Entertainment at Castlewood for Men from Newport Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Mrs. John H. Hanan will entertain the marines on duty at the Naval Torpedo Station the afternoon of Aug. 3, from 3:30 to 7 o'clock with a vaudeville entertainment followed by refreshments. Mrs. Hanan and Major Huey, in command of the marines, are in conference relative to the occasion which will call together a number of the ladies of the Newport and Narragansett Pier colonies to assist in entertaining the marines.

The ballroom, drawing room, library and other rooms on the first floor of the Hanan home will be thrown open for the entertainment. The marines will be taken from the Government landing to Castlewood in large automobiles.

Male servants are becoming scarcer every day in the Summer colony, some joining the armies of the United States and England, others going to the Naval Torpedo Station. It would seem as if by the end of August only women servants would be serving luncheons, dinners and presiding in kitchens. For the first time in Newport's history, public waiters, usually called in to assist the butlers' forces to serve dinners and luncheons, are absent.

Mrs. William Harkness and Miss Harkness of New York are visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangerman. Doctors J. Clifford Edgar and H. C. Williamson of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell. Mrs. Stewart W. Smith of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Franklin M. Jones of Norton, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cochrane of New Rochelle registered at Hill Top Inn today.

Bailey's Beach was the gathering place this forenoon of the majority of the Summer residents with their week-end guests. With the air temperature 80 at 2 this afternoon and water temperature 72, the warmest in several years, hundreds enjoyed the surf.

R. de Bordman of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, John J. Bagley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dewees W. Dilworth of New York are registered at the Newport Casino.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone to New York.

The July exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables under the auspices of the Newport Horticultural Society will be held Tuesday. Flowers and fruit and vegetables will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

John Moffat of New York is visiting Captain and Mrs. Perry Belmont. Arthur Crosby of New York is visiting Captain Congdon. James L. Putnam of New York, Surgeon Casper S. Chisholm, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of New York, R. A. B. Powel and Morris Metcalf of New York are registered at the Newport Country Club.

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia has joined his family.

Ensign William H. Vanderbilt, U. S. N. R. F., has been transferred to the 5th Naval District at Norfolk.

Major Beardsley of the British Army and Captain Valley of the French Army are visiting Roderick Terry, Jr., and the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice gave luncheons today.

Miss B. G. Pratt of Scarboro, N. Y., is the guest of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Marion Eppley.

71ST MEN SEEK FUNDS.

Company F to Hold Bazaar to Raise Money for Target Expense.

An entertainment and bazaar will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday and Thursday by Company F, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to raise funds to purchase extra practice ammunition and other small necessities of training which the Government cannot supply in the quantities needed. As the State does not provide ammunition except for the two days' instruction and record practice, the companies are obliged to rely on their own resources if they wish to become expert marksmen.

There are more than a hundred young men in Company F, the great majority being within the draft age or younger. While waiting the call from their draft boards they have elected to do preliminary military studying, with an idea of soon qualifying as non-commissioned officers when called to real service. More than a hundred men have been called in this way, and the majority are now Sergeants in the National Army. The company then fills up its ranks from the waiting list of those anxious to join for a brief period.

Demonstrations of the work necessary to make marksmen out of a recruit will be given by the company each afternoon and evening at the affair this week, in addition to the bayonet manual and other drill. Up to the present time the men have paid for their own ammunition, and every shot costs 8 cents.

BENEFIT FOR CANTEEN.

White Sulphur Women Will Give a Subscription Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 21.—Riding and driving parties were out in large numbers. Mrs. Cary T. Grayson rode with Miss Betty Stettinius to Hart's Run, Miss Elizabeth Gordon Hanna and party rode over Catamount Trail, and Richard Wayne Parker and Cortland Parker, 3d, rode over Kates Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Smathers, Lieutenant and Mrs. Eugene M. Barnhart, Miss Smathers, and Miss Josephine De Wyckoff rode to the top of O'Farrel's Mountain, where they had a picnic. Among automobile parties out today were Mrs. Robert Graves and several friends, who went to Lewisburg, and C. H. Ruddock took several friends to Elmhurst Farm for dinner. Stopping at the Pines this evening were Robert P. Schenck and Miss Annie Laurie Warmack.

J. Edwin R. Carpenter arrived from New York to join Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Marion Carpenter. Pembroke M. Womble returned from Baltimore. George W. Stevens is here for a short time, and Dr. C. O. Earp Thomas arrived from Richmond.

A subscription bridge has been announced for Tuesday evening in the Greenbrier for the benefit of the canteen fund. A guest here has offered to donate a dollar for each subscription up to $250. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Thornton Lewis, Mrs. George E. Davis, Mrs. J. H. Slocum, Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Mrs. Garrett B. Wall, and Mrs. Arthur Gordon.

Flushing Golfers in Tourney.

Match play rounds for the President's Cup started yesterday on the links of the Flushing Country Club, the results being as follows: A. S. Andrews won from H. L. Bennett by default; E. L. Strickland defeated W. A. Mantle, 2 up; E. V. Peters defeated R. H. Boyd, 1 up; C. H. Stevick won from F. G. Sternberg by default; F. F. Phillips defeated F. B. Porter, 4 and 3; Eugene Wright defeated J. B. Tisdale, 6 and 4; L. C. L. Smith defeated A. Weymouth, 4 and 3, and J. des Chadenedes won from A. Doncourt by default.

OUR ARMY SHATTERS GERMAN DELUSION

Service Paper Points Out Foe's Fatal Mistake in Belittling America.

GIVES PRAISE TO BAKER

Credit Also Due to Regular Army Officers, Who Built Up Superb Fighting Machine.

The great Franco-American drive in France is the subject of the leading editorial article in The Army and Navy Journal of yesterday. The paper, which is one of the two leading service papers in the country, gives credit to Secretary Baker and the officers of the Regular Army for the creation of the army which is now fighting so gloriously in France.

"The news from the battle zone in France," says The Army and Navy Journal, "from the morning of July 18 until nightfall on July 18 is of a kind that must stir the most profound emotions of pride and heartfelt thanks in the breast of every American. From the opening on July 15 of the fifth German offensive since March 21, with what the War Department's bulletin styled 'merely general advance guard action,' until late on the afternoon of July 18, when it was known that our troops, in conjunction with the French, had driven the enemy back along a front of twenty-eight miles for a depth of from one to six miles, retaking twenty towns as they advanced, nothing has transpired to quench our pride and gratitude in the slightest degree. Our men have proved they could stand up with the veteran troops of France, Britain, Italy, Canada, and Australia, showing the brave gallantry of the French, the sturdiness of the British, the dash of the Italians, the initiative and resourcefulness of the troops of the two Dominions, these last being men more akin to us than any of the others.

"With individual deeds of heroism the dispatches are starred, such deeds as we have been reading of the British, Canadans, and Australians these four years past, and have not been reading of the French, since it is not the way of the French to dilate on such things, although none of our Allies could show a longer record were the tales told. In addition to this, the success of our officers has revealed to the full the perfection of the staff work which has brought about co-operation between the various arms of the service that has been as perfect as even that of the French themselves.

Pershing Was Right.

"General Pershing's insistence on staff training, his persistence in seeing that our officers worked under the French and British instructors with the utmost devotion toward this end, has met with its full reward. The dashing advance of our troops with the French along the Ambleny-Bouresches line showed how perfectly our officers had their men under control; for their orders to the troops to hold back on several occasions throughout July 18 were implicitly obeyed. At the close of this good beginning of our first entry into one of the great battles of the war General Pershing and the American people can feel that he and his men have indeed lived up to the simple words he spoke a year ago on arriving in France: 'Lafayette, we are here.'

"The week has brought us another cause for gratitude in that, for the first time, we have some definite and ordered information as to the composition of our three army corps and of the officers who are in command of the divisions composing them. It is true we still have to hazard guesses as to the troops that are fighting in the various sectors, for the rigors of censorship have not been slackened to the point where we can definitely state who is in command of the troops that fought so gallantly in the Château-Thierry sector nor of those who held the Germans from deepening the salient east of Rheims that was their aim at the opening of the offensive in the Champagne. It is understood that Major Gen. Hunter Liggett and his 1st Army Corps are on the Soissons-Château-Thierry line. But for definite information as to this we shall probably have to wait on the opinion of General Pershing as to when such information may be given out through the War Department.

Praise for Secretary Baker.

"Even in our flush of pride over what our young army has done we cannot forget what the men who have made it, the officers of the regular army, have had to endure since a year before we entered the war. Our first real preparation for what has been done during the last week in France was the passage of the National Defense act in 1916, without which it is inconceivable that our army could have reached the state it has today. The civilian press and the politicians poured out their vials of wrath on that bill and yet it is, as The Army and Naval Journal said when it became a law, the best military legislation the United States ever had. Its General Staff and National Guard features were roundly abused as worthless, yet the General Staff, (thanks to Secretary Baker's shrewd and masterly interpretation of the law as affecting it,) never was stronger than it is today, nor was the National Guard ever so effective as a fighting force.

"It was the regular army officers in large part who wrought this admirable fighting machine out of a loosely organized and disciplined group of State organizations; who worked out and carried through the officers' training schools system, and who added our second great piece of military legislation, the selective service law, to our basic miliatry laws. And it is they who have carried through the making of our National Army with a thoroughness that has surprised the world, and most particularly the German General Staff. Aided by the superb work of the navy, they have planned and directed the transporting to Europe of 1,100,000 officers and men within a year, a thing that the reputed most highly trained group of military specialists in the world, the German General Staff, said we never could do. Our army officers and our navy officers have been able to accomplish the enormous tasks that are to their credit chiefly for one reason, aside from their native ability. This is that for the first time in one of our wars the civilian has been forced to keep his hands away from our professional soldiers and sailors. The worth of a military education in wartime has been valued above that of a civilian education for the first time in the history of our country.

German Delusion Shattered.

"One of the delusions the German Government and its General Staff have been laboring under for many years is that the United States could not create an army that was worth consideration as a foe. That Government and its General Staff are tasting the quality of our troops in the field, and the flavor is bitter on their tongues. One hundred and-twenty-six years ago there was fought a battle in France (at Valmy within the zone of war today) on the date that France first called herself a republic. Kellerman won that battle against the Prussians and Austrians with levies of new troops from the lower and middle classes of France, who 'found that they could face cannon balls, pull triggers, and cross bayonets without having been drilled into military machines, and without being officered by scions of noble houses.' They had, it seems, the same spirit we like to think animates our army, which the Germans abroad and some critics at home denied our men: 'they awoke to the consciousness of their own instinctive soldiership.' It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when by the aid of the American Army the Allies can say at the close of the decisive battle of the war, as Goethe did after Valmy was lost to his friends: 'From this place and from this day forth commences a new era in the world's history; and you can all say that you were present at its birth.' That day will mark the end of the ideals of Prussian autocracy, and on it democracy will have a new birth."

SCOUTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Cologne Gazette Regards It Merely as a Diplomatic Phrase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The Cologne Gazette declares that since Bethmann-Hollweg and Hertling have declared that Germany does not intend to keep Belgium the Entente nations have laid aside "their parade piece of paper offensive" and instead Wilson's League of Nations has been brought forth and is paraded in all manner of ways.

"The idea is as old as statesmanship," says the paper, "and is encountered in every development of history, and has generally been used as a means to diplomatic ends in spite of its appearance of humanity, just as Sully's plans of permanent European peace were. The idea was always based on Christianity, although it is not Christian."

The paper quotes the Swiss Federal Council's President, Calqonder, on the idea of a league of nations, declaring that the latter agrees with Wilson and Grey, but is in earnest and does not intend to use the idea as a political offensive. It concludes that President Wilson's League of Nations is nothing more than an idle deception.

WILL SHOW MANY JUMPERS.

Record Entry List at Hollywood This Week.

With nearly 100 exhibitors and 400 entries, the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association will be held at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, this week, opening on Thursday and continuing the remainder of the week, concluding with the showing of the championship classes on Saturday. Sixty-five classes will be shown in three days. In one jumping class there are thirty-four entries and in another twenty-seven. The exhibition this year is given in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, which organization is doing its full share toward the sick soldiers at Camp Vail and Fort Hancock.

Prizes in money and plate valued at $5,000 will be distributed. The largest trophy is the Patten Challenge trophy, in the gig class, a gift of Thomas G. Patten and his brother, Walter R. Patten.

Charles W. Smith, the compiler and manager of the show, predicts that the 1918 show would be one of the best held in years. The entries are away ahead of last year. The hunters, jumpers, harness, and saddle classes have filled exceptionally good, and the interest manifested is greater than in several years past, in spite of war conditions.

Governor Walter E. Edge will attend the show with members of his staff on Friday, the second day of the show, and Colonel George Helms, the commanding officer at Camp Alfred Vail, Signal Corps, will be there to see the soldier boys take part in a special military class. The latter class will be post entries.

Four exhibitors have made ninety-two entries. They are Miss Constance Vauvlain of Rosemont, Pa., who leads with twenty-nine; W. A. Libier of Buttonwood Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa., is second with twenty-three, and Charles D. Lanier of New York, a director of the National Horse Show Association, a new exhibitor at the Long Branch show, third with twenty-two. The fourth largest exhibitor is Miss Isabelle Wanamaker of Marion, Pa.

Other exhibitors are: E. G. Ackerman, New York; Harry M. Anable, Spring Lake; Mrs. Charles Allaire, New York; A. W. Atkinson, Merchantville, N. J.; William Balding, Eatontown; Miss Helen Beck, Miss Josephine Beck, Long Branch; Miss M. Biddell, Long Branch; Major Howard S. Borden, Oceanic, N. J.; Mrs. J. Wright Brown, Shrewsbury; Chestnut Grove Farm, Eatontown; W. D. Cleland, Peapeck, N. J.; C. H. Combs, Allenhurst; Harry and E. Robert Durand, Newark; Elliott Riding Stables, Spring Lake; Miss Ruth Erlanger, New York; Rufus C. Finch, Long Branch; Miss Julia B. Fincke, Fair Haven; Solon L. Frank, New York; Alexander Gemmell, White Plains, N. Y.; Louis Gimbel, Deal; Miss Barbara Guggenheim and Miss Gertrude Guggenheim, Long Branch; E. G. Guires, Spring Lake; Peter Hauck, Jr., Newark; Miss Josephine Hartford, Deal; J. Amory Haskell, Red Bank; C. J. Hoffman, Asbury Park; Horses' Farm, Glen Head, L. I.; Clarence J. Housman, New York; William A. Jamison, Monmouth Beach; J. Prentice Kellogg, Jr., Monmouth Beach; Miss Clara S. Peck, Shrewsbury; Robert M. Parker, Rumson; Jesse W. Power, Shrewsbury; Miss Carrie Poth, New York; Rumson Polo Club, Miss W. T. Riker, Red Bank; J. Harry Rossbach, Eatontown; Walter J. Rossbach, Camden; Miss Josephine Reynolds, New York; J. A. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y.; George Sherman, N. Y.; W. G. Stonebridge, Red Bank; Shadow Brook Farm, Shrewsbury; Miss Margaret Strauss, Long Branch; A. Lincoln Stadler, New York; Miss Pussy Thompson and Miss Beth Thompson, Lincroft, N. J.; Miss Margaret F. Tompkins, Sea Bright; H. Campbell Thompson, New York; E. Whittendale, Spring Lake; Westchester Polo Team, Mrs. L. L. White, Shrewsbury; Fred Wettach and Fred Wettach, Jr., Long Branch; Sergeant J. Berens Waters, Little Silver, N. J.; E. I. Harty, New York; W. Thorn Kissell, Peapeck, N. J.; W. I. Madison, Greenwich, Conn.; George S. Morrow, Red Bank; S. C. Munoz, Brooklyn. J. Campbell Thompson of New York, who is entered again this year, is one of the oldest exhibitors.

PROPOSES PACIFIC DOMINION

New Zealander for Island League to Oppose Pan Germanism.

Australia and New Zealand would never agree to German occupation of islands in the Pacific Ocean after the war, according to J. B. Clarkson, head of a motor company in Christchurch and Dunedin, N. Z. He has arrived here from London, where the conference of officials of the British colonial Governments is being held.

"The best way to settle the question of the Pacific islands would be to enable them to work out some system of autonomous government," said Mr. Clarkson. "This 'Dominion of the Pacific' should include the groups of islands centred on the equatorial zone, such as the Fijis, a Crown colony; the Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Samoa, and the portion of New Guinea under the Commonwealth of Australia.

"My idea is that a central government should be situated at Suva in the Fiji Islands, with representation elected by the white population of all the islands and a proportionate vote from the colored population, which is about 500,000. This would constitute a self-governing dominion of the British Empire with a representative in the Imperial Council. This plan would prevent harassing in the Pacific by Germany.

"This dominion would be a strong trading outpost for the United States and Great Britain. Judging by what has been done in New Zealand in educating the Maoris there is no doubt that the natives of the Pacific islands would become a race of great value to world civilization. The long chain of islands in the equatorial zone contain large territories with undeveloped wealth."

SALVATION ARMY UNDER KAISER'S BAN

Organization Wiped Out in Germany by Imperial Decree—Thousands Fight with Allies.

The Salvation Army in Germany and Austria has been wiped out of existence by order of the Kaiser, not only because the organization was founded in England and was developed from that country, but because Salvationists from all over the earth are in the trenches, fighting under the various flags of the Allies. This news was received by the Salvation Army here yesterday.

All of the orphanages, rescue homes, lodging houses, hospitals, and corps headquarters belonging to the organization have long since been confiscated, and the Salvation Army as such has been put out of existence, so far as the Central Powers are concerned. Its members are scattered in many directions, and all co-operation among them stopped. They have not been permitted to communicate with their London headquarters since the war started. A work of mercy which was begun about fifty years ago is thereby wiped out by the Kaiser.

There are over 100,000 Salvationists now in the trenches and bearing arms for the Allies, pursuant to their determination to assist in putting down the greatest organized evil the world has ever known.

The same letter brings the news that American military commanders are encouraging Salvation Army war work—women back of the lines, of which there are several hundred, to use infantry field kitchens whenever their regular hutment duties will allow, and there cook pastries for the troops with Government materials on Government ranges.

MOUNTAIN GOLF TOURNEY.

Noted Players Entered in Bethlehem Club Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 21.—There will be a selected score handicap (best seven holes in each nine) tomorrow for a trophy presented by the Alpine Hotel on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club, and with many crack golfers registered at the club from all parts of the country there promises to be some interesting golf. A round-robin match is scheduled for Tuesday and three days following for prizes presented by the Mount Washington and Howard Houses for the first and second divisions and by the club for third and fourth.

Miss Mary C. Barto of New York and C. J. Picquet of Syracuse are at their cottages in Bethlehem.

Joseph A. Erown, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank of New York, is with Mrs. Brown, and Miss E. MacKinnie of Michigan is spending a few days in Dixville Notch, at the Balsams.

Mrs. Wm. Sceneer of New York and Arverne, having given her yacht to the Government for patrol purposes, will not cruise as usual, but will spend the season in Whitefield, at the Mountain View House, where she arrived this week.

Parker D. Field, for so many years associated with the Appalachian Mountain Club, is spending the Summer at the Crawford, in Crawford Notch.

Arriving at the Mount Washington today were J. V. Dittimors of Boston, Mrs. M. W. Crowell, Newark, N. J.; Miss L. P. Waller, Washington, D. C.; P. M. Shaw of New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. James Ketner and party of Kansas City.

GIRLS TO DAHLGREN SISTERS

Daughters of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren Become Mothers on Same Day.

Daughters were born on Friday within half an hour of one another to Mrs. Richard Smith Emmet and Mrs. John Flavel Hubbard, sisters, at the Ridgefield, Conn., Summer home of their mother, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren. Both Mrs. Emmet and Mrs. Hubbard were military brides of last year.

The former Miss Katherine Drexel Dahlgren was married in Douglas, Ariz., in October to Captain Hubbard, who is now in France with the 10th Artillery. Miss Ulria Dahlgren was married in January, 1917, and her husband is now a private in the Coast Artillery stationed at Peekskill. Both mothers are granddaughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel of Philadelphia and nieces of Mrs. Seton Henry and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

FOSDICK PRAISES RED CROSS

Says Other Organizations Are Doing Good Work for Soldiers.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 21.—Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, who went to France and England for the War Department to study the work of welfare organizations affiliated with the expeditionary force, has returned to America after a six weeks' tour.

"No one can see the splendid work which our nonmilitary organizations are doing overseas without wanting to congratulate the American people on the generous spirit which has made the work of these organizations possible," said Mr. Fosdick. "It is hard to avoid superlatives, for example, in speaking of the way in which the Red Cross has handled the refugee problem or of the manner in which, with General Pétain's assistance, it is giving aid to the needy families of the French poilus at the front.

"I speak with the same enthusiasm of the Young Men's Christian Association and the other two societies, the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army, which are joining in a common program to meet the recreational and amusement needs of our army. Everything that brains and money can provide is being done for our troops."

SPELLS IT FRANCOAMERICAN

Enthusiastic French War Correspondent Abolishes the Hyphen.

PARIS, July 21.—The special correspondent of the Oeuvre in writing of events at the front, has removed the hyphen from between the words Franco and American and writes it "Francoamerican." In explaining his reasons for so doing, he writes:

"It is not enough to say that the Americans 'joined' us in blocking the offensive. There has been a fusion, with the derivatives transfusion of blood, effusion of hearts, and confusion among the prisoners who have believed that only two or three divisions of Americans existed."

MACHINISTS RESUME WORK.

Government Adjusters Are Expected in Newark Today.

About 30 per cent. of Newark's machinists and toolsmiths, the night shifts, who recently went on strike, returned to work last night. It was not expected that work would start in the plants until today, but after the strikers had a talk with their business agent the men of the night shift decided to return to work at once.

Government adjusters are expected in Newark either tonight or Tuesday, and they will confer with the employers, although the latter are taking the stand that they have nothing to adjust in the way of wages.

WARMEST DAY OF SUMMER.

Temperature Reaches 90 Degrees, But No Deaths Are Reported.

Yesterday was recorded by the Weather Bureau as the warmest day of the Summer thus far, with a maximum temperature of 90 degrees at 2 o'clock, and the hottest July 21 since 1901. Despite the heat, no deaths and only two prostrations were reported, but all transit facilities to the beaches were taxed to the utmost after the city learned that, with a temperature of 73 degrees at 6 A. M., it was to have a hot day.

The weather forecast is that a higher temperature may be expected today, and perhaps tomorrow, with little change in humidity. The average temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, compared to an average of 74 degrees for the last thirty-three years, and 76 in 1917.

The highest temperature on record for July 21 was in 1885, when it reached 96 degrees. Throughout the day the breeze was under ten miles an hour and did not go over thirteen miles an hour until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the temperature began to fall until it reached 80 degrees at 11 o'clock, and then dropped more rapidly.

Coney Island beaches were crowded and the police estimated the visitors at more than 300,000. All bathing houses turned thousands away, and some proprietors ran up prices to $2 and $2.50. The crowds were so large on Surf Avenue that automobiles were forbidden to travel on it. Thousands spent the night on the beaches, although many returned to their homes when the temperature dropped about midnight.

Staten Island beaches accommodated about 100,000 persons, and transit facilities were taxed to the limit. The Staten Island Railway ran express trains every five minutes, and the police reserves had to be called to the Municipal Ferry Terminal to keep order.

All the parks were thronged all day until late at night, particularly Battery Park and others on the east side. Excursion boats upon the Hudson and to the beaches were unable to carry all who wished to ride, and police reserves had to be called to the piers at the Battery to keep order. More trains were run in the subway and on the elevated lines in the afternoon to carry the crowds.

Isadore Layter, a peddler, of 92 Ridge Street, was overcome in Rivington Street, but was able to go home. Binno Lehman, 14 years old, of 245 East Ninety-third Street, was overcome on a trolley car in Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, and fell to the street. He was sent to Fordham Hospital.

CAMOUFLAGE ON BIG SCALE.

Germans Said to Have Disguised Vast Areas with Painted Canvas.

LONDON, June 30, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—A British Air officer writing from the western front says that the Germans have brought camouflage to a state of artistic perfection that is almost incredible. "The most expert and highly experienced airmen are often deceived even when flying low," he writes. "As a first step the German military authorities sought suggestions from the most distinguished German artists in color. As a next step every available man was turned into the business of carrying out the artists' ideas.

"Miles of canvas painted to look like roads were constructed, under which regiments could march without being seen. Paper encampments were improvised and aerodromes, woods, villages, and factories of a purely fictitious character were set up merely to distract observers and to cover the movements of troops and guns. Nothing on so vast a scale has ever been attempted before."

ARMY MAY CLOSE SALOONS.

To Create Dry Zone Around Caldwell Rifle Range.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 21.—Although the decision handed down by Chief Justice Gummere last week invalidated the special election on the liquor question held in Caldwell on April 30, and in Montclair and East Orange, the faction opposed to the licensing of saloons thinks the establishment of the Government rifle range near here for 3,000 soldiers and sailors may result in the closing of saloons. The Federal Government has power to establish a dry zone within five miles of an encampment, and the rifle range, situated in Caldwell township, is only three miles from the centre.

The licensed places in Caldwell would be required to close, as well as two saloons in the township. In addition, licensed places in Mountain View, Singac, and Pine Brook are within five miles of the camp. The dry forces in Caldwell won the special election by three votes but it was set aside because no ballots were sent to voters in military service.

TWO FLIERS KILLED IN TEXAS

Lieut. Snyder of Elmira and Lieut. Tanner Fall 1,000 Feet.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—Two flying instructors stationed at Carruthers Field were killed in a 1,000-foot fall in a tailspin today near Benbrook flying field.

They were Lieutenant Robert Yarnall Snyder of 719 College Avenue, Elmira, N. Y., and Lieutenant Olaf John Tanner, Moorhead, Minn.

Albert F. D'Oench Dies.

Albert F. D'Oench, a well-known architect, of 35 East Seventy-second Street, died Saturday night at his country home at Manhasset, L. I., after a long illness. He was 65 years old, and had practiced his profession in this city from 1876 until his retirement two years ago. He studied at the Brooklyn Polytechnic School and abroad, and designed a number of the large office buildings in Manhattan, including the Germania Life Insurance Building, now the Guardian Life. Under Mayor Grace, Mr. D'Oench was Building Commissioner. His wife, formerly Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, a daughter of the late Mayor William R. Grace, and a son survive him.

Mrs. Florence Baldwin Dead.

A cable message received last night from Florence, Italy, stated that Mrs. Florence Baldwin of Boston, who had been living in Italy many years, died on July 15 at Caprarola. Since October, 1906, Mrs. Baldwin had been living in the celebrated Palazzo Farnese at Caprarola, owned by the dispossessed Bourbon Kings of Naples, who inherited it by descent from Elizabeth Farnese, the last of her line. Previous to that time Mrs. Baldwin had been living quietly in Rome.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SAMUEL H. RAGLAND, 49 years old, died yesterday at his home, 316 West 100th Street. He had been a short-story writer for a number of years.

ARNO W. KING, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, died at his residence in Ellsworth, Me., yesterday. He had been ill several months.

Mrs. MARGARET KIMBLE of 52 Cathedral Parkway, died last night in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Her skull had been fractured when she was run over by a fire patrol on July 16. She was 54 years old.

EUGENE WIPFLER of 151 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, died Saturday at his home. He was 75 years old, and had served in the Union Army during the civil war. He was a resident of Brooklyn for forty-two years, and was in the Brooklyn Water Department for twenty-six years.

OSCAR KLEMFUSS died Saturday at his home, 66 East Eighty-eighth Street, in his forty-seventh year. He came to this country from Germany when a boy, and later founded the firm of Klemfuss & Jashner, interior decorators, of which he was President until his retirement ten years ago.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRANOWER.—Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Branower announce the birth of a daughter on Saturday, July 20, 1918.

MILLER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Morton I. Miller, (nee Sadie Lowenstein,) a son on Tuesday, July 16, at the Lying-In Hospital.

HAST.—July 14, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Hast, a son.

HUBER.—July 19, 220 North Henry St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. William Huber, a daughter.

MACKRELL.—July 16, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Mackrell, a daughter.

MARKS.—July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Marks, a daughter.

SICKER.—July 13, 5,201 12th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sicker, a daughter.

TURKUS.—July 17, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Newton Turkus, a son.

Engaged.

APT—KLEIN.—Helen Klein to David Apt.

ARONSTEIN—SOMMER.—Bertha Sommer to Samuel Aronstein.

GOTTLIEB—LANG.—Florence Lang to William Gottlieb.

GREEN—LEIBOWICH.—Sadye Leibowich to Joseph H. Green.

JONES—MINTZ.—Sarah Leah Mintz to Julius Jones.

KANZEL—FEINBERG.—Sylvia Feinberg to Maxwell Kanzel.

LERCHER — BERKOWITZ. — Lillian Berkowitz to Sigfried Lercher.

PACKSCHER—MEYER.—Rolalind Meyer to Samuel Packscher.

SUSSMAN—SCHAFFEL.—Anna Schaffel to Hermann Sussman.

Married.

FLEITMANN — McCULLOCH. — On Friday, July 19, 1918, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, Dorothy McCulloch, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Colin J. McCulloch, to Henry T. Fleitmann, First Lieutenant, A. A. S., U. S. Expeditionary Forces.

PARKER—HARRIMAN.—The marriage of Lieutenant Alban Parker and Alice Harriman, both graduates of Middlebury College, Vermont, took place in New York City at 4 P. M. Saturday.

MARSHON—DUSKIND.—July 21, Rose Duskind to Louis Marshon.

MILAM—AMOS.—July 17, Rosalind M. Amos to Gerald S. Milam.

WHITE—FREY.—July 20, Mira Carlotta Frey to Albert R. White.

Died.

ADELS.—July 20, Esther M., beloved wife of Isaac G., and mother of Moe, Louis, Henry, Sam, Paul, and Mrs. M. H. Segel. Funeral at her late residence, 2,237 82d St., Brooklyn, today, at 2 P. M.

AHEARN.—On July 21, John J. Ahearn, beloved husband of Loretta M. Collins, and son of James J. Ahearn and the late Margaret Corrigan. Funeral from his late residence, 215 West 135th St., to Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Tuesday, July 23, at 10 A. M.

BALDWIN.—Florence, on July 15, at Caprarola, Italy.

BALTES.—Elizabeth V., widow of Fernando Baltes, on Sunday, July 21, at her residence, 205 West 80th St. Funeral private.

BELTZHOOVER.—After a short illness, on Saturday, July 20, 1918, Melchior S. Beltzhoover of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Natchez, Miss., at his residence, 308 South Rankin St., Natchez, Miss.

BERGMAN.—Joseph, U. S. N. R., suddenly, in his 29th year, son of Esther and late Samuel Bergman and brother of Rae Epstein. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,082 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BOHLEN.—Hermann O. Suddenly, on July 19, Hermann O. Bohlen, beloved husband of Kate Duane. Funeral services at his late residence, 104 East 52d St., Monday evening, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

BURKE.—On Saturday, July 20, 1918, Mary Burke, widow of Daniel Burke and mother of Rev. Daniel F. Burke, D. D. Funeral from her late residence, 187 Lenox Av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St., near 8th Av., at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BYERS.—John Byers, Sunday, July 21, 1918, at his late residence, 835 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHARTRESS.—Robert P., suddenly, on July 21. Notice of funeral later.

CLEVELAND.—On the 21st of July, 1918, Hobart Cleveland of Englewood, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., New York, N. Y., Wednesday, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

D'OEUCH.—Albert F., beloved husband of Alice Grace D'Oeuch, father of Russell D'Oeuch, July 20, 1918, at 9 P. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

EILENBERG.—Rudolph F., at Mount Pocono, Penn., Saturday, July 20, 1918, beloved husband of Lena J. Eilenberg. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th-67th Sts., Wednesday, July 24, at 2:30 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

ELLWANGER.—On Sunday, July 21, 1918, Frederick Ellwanger. Funeral service from his late residence, 505 West 183d St., Wednesday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

FINK.—Louise, suddenly, on July 20. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 23, evening, 8:30, at residence, 2,404 Elm Place, Fordham, N. Y. Funeral private.

FISHER.—At Morristown, N. J., July 21, 1918, Augusta Harris Fisher, in the 93d year of her age. Funeral services at her late home, 12 Elm St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 12:15 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

FLEMING.—On July 20, at 270 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Mary Fleming, widow of John W. Fleming, mother of John R. Brophy. Solemn high mass of requiem at Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 22 at 9:30 A. M.

FRANKLIN.—Waynesville, N. C., July 21, Capt. Spencer Franklin, surgeon in the U. S. A., son of Dr. Thos. F. Franklin, deceased.

GARDNER.—Albert, 234 West 120th St., aged 29, July 20. Funeral Monday.

GIANDONATI.—On July 21, Laura C. Giandonati, in her 73d year. Services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Tuesday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

GOODWIN.—On Saturday, July 20, Henry, beloved husband of the late Margaret Goodwin. Funeral from his late residence, 274 West 132d St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Aloysius's Church, 132d St., near 7th Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

HALDY.—Frederick. We announce with deep regret the death, on July 20, of Brother Frederick Haldy. Masonic funeral service at his late residence, 704 Bergen Av., Jersey City, at 8 P. M., Monday, July 22. Brethren attending please meet at Hudson Tube station, 33d St., at 7:15 P. M. Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M. Wm. E. Martin, Master, and Charles H. Dahmer, Secretary.

HERBERGER.—Louise E., (nee Goepel,) beloved wife of John Herberger and mother of Emma, Lydia, and Arthur, on July 21, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late home, 146 Montana Av., Union Course, L. I., Wednesday, July 24, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HEUVELMAN.—Entered into rest on July 20 in the eighty-third year of her age at her residence, 49 West 53d Street, New York, Sarah L. Heuvelman, wife of the late John Heuvelman, and mother of Mrs. Charles Hallett. Funeral services from her late residence, Tuesday morning, July 23, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

ISENBERG.—Roline, on July 20, beloved sister of Iwan, Paul, Caesar, Nathan, Siegfried, Mrs. M. M. Hart, Mrs. H. Elkan, and Emma Isenberg. She was a mother to us all. We cherish her memory. Funeral on Monday at 1:30 from her late residence, 126 West 127th St.

JALKUT.—On Sunday, July 21, Rachel, beloved daughter of the late Jacob and Tenna Riza Jalkut. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,004 5th Av., Tuesday, July 23, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LUCY.—Suddenly, in New York City, July 19, John Lucy, son of the late John Lucy of New Palz. Funeral services at residence of his sister, 132 Pine St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday, July 22, 9:30 A. M., and St. Mary's Church, at 1 o'clock, where requiem mass will be offered.

McCLEES.—On Saturday, July 20, 1918, Douglas McClees, husband of Blanche W. McClees. Funeral services at Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 22, at 8 P. M. Interment at Wilmington, Del.

McGOVERN.—Sara W., July 20, at Sound Beach, Conn., beloved wife of Thomas B. McGovern. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Sacred Heart, West Brighton, S. I., at 10:30 Monday, July 22.

MOSKOWITZ.—Suddenly, on July 21, Meyer Moskowitz, father of Max, Henry, Morris, Simon, and Marcella Moskowitz and Anna Finkelstein. Funeral Monday, July 22, at his late residence, 544 West 157th St., at 12 o'clock. Services at First Rumanian-American Synagogue, 89-93 Rivington St., 1 o'clock. Omit flowers.

MOSKOWITZ.—Meyer. The First Rumanian American Congregation of 89 Rivington St. announces with great sorrow the death of its ex-President, Meyer Moskowitz, and invites all its members and friends to be present at his funeral, which will take place Monday, July 22, 1918, at 12:30 P. M., at the Synagogue of the Congregation.
NATHAN ROSENZWEIG, President.
MOSES WIGDER, Secretary.

Died.

MUSLINER.—Isaac, of 789 West End Av., beloved husband of Rosa Musliner, (nee Muhlselder,) in the seventy-second year of his age, beloved father of Louis, Joseph, Silas and Milton Musliner, Mrs. David Ronsheim, Mrs. Herbert Schuldenfrei and Mrs. Henry Friedman. Funeral on Tuesday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, from Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av. Kindly omit flowers.

MUSLINER. — We announce with profound sorrow the death of our beloved Past Master Worshipful Isaac Musliner. The brethren of Centennial Lodge, 763, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to assemble at Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., on Tuesday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, to pay our last tribute of respect.
By order,
CHARLES S. BRAND, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

RAGLAND.—On July 21, 1918, Samuel Hobbs, the beloved husband of Mrs. Mabel Ragland, at his late residence, 316 West 100th St. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th-67th St., Thursday, July 25, 11 o'clock. Kansas papers please copy.

RYAN.—William, who died on Friday, July 19, 1918, at his home, 375 Hoyt St., Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland 60 years ago and is survived by three daughters, Margaret Ryan, Mrs. Albert Lutz, and Mrs. Joseph J. Gibney; three sisters, and one brother. Funeral from his late residence, thence to St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Court St. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

SHUTER.—Rachel, July 20, in 65th year, widow of Michael Shuter and beloved mother of Elias and Nathaniel and the late Sofie Meseritz. Interment Monday, July 22, at 12 o'clock noon, Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—Saturday, July 20, Sophia Butler Smith, widow of Albert J. Smith. Services at her late residence, 11 West 96th Street, Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

SWIFT.—July 21, 1918, entered into rest, in his 79th year, at his residence in Montclair, N. J., Oliver Franklin Swift, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. Interment at Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass.

TOMPKINS.—Caroline B. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 8:30 P. M.

VAN COURT.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., July 20, 1918, Ralph L., son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Van Court, aged 18 years. Funeral service from his parents' home, 29 Lincoln St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

VON SCHRENK.—On Friday, July 19, at Sparta, N. J., Anna von Schrenk, nee Bandtke, widow of Professor Joseph Schrenk. Funeral at convenience of family.

WALL.—On July 21, Isabel A. Wall, widow of Frederick A. Wall. Funeral services at her late residence, 150 West 122d St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WESSEL.—On Sunday, July 21, after a long illness, William C. Wessel, beloved husband of Irene Miller, and son of the late John H. and Priscilla Wessel. Funeral notice hereafter.

WHITEHORN.—At Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, Margaret Whitehorn, in her 79th year. A solemn requiem mass will be offered at the Church of Holy Innocents, 139 West 39th St., Monday, July 22, at 9:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Calvary, New York.

BURKE.—Annie T., 541 East 150th St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLANCY.—Martha, 85 East End Av., July 19, aged 28.

DELANEY.—John, 431 East 39th St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GOVERT.—Charles, 436 West 47th St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HARMER.—John Hays, 430 West 116th St., July 19.

LYDECKER.—John J., 37 West 83d St., July 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTYRE.—Frances M., 160 7th St., July 19, aged 12.

MASON.—Agnes J., 250 Manhattan Av., July 18.

ROBERTS.—Lucille, July 20. Funeral 166 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

ROLLOW.—Florence A., July 20. Funeral 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHUMANN.—William B., 778 10th Av., July 22, 9:30 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Frances M., 442 East 56th St., July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SMYTHE.—Ida Willet, 56 Manhattan Av., July 20. Funeral notice later.

STENSSING.—Charles, 231 West 26th St., July 19, aged 61.

VISCHIO.—Consolo, 227 East 100th St., July 19, aged 47.

WILEY.—Mary, 309 East 3d St., July 19, aged 11.

ZBOROVSKY.—Anne, 124 East 120th St., July 19.

Brooklyn.

BUCKLEY.—William A., 29 Rector St., July 19.

COLE.—Charles J. F., 352A 14th St., July 20. Funeral services tomorrow, 8 P. M.

ENDRES.—Sophie W., 1,344 Myrtle Av., July 20, aged 60. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

LEIGH.—Ella M., 815 Park Place, July 20. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

LONIGAN.—Mary, 510 Classon Av., July 19.

LUDWIG.—Theo. J., 1,332 Lincoln Place, July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McLOUGHLEN.—Maria, 75 Steuben St., July 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Marie M., 1,438 East 95th St., July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RICH.—Georgia E., 673 Halsey St., July 19.

SIMPSON.—Clara L., 114 Avenue C, July 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEPFLER.—Eugene, 151 Schenectady Av., July 20. Funeral services tomorrow, 8 P. M.

WISHINSKY.—Barbara, 213 Butler St., July 19, aged 28.

Jersey City and Newark.

BAIRD.—Wilbur W., 20 North End Terrace, Newark, July 19, aged 21. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

CRANS.—Lewis A., 187 Lembeck Av., Jersey City, July 18.

FRAUENBERGER. — Frank M., 840 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, July 20. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HAGER.—Susan, 239 Princeton Av., Jersey City, July 19. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

KIRSCH.—Joseph, 771 South 17th St., Newark, July 19. Funeral today.

MOORE.—Thomas, 44 Hawkins St., Newark, July 18.

MOOREHOUSE.—Carrie E., 70 Murray St., Newark, July 19.—Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Agnes, 24 Cedar St., Newark, July 18, aged 20. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

QUINN.—William, 83 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, July 19. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

RIKER.—Caroline, 83 Eighth Av., Newark, July 19. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

RYAN.—Florence, 318 Virginia Av., Jersey City, July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

HANSON.—Thomas, Huntington, July 19, aged 81.

VOORHEES.—Frank, 727 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill, July 20. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BLISS.—In loving memory of Ernest C. Bliss, who died at Manchester, Vt., July 22, 1916.

CAMERON.—In loving remembrance of my devoted wife, Mary Rose, who died July 22, 1915:
"Time but the impression greater makes
As streams their channels deeper wear."

COOKE.—Solemn requiem mass in memory of Sara Louise Cooke at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Monday, July 22, at 10:45 A. M.

KLEBAN.—Joseph M., July 22, 1914.
Four years today Joe passed away;
Memory does well with M. C. L.

DUFFY.—Ann, mass St. Paul's Church, today, 9 A. M.

FLEGENHEIMER.—Hugo, unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery, July 28, 3:30 P. M.

GROSS.—Mary Louise, in memory of; died July 22, 1909.

HAYDEN.—Andrew, mass Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, today 8 A. M.

KRONTHAL.—Charles, unveiling of monument Union Fields Cemetery, July 28, 2:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Mary E., Church of St. Michael's, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MANDELBAUM.—Daisy, memorial service Cypress Hills Cemetery, July 28, 2:30 P. M.

MACWHAWNEL. — John A., mass St. Joseph's Church, July 26.

ORTHMANN.—Mildred, in memory of; died July 22, 1916.

QUINN.—John Bremner, in memory of; died July 23, 1917.

SIMONS.—Jennie, in memory of; died July 22, 1906.

TRAYNOR.—Elizabeth, mass Our Lady of Angel's Church, July 24, 8:30 A. M.

WALDMAN.—Alexander, in memory of; died July 22, 1917.

WINNING.—Alex, in memory of; died July 23, 1917.

Mead
Our home-like chapel may be used without cost by patrons finding it inconvenient to hold funeral services in their own homes. Phone Harlem 8715. [illegible] Madison Ave.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

Bonds and Short-Term Notes

Yielding About
5% to 7¾%

Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.

Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NEW YORK

Revision

NOT infrequently the return from investments may be increased through a revision of holdings.

Bonds and Short Term Notes are now selling on an attractive basis and return a liberal income.

We shall be pleased to confer with you and to suggest reinvestments.

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

Bonds
for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Studying Values

Our Service Department is maintained for the purpose of assisting investors in two ways:

First, to help them to judge intrinsic value and weigh prospects before making an investment.

Second, to enable our clients to consult us from time to time regarding such changes as may have a bearing on the value of their holdings.

Inquiry Invited

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

New York
State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists. New York.

Railroad Stocks
10 Dividend Payers
10 Non-Dividend Payers
Their advantages under Government operation.
Special Letter on Request.

Toole, Henry & Co.
Members
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Equitable Bldg., New York.

New Jersey
Securities

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Montgomery.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Giving Way to Government's Needs

The complexion of the war has undergone a striking change within a few hours. A week ago the world was holding its breath for the news of the assault for which Germany had been bending every effort. The allied lines, which had given way less easily with each succeeding offensive movement inaugurated this year, had been lately strengthened by the addition of several hundred thousand fresh American troops; raw troops, of course, but full of promise. The situation on the southern front had changed greatly for the better for the Allies, with the surprising come-back of the Italian Army on the Piave, and the forces under General Foch were being built up rapidly as incoming Americans took their places by the side of the French. Yet it was apparent that Germany would attack at the earliest moment possible with her full strength, and the ability of the Allies to withstand the shock was problematical. The attack was launched and proved a failure, for the allied lines yielded only an inconsiderable amount of territory, and soon abandoned defensive tactics to begin a counteroffensive, which made the enemy's hold on Soissons precarious, and his occupation of the entire salient between that city and Rheims extremely difficult. If this offensive was intended for the supreme effort promised the German people, the turning point in the war has been passed. The morale of the Allies was never so high as it is today; the condition of the Central Powers never so desperate. The security markets hailed the unexpected outcome of the new offensive with a great burst of enthusiasm, which carried prices upward rather rapidly on the first day, but there was no marked increase in the number of commission house orders, and when the professionals tried to turn back their stocks at the higher levels, the public showed little disposition to take them. Attention has been concentrated so strongly on the localities in which American troops have been engaged, that many people lost the true perspective for a time, but the market reflected the view that war must continue to dominate every activity for a long time to come.

Differences over the final form to be taken by the Government's railroad contracts have been left to Secretary McAdoo to settle, and some weeks may elapse before he will be able to give the matter the study necessary to a determination of the justice of the objections raised by the security holders. The whole controversy has been unnecessary, and it has done much to undo the restoration of railroad credit which was begun when the roads were taken over on the President's promise that they would be guaranteed net income based on a three-year average. The form of the contract drawn up by the Director General's assistants permits prior deductions by the authority of the Director General, which might easily mean such inroads upon the guaranteed rental as to compel the omission of dividend, and, possibly, interest payments, and it furthermore demands of the carriers that they surrender in advance all rights to claims for damages which the properties may suffer by reason of Government operation. Representatives of the bondholders are protesting that the contract as it stands threatens the integrity of all railroad credit. They expect the Government to make the fullest use of the properties; to add to them where war needs cannot be met with existing facilities, or to abandon services and lines not required under unified control, but they properly object to being asked to sign away in advance their just rights in the matter of compensation for injuries which may be worked while the Government is in control.

It is hard for most people to realize that there is a limit to the amount of goods and services which the Government can buy far inside the limit that might be fixed by its ability to pay. The authorities found their first year's program seriously delayed by the inability of the country's industries to free their plants from normal peace requirements, and while there has since been a tremendous addition to capacity, the public is still consuming far too much of the current production. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and one of the first exponents of the idea that the citizen who used his power to command labor for work that was not vitally necessary was doing an unpatriotic thing, prepared some time ago a statement on the current year's needs which is still timely in view of the proposals for largely increasing taxation. Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The Government startled the country a little over a year ago by proposing to borrow $7,000,000,000 for the war. A few months later it amazed the country with estimates of $19,000,000,000 to be expended during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Now we take more calmly the announcement that the estimates for the current fiscal year amount to $30,000,000,000. These estimates represent the Government's plans—what it hopes to accomplish. The plans are prepared by the officials of the several departments, who are responsible for a vigorous, efficient prosecution of the war. If they can get the equipment and supplies these estimates provide for they will be able to carry on the war as they plan it; if they cannot get them they will do the best they can, but cannot do as they wish.

"When the estimates for $19,000,000,000 were submitted last year the warning was sounded that no such amount of work as was called for could possibly be done in this country in one year unless ordinary private consumption was largely reduced and the industrial capacity of the country concentrated upon the war work. This statement, which should have required no argument to support it, excited indignant protest in many quarters from people who seem to have honestly believed that the Government could carry on its gigantic task while the people lived and did business as usual. The result was that instead of expending $19,000,000,000 and having the equipment and supplies represented by that sum the Government was actually expending about $12,000,000,000, and on July 1 was behind on its plans to the extent represented by $7,000,000,000.

"It is in order now to ask about the prospect for realizing on this year's plans. Have we learned the lesson, or will we be facing further and greater disappointment one year from now? If the Government has not been able to get done for itself and Allies more than $12,000,000,000 worth of work in the year past, with the industrial organization working to capacity, how will it get $30,000,000,000 worth done in the year to come? Is it still necessary to argue that private demands upon the industries must be curtailed and that all energies must be concentrated upon the war work?

"Surely the situation must be clear now to every reflecting person. Moreover, the Government is now perfecting its organization for commandeering the productive capacity it requires and to a great extent will take the determination of how labor shall be used in this crucial time into its own hands. This is as it should be, but to whatever extent choice remains with us, we are bound to use it in a spirit of co-operation with the Government's needs and purposes.

"The expenditure of $30,000,000,000 by the United States will not be out of proportion, resources considered, with expenditures of $15,000,000,000, provided for in the British budget, or with the current expenditures of France and Italy. It is no more than we ought to do for the support of the army we are rapidly sending overseas.

"We cannot treat these Government estimates as interesting only Government officials, or as affecting us only in the sense that we must pay higher taxes or subscribe for more bonds. We must adapt our private life and business to the Government's necessities. Let us put the spirit of the Nation into the year's work."

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renew'ls.
July 15	6	6	6	6
July 16	6	6	6	6
July 17	6	6	6	6
July 18	6	6	6	6
July 19	6	5½	6	6
July 20	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5½	6
Same week last year—				
High			10	6
Low			2	4½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			10	6
Low			1½	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 15	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
July 16	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
July 17	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
July 18	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
July 19	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
July 20	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
Week's range—			
High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5¾	6
Same week last year—			
High	5	5	5¼
Low	4½	4½	4¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅜@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5¼

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4¼	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5	4	4¼
Dallas	5½	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 15	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par
July 16	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par
July 17	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par
July 18	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par
July 19	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par
July 20	Par	Par	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
July 15	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c
July 16	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c
July 17	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c
July 18	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c
July 19	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c
July 20	3@3¼	3⅝	3½	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
July 15	56	99⅝	61f 80c
July 16	56	99⅝	61f 80c
July 17	56	99⅞	61f 80c
July 18	56	99⅞	61f 80c
July 19	56¼	100	61f 80c
July 20	56¼	100	61f 80c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 15	48 15-16d	99⅝c
July 16	48 15-16d	99⅝c
July 17	48 15-16d	99⅝c
July 18	48 15-16d	99⅝c
July 19	48 15-16d	99⅝c
July 20	48 15-16d	99⅝c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 20, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,285,192	78,968,734
Same period a year ago	3,298,665	111,015,645

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	72.75	70.48	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago	81.50	79.55	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,600	ADVANCE RUMELY	18	16⅝	17	+ 1½
3,100	Advance Rumely pf	45½	40	45	+ 4¾
1,800	Ajax Rubber	65¼	63⅞	64	+ ⅝
25,500	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅜	2⅝	3½	+ ⅝
19,700	Alaska Juneau	2½	1¾	2¼	+ ½
10,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34⅞	31½	34	+ 1¼
700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	82⅞	82½	82¾	..
810	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92⅝	91	92⅝	+ 2⅞
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	+ 1¼
800	Am. Beet Sugar	68	66	68	..
31,200	Am. Can	48½	45½	48	+ ⅛
300	Am. Can pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅝
9,900	Am. Car & Foundry	86	82⅝	85¾	+ 1¾
240	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	110	109⅝	110	+ 1
3,000	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅝	39¼	42	+ 2½
7,900	Am. Hide & Leather	19	16¼	18⅝	+ 1⅝
4,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	80½	75¼	79½	+ 3½
3,500	Am. Ice	33⅞	30¼	33½	+ 2½
300	Am. Ice pf	49½	49	49½	− ½
700	Am. International	54¼	53	54	+ ⅝
6,300	Am. Linseed	42⅝	40	42	+ 1¼
1,700	Am. Linseed pf	80½	79½	80½	+ ⅝
6,250	Am. Locomotive	68½	63¾	67	+ 2
2,600	Am. Malting	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
11,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80	76⅛	79⅛	+ 1⅝
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105	104⅞	105	− ½
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ¼
100	Am. Snuff	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1⅞
21,500	Am. Steel Foundries	75	67½	74⅝	+ 6⅛
2,400	Am. Sugar Refining	112	111	111¼	− ¼
700	Am. Sugar Refining pf	111⅝	110¾	110¾	+ ¾
164,600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	130¾	117¼	130	+ 6½
300	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	99⅞	98	99⅞	− ⅛
50	Am. Tel. & Cable	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
5,810	Am. Tel. & Tel.	96⅛	95½	96	+ ⅛
200	Am. Tobacco	160	160	160	− ⅛
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	94½	94½	94½	..
9,325	Am. Woolen	60⅝	58	59⅞	+ ⅝
500	Am. Woolen pf	94⅝	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
2,100	Am. Writing Paper pf	28¼	26½	27	− ½
7,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	20⅛	18½	19½	+ ½
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	52½	51½	52	..
51,550	Anaconda Copper	69⅛	66¾	*67⅞	+ 2
200	Associated Dry Goods	15	15	15	..
2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	84½	85¼	+ ⅛
200	Atlantic Coast Line	93	91½	93	+ 2
3,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	105½	101	105	+ 3½
300	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	65	64	65	+ 1
100,300	BALDWIN LOCO.	92¾	84	90¾	+ 3
3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅛	54½	54¾	− ¼
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	57	56¾	57	+ 1
100	Barrett Co.	94	94	94	+ 1⅛
100	Barrett Co. pf	102	102	102	..
800	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
400	Bethlehem Steel	85	81	85	+ 4
58,700	Bethlehem S., Class B	84½	79¼	83½	+ 2⅞
2,250	Bethlehem S. 8% pf	105¼	104¼	105⅛	− ⅝
11,000	Booth Fisheries	27½	25⅝	26¾	+ ¼
4,800	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40⅝	39¼	40⅜	+ 1¼
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	− ½
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	12½	12½	12½	− ⅝
300	Burns Brothers	122½	121½	122½	+ 1
2,870	Butte Copper & Zinc	12⅛	11¾	12	− ⅜
5,800	Butte & Superior	31	27½	30	+ 1⅛
100	Butterick Co.	9½	9½	9½	+ 1¼
100	CAL. PACKING	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	− ⅛
750	Cal. Petroleum	19	18¾	19	..
800	Cal. Petroleum pf	61¾	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
4,900	Canadian Pacific	149⅝	146½	149	+ 1¾
600	Central Foundry	35⅛	34¾	34¾	− 1¼
100	Central Foundry pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	− ¼
8,600	Central Leather Co.	69⅝	66⅛	69¼	+ 2
100	Central Leather Co. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ¾
100	Certain-Teed Prod.	33	33	33	− 1
1,900	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	33½	34⅝	+ ½
1,900	Chandler Motor	85⅝	82	84⅝	+ 3¾
2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	56¼	57¼	+ ¼
200	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	..
500	Chi. Great Western pf	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	42⅞	40½	42	+ ½
5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	76¼	74¾	75	− ⅝
100	Chi. & Northwestern	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
200	Chi. & Northwestern pf	125	125	125	− 8
5,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24½	23⅝	23¾	..
2,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf	75⅝	71½	75⅝	+ 1⅝
1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf	64	61½	64	+ 1½
2,300	Chile Copper	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
2,200	Chino Copper	41½	39¾	41	+ 1⅛
300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32	32	32	..
6,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¼	44⅝	47¼	+ 1⅝
2,700	Columbia Gas & Elec.	33¾	33	33½	+ ⅞
600	Consolidated Gas	85	82¾	85	+ 2
900	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¾
500	Continental Can	72¾	72	72¾	+ 1¼
100	Continental Can pf	99	99	99	− 2
130,000	Corn Products Refining	45⅞	42⅝	45	+ 3⅛
500	Corn Products Ref. pf	101½	100½	101⅛	− ⅛
21,900	Crucible Steel	68⅝	63¼	66½	− 1
100	Crucible Steel pf	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
11,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅛	30⅞	31	− ⅛
700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81½	81	81¼	+ ⅛
400	DEL. & HUDSON	108½	107½	107½	− 2
400	Del., Lack. & Western	162	160½	162	..
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	− ½
26,500	Distillers Securities	57½	53¼	57½	+ 1¾
5,900	Dome Mines	8¾	7½	8½	+ ⅞
20	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	6½	6½	6½	..
200	ELK HORN COAL	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅝
2,300	Erie	15½	15¼	15½	..
2,600	Erie 1st pf	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	− ¼
100	Erie 2d pf	23	23	23	..
800	FISHER BODY	38	37⅝	38	− 1
200	Fisher Body pf	91	90	91	+ 1½
3,900	GASTON, WM. & W.	31	28	31	+ 3
550	General Cigar	48	46	48	+ 1⅞
3,000	General Electric	147⅝	145	146¾	− ⅛
12,200	General Motors	156	144	154½	..
1,400	General Motors pf	82	81¼	81⅝	− ¼
4,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47⅝	45½	46⅞	+ 1⅝
200	Granby Consol.	77	76½	77	..
800	Great Northern pf	91	90⅝	90⅝	− ¼
7,450	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	33½	31¼	32¾	+ ⅝
1,800	Greene-Cananea Copper	48¼	42½	46¼	+ ½
111	Gulf States Steel	84¼	84¼	84¼	− ¼
3,015	HASKELL & BARKER	45⅛	43¼	45	+ 2
200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96¼	96¼	96¼	− 1⅛
15,790	Inspiration Copper	54¼	52	53⅝	+ ¼
1,200	Interboro Consol.	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
300	Interboro Consol. pf	38½	37¼	38½	+ 1½
200	Inter. Agricultural	17½	17¼	17½	+ 1¼
2,200	Inter. Agricultural pf	60½	58	*60	+ 1
200	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	126	125½	125½	+ ½
400	Inter. Harvester Corp	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ¼
8,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	27⅝	25⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
69,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	100¼	98½	*98½	+ 2⅝
11,400	Inter. Nickel	31½	29⅞	30¾	+ ⅝
9,000	Inter Paper	37⅝	35⅝	37	+ ⅝
300	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	61⅞	61	61	− 2
100	JEWEL TEA	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
600	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
900	Kelly Springfield Tire	51	48	*50⅝	+ 1½
7,900	Kennecott Copper	34⅛	32¾	34	+ ⅝
70	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	90	90	90	..
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	90	90	90	..
2,000	LACK. STEEL	84½	81	83⅞	+ ⅞
100	Laclede Gas	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅝
100	Lake Erie & Western	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅝
100	Lake Erie & West'n pf	21	21	21	+ 1
1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	18½	19¾	+ ⅞
800	Lehigh Valley	58½	58	58½	− ½
100	Liggett & Myers pf	104	104	104	+ 1⅞
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26¼	25½	26¼	+ 1¼
800	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	70	70	70	+ 8
400	Louisville & Nashville	116½	116	116½	..
300	MACKAY COS. pf	64¼	64	64¼	+ ¼
200	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	96	96	96	− 1
1,700	Maxwell Motors	29¾	27½	29½	+ 1½
5,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	57½	54½	57½	+ 2½
3,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	23⅝	21¼	23	+ 1¾
100	May Dept. Stores	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¾
47,500	Mexican Petroleum	101¾	96	100¼	+ 2
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	95½	95½	95½	− ½
1,400	Miami Copper	30	29	30	+ 1
43	Michigan Central	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	..
22,100	Midvale Steel	52⅞	49½	*52⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Minn. & St. Louis, new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88	88	88	− ½
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ½
9,900	Mo. Pacific	24¼	23	24	+ ½
3,100	Mo. Pacific pf	58½	53½	57½	+ 2
400	Montana Power	67⅞	64⅝	67⅞	+ 2¾
100	NATIONAL ACME	30½	30½	30½	..
200	National Biscuit	97	96	96	+ 3
8,700	National Conduit & C.	19⅛	17½	18⅞	+ ⅝
1,400	National Enam. & S.	52	50½	52	+ ½
100	National Lead	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅞
200	National Lead pf	104¼	104	104	+ 3⅞
100	National Rys. of M. 2d pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
1,100	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
100	New York Air Brake	123	123	123	− ½
3,900	New York Central	72¾	71	72¼	+ ½
100	New York Dock	23	23	23	− ½
10,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40½	36⅞	40¼	+ 2¼
300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21	21	21	− ¾
300	Norfolk & Western	103¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
100	North American	42	42	42	− ½
1,700	Northern Pacific	88¼	87⅝	88	+ ⅝
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	59	59	59	+ 2½
14,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	39⅝	36	38¾	+ 2⅛
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	..
2,900	Ontario Mining	11½	10⅞	11	− ½
100	Owens Bottle Machine	60	60	60	− 1
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	30½	28½	30½	+ 2
328	Pacific Mail rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	94½	94	94½	+ 1¾
7,800	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	43⅞	44	..
300	People's Gas, Chicago	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
100	Peoria & Eastern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅞
400	Pere Marquette	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
300	Pere Marquette prior pf	58	58	58	..
200	Philadelphia Co.	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
8,100	Pierce-Arrow	39½	38	*39¼	+ ⅞
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97	97	97	..
100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅝
1,800	Pitts. Coal	51½	50	51⅛	+ 1⅛
4,400	Pitts. & West Va.	35½	34⅛	35	− ¾
900	Pitts. & West Va. pf	80	78	79¾	+ 1
1,700	Pressed Steel Car	67¼	64	66¼	+ 2
100	Public Service, N. J.	99	99	99	− 1
200	Pullman Co.	113	112⅝	113	− ⅝
11,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	62½	57½	61¼	+ 1½
25	Ry. Steel Spring pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
4,200	Ray Consol. Copper	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
82,600	Reading	90	86⅛	*89	+ ¾
38,400	Republic Iron & Steel	94	88½	*92¼	+ 2½
800	Republic Iron & S. pf	100¾	99½	100¾	+ ¾
900	Royal Dutch tr. rects	102	98	100	..
400	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
600	Saxon Motor	7½	7	7	− ½
600	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	20	19½	19¾	+ ¼
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143	140	140	+ 4
700	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
8,200	Sinclair Oil Refining	32⅞	30⅛	31⅝	− ⅞
500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	63½	62	63	+ 1
150	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	..
4,000	Southern Pacific	84	82⅞	84	+ ¾
150	South Porto Rico Sugar	125	125	125	− 2
2,610	South Porto Rico S. rts.	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	− 1⅝
5,300	Southern Railway	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	+ ¼
1,275	Southern Railway pf	63	62½	63	+ ½
100	Standard Milling	110	110	110	..
6,000	Studebaker Co.	47	43½	46¼	+ 1½
100	Studebaker Co. pf	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	..
100	Stutz Motor	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
600	Superior Steel	43½	43	43½	− 1
5,000	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	20⅝	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅝
7,100	Texas Co.	154	146	152	+ 4⅞
300	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15½	..
1,100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ 1⅛
47,400	Tobacco Products	67⅝	61⅝	67⅛	+ 3⅞
200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	15	15	15	+ ½
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ¾
100	UNDERW'D TYPE pf	104	104	104	− 2
12,200	Union Pacific	122¾	120⅝	121⅞	+ ⅛
300	Union Pacific pf	71	71	71	+ ½
700	United Alloy Steel	40	39	39	− ¾
30,500	United Cigar Stores	102½	95⅝	101⅛	+ 3⅞
100	United Cigar Stores pf	110	110	110	+ 6
1,200	United Fruit	128⅝	124¾	128⅝	+ 3⅝
400	United Rys. Invest.	8½	8¼	8¼	− ½
100	United Rys. Invest. pf	16½	16½	16½	..
500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	15¼	14¾	14¾	− ⅝
27,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	130	120⅞	129½	+ 5½
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	− 1½
18,000	U. S. Rubber	63¼	59⅝	62	+ 1½
210	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104½	104¼	104¼	+ ½
100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ 1⅞
681,350	U. S. Steel	109	101½	107⅝	+ 3
1,600	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111	111½	+ ¾
4,300	Utah Copper	83¾	80¼	82	+ 1
300	Utah Securities	13	12⅛	13	..
5,100	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	51	47½	*50	+ ⅞
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	71¾	71½	71½	..
4,400	WABASH	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	..
4,700	Wabash pf. A	41⅞	40⅝	41½	− ⅛
1,300	Wabash pf. B	25¼	24	25¼	+ ½
1,600	Western Maryland	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	− ½
100	Western Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ 1½
100	Western Pacific pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ 1¼
1,400	Western Union Tel.	87¼	85	85	− 2
5,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	43½	41⅞	42⅞	+ ⅝
200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅞
200	Wheeling & Lake E. pf	20⅞	19½	19½	..
1,200	White Motors	43⅛	41½	42½	+ ⅜
1,200	Wilson & Co.	62	60	61	+ ½
22,800	Willys-Overland	20⅞	19¼	*20⅜	+ 1⅜
300	Willys-Overland pf	82¾	82¼	82¼	+ ⅝
500	Wisconsin Central	36¼	35¼	36¼	− ½
200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	112¼	111½	111½	− ½
3,600	Worthington Pump	60	54⅝	60	+ 4⅝
200	Worth. P. pf. B	69	69	69	..

*Ex dividend.

Municipal Bonds

possess two strong advantages which are appreciated by critical investors at this time.

1. *Their unequalled safety for purposes of private investment.*
2. *Exemption from all Federal income taxes.*

In addition to these important features, Municipal Bonds are becoming scarce, the Government restricting municipalities to issuing bonds only for the most essential purposes. This makes them a particularly attractive investment at prevailing favorable prices.

Write for our latest list of bonds B-85 and our booklet, "Investments Without Worry."

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871.
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal
Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

	Rate	Maturity	Yield
Schenectady, N. Y., reg.,	4%	1923	4.50%
Atlantic City, N. J.,	4½	1945	4.65
Colorado Springs, Col.,	4	1926	4.65
Flint, Mich.,	5	1928-40	4.65
Wallingford, Conn.,	4	1923	4.70
Lyndhurst, N. J.,	5	1919-57	4.80
Waco, Texas,	5	1948	4.875
Portsmouth, Va.,	6	1928	5.00
Buncombe Co., N. C.,	6	1929-33	5.00
Asheville, N. C.,	5¼	1919-57	5.00
No. Wildwood, N. J.,	6	1932-33	5.125
Surry Co., N. C.,	6	1933-58	5.15
Greenville, N. C.,	6	1919-33	5.25
Pamlico Co., N. C.,	6	1948	5.25

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Revised Booklet on Request.
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 Broad St.
Tel. Hanover 7474
Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

MORGAN & KANE
Members
New York Stock Exchange
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone Rector 5741

LIBERTY BONDS
$50—$100—$500
Dealt in
Mabon & Company
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
45 Wall St., New York
Telephone 6075 Hanover

FIDELITY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

Central Trust Co.
Union Trust Co.
are now merged and known as
CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
of New York.
80 Broadway 54 Wall Street

Prudden & Company
Toledo, Ohio
85 Cedar St., New York
Tel. Cortlandt 5964
Municipal Bonds

Listed securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.
Funding 6s, due 1919-23
At prices to net 4.60%
Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
43 Exchange Place, New York

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston New Haven

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
Conservative Investments
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

Write for
Straus Investors Magazine
Invaluable to Conservative Investors
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Empire Trust Co. Stock
BOUGHT OR SOLD
Telephone 1111 Broad

Attractive New Investment Issue

The American Telephone & Telegraph 6% Convertible Bonds due 1925 can be purchased to yield over 7%.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Particulars on request.

Dominick & Dominick
'Phone 2020 Rector
115 Broadway, New York

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings
We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities
Correspondence solicited
Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $21,000,000)
71 Broadway New York

American Foreign Banking Corporation
56 Wall Street, New York
Capital, $3,200,000 *Surplus, $1,152,000*

Organized pursuant to the Federal Reserve Act authorizing national banks to own stock in a bank engaged in international banking and operating under control of Federal Reserve Board.

Albert H. Wiggin, *Chairman of the Board*
Archibald Kains, *President*
Hayden B. Harris, *Vice-President* T. Fred Aspden, *Vice-President*
Charles A. Mackenzie, *Secretary and Treasurer*

Every description of international banking business transacted.
Correspondents in all parts of the Allied and Neutral World.
Acceptances given against shipments of merchandise.
Bills of exchange negotiated and collected.
Drafts and letters of credit issued.
Imports and exports financed.
Interest allowed on balances.

BRANCHES
Port au Prince, Haiti *Panama City, Republic of Panama*
Cristobal, Canal Zone

UNION GAS COMPANY OF SPOKANE

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1905, of the above Company, have received the sum of $12,428.46 to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (J) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes addressed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1905," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.
JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Trustees.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the American Sewer Pipe Company (Formerly American Clay Manufacturing Company).

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, will under authority of said mortgage, receive offers of bonds of said issue to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand two hundred eighty-four and 82/100 Dollars (50,284.82) on or before July 31st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 1st, 1918, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, July 2nd, 1918.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BALERS.—OFFICE OF Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 26, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing 4 paper balers and 1 rag baler, per Q. M. Specifications. Full information on application.

THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due May 1st, 1952.

The undersigned as Trustee under the First Mortgage dated May 1st, 1912, made by The National Tube Company, will receive sealed proposals to sell to it bonds as above described, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $88,177.51.

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, at three o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of July, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, by B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, July 18, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN
The Anglo-American Army Equipment Co., Inc.

Sir:

Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., will be held on July 24, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for said Company, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon resolutions that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 22, 1918, by order of the President. Yours, &c.,

THE ANGLO AMERICAN ARMY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.,
PETER GOLDBERG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Coronado Apartment Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 410, on the 26th day of July, 1918, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, also inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting; for the purpose of receiving reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The polls will remain open from 5:30 to 6:30 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th day of July to the 27th day of July, 1918.

Dated New York, July 8, 1918.

ALVIN C. CASS, President.
MICHAEL H. MARKS, Secretary.

FEDERAL RESERVE TO INDEX BUSINESS

Board Announces Publication of Conditions All Over the Country.

TO SHOW ECONOMIC GROWTH

Statistics Will Be Compiled from Governmental, State, and Municipal Agencies and Member Banks.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has announced that in the near future it expects to undertake the establishment of a series of indexes of business conditions, for regular publication in its monthly bulletin. These indexes will supplement the monthly reports on business conditions which the twelve Federal Reserve Agents compile and which are incorporated in the bulletin.

The board states that the indexes will be presented for the purpose of affording data as nearly definite and authoritative as they can be made with reference to the progress of business, changes in economic conditions, and general alterations in the financial and banking situation. Preliminary to the initiation of this series of indexes, the board has deemed it desirable to furnish a general account of what is intended in this connection, both in order to assist in obtaining the co-operation of those whose aid must be enlisted in order to make the undertaking a success and also to furnish a complete explanation of the scope and purpose of the proposed undertaking.

It is the intention of the board to use largely material gathered by other governmental, State, and municipal agencies, commercial organizations, and trade journals, and to supplement the material thus obtained by information received through channels of its own, particularly the Federal Reserve Banks and Agents, and also member banks. Working arrangements have already been effected with most of the Washington offices and services whereby all statistics of a periodical character not treated as confidential will be supplied to the board for its use in the preparation of its condensed reports. In this manner the market movements, including receipts, shipments, stocks in hand, and prices of leading commodities will be made available. These data, properly classified, will be used for computing index numbers showing changes in the physical volume of trade, visible stocks, consumption, &c.

Under the head of indexes of business conditions the board includes all statistics relative to production, consumption, transportation, and prices which may be regarded as affording definite indications of the character and trend of changes occurring from time to time in the economic organization of the country and in the activity exhibited by that organization. The board is already collecting such data, which includes compiled statistics covering the following topics:

(a) Prices, both retail and wholesale, exhibited as actual series and also as index numbers, computed with reference to a specific base. Such prices are furnished by the Federal Government in the publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while several index numbers are computed and issued from time to time by private investigators. The principal series of index numbers now available are Dun's, Bradstreet's, THE ANNALIST'S, Gibson's, and two forms of the series compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A complete scientific study of the various characteristics of these series of index numbers has been prepared by Professor W. C. Mitchell and published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, (whole No. 173.) Selective use will be made of this series of index numbers and particularly of the data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with a view to correlating changes in prices with changes in the production and movement of commodities.

(b) Reports of Production.—Many of the chief industries of the country issue, at intervals, statements showing the production and shipment of their output at varying intervals. This is true of the basic industries such as iron, steel, coal, copper, and other leading mining industries. Figures are given on the basis of reports received from the principal producing factors in the given lines to which they relate, and with them are frequently associated data showing the quantities of the given products on hand at points of shipment or in storage at the chief points for assembling and distributing the output. In some of these lines figures are collected and issued by governmental agencies, but in most cases the data rendered currently available are supplied chiefly or only by the producers or distributers themselves. The main lines of industry in which basic statistics of this class can be obtained are the following, viz.: Coal, iron ore, pig iron, steel, cement, tin, lead, copper, sugar, meats, hides, skins, leather, boots and shoes, lumber, &c.

(c) The Railway Administration of the United States has under consideration a plan for the furnishing of compiled statistics relating to the movement of goods. With this plan completely carried out it will be feasible to exhibit the movement of chief items entering into freight movements from period to period. These statistics exhibit the extent and character of changes in the movement of essential materials, and throw light upon the activity of industry by indicating the extent to which such materials are being demanded and produced in order to supply consumption. Selected tabular data intended to exhibit the relative changes in such movements are thus essential in forming an idea, at any given time, of the extent and activity of manufacturing, besides furnishing information regarding the claims of the sections producing and shipping such articles upon other regions of the country where they are manufactured or consumed.

(d) Banking and credit statistics are relied upon to show not only the character of the credit situation from the standpoint of internal bank organization, but also the conditions under which business is able to obtain the accommodation it requires from those who control the supply of liquid capital and credit. Such statistics include not only deposits, clearings, and reserves, but also data showing variations in commercial rates of interest and discount on specified classes of loans. The material for a study of variations in banking and credit is peculiarly extensive and rich, but at certain points has heretofore been incomplete. Inclusive and valuable statistics of the national banking system are prepared by the Controller of the Currency, while the work done by the Federal Reserve system in gathing data relative to the condition of member banks in the larger cities has become familiar through the pages of The Federal Reserve Bulletin. In sundry of the States satisfactory statistics concerning the condition of State banks are published from time to time by the local departments of banking. One of the most serious gaps in our banking information has been found in the lack of authoritative data concerning discount and interest rates for standardized classes of paper. The Federal Reserve system has already done something toward standardizing interest and discount rates. Before long it may be able, with its twelve Federal Reserve Banks and the branches, which will soon number upward of fifteen, to furnish authoritative quotations of interest and discount rates at the principal financial centres of the country, and so far as possible to reduce these to an index number basis.

(e) Figures relating to savings are considered of importance because they show, at least approximately, the surplus of production over consumption and thus furnish a clue to the volume of new wealth created from time to time and rendered available for reinvestment, and thus for use in increasing or carrying on the productive capacities of the country, thereby affording employment to labor. The data relating to savings have thus far been among the less satisfactory of those available to students of economic progress. With the development of the new system of income and excess profits taxes it is, however, hoped to obtain more satisfactory information, at least within restricted fields, concerning the development of wealth and the growth of savings. This will at least be possible with reference to corporate savings and investments.

(f) Data designed to show the extent of employment at any given time in the country at large throw light on the activity of industry and also upon the purchasing and consuming power throughout the various industrial sections into which the population is divided. The degree of employment and unemployment, and the general level of wages, furnish an exact index of the economic condition of population in any given line of business. The recent entry of the Government of the United States into the industrial field as a large employer of labor and its efforts to secure a better distribution of available workers enable it to furnish reliable information concerning the conditions affecting the movement of and demand for labor in certain fields as well as the distribution of the available supply of workers in the specified classes of industry.

The Federal Reserve Board says that the establishment of a series of business indexes for the nation as a whole is only the first step forward in the eventual development of a complete series of business indexes. It is the board's intention to extend the system generally throughout the several Federal Reserve districts, securing in each district the establishment of satisfactory indexes relating to the condition of the chief industries situated there, and obtaining, as a result, reliable and authoritative reports of local business conditions.

SPAIN PLANS GOLD BASIS.

Secretary of Treasury Submits Bill with End in View.

Mail advices report that the Secretary of the Treasury of Spain has introduced in Congress a bill calling for the gold standard and redemption of the foreign indebtedness. The main features of the measure are:

1. The silver coin of 5 pesetas is made legal tender only up to 50 pesetas.
2. A mint is to be established at once to coin gold. Until sufficient gold coins have been minted foreign gold coins will be accepted after their value in pesetas has been stamped on them.
3. The demonetization and sale of the surplus silver is to proceed with all possible speed after July 1, 1919, when the gold standard will be in full force.
4. To defray the expenses of the redemption and sale of the silver money an unlimited credit is authorized from the general State budget; at least 10,000,000 pesetas is to be utilized annually for this purpose.
5. The Government is authorized to amortize, wholly or in part, the perpetual external debt. The proceeds of the sale of silver abroad may be applied to the redemption of that portion of the external debt not domiciled in Spain.
6. During the period of demonetization of silver, gold coins are not to be minted of a value less than 20 pesetas.
7. The 25-peseta notes of the Bank of Spain will be retired from circulation on Jan 1, 1919.
8. The Ministro de Hacienda is authorized to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this law.

The bill provides that in event of its passage the new law shall become operative on July 1, 1919.

ASKS LARGER CROP OF WINTER WHEAT

Department of Agriculture Appeals to Farmers to Enlarge Their Planting.

GRAIN NEEDED FOR ALLIES

Recommendations Concerning Spring Wheat Will Be Announced Later by Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A national plan for a great Liberty wheat harvest in 1919 was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. American farmers are asked to sow to Winter wheat this Fall not less than 45,000,000 acres, an increase of 7 per cent. over last year's sowing, and the department suggests than an even greater area, or approximately 47,500,000 acres, an increase of more than 12 per cent. over last year, could be sown, if conditions were especially favorable in all the States.

From the smaller acreage a harvest of 636,000,000 bushels might be expected, it was estimated, and from the larger acreage 667,000,000, based upon an average yield of 15.7 bushels an acre, and an abandonment of 10 per cent. of the area sown on account of Winter kill.

The plan fixes definite acreages by States, and in a campaign to be started immediately by the department and the State Agricultural Colleges and leading farmers throughout the country, growers will be asked to make good their State quotas.

Recommendations regarding the planting of Spring wheat and other Spring crops and regarding live stock will follow later. In some States where a large increase of Winter wheat acreage is suggested, it is planned to reduce the Spring wheat acreage correspondingly. Winter wheat is a safer crop and produces a larger yield per acre, so the exchange is desirable in sections where this is practicable. The unusual weather conditions of the last two years are responsible for the increased acreage of Spring wheat this year in some sections where Winter wheat is usually more extensively grown.

In announcing its wheat production program, the department considered the growing needs of this country and its allies for this essential food. The last crop report forecast a 1918 harvest of 890,930,000 bushels of Winter and Spring wheat. Although this forecast is gratifying, it is pointed out that the reserve supply or carry-over of wheat this year is practically exhausted, and is the smallest on record. The need of building up reserves of wheat is evident.

It is pointed out that although this country produced a small wheat crop in 1917, the total exports of wheat in excess of imports, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to approximately 100,000,000 bushels for the year ended June 30, 1918. This is in comparison with 178,000,000 bushels exported in 1917, 236,000,000 bushels in 1916, and 331,000,000 bushels in 1915. It was only possible for the United States to export wheat in large quantities in 1915 and 1916 because of the large wheat crops of 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, which gave this country an accumulation of stocks. The 1916 and 1917 crops were smaller than any crops since 1911, and, besides this, there was a greater demand for seed wheat and an increasing population.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind, says the department, that the carry-over in all the ten importing countries of Europe was practically exhausted this year before the new harvest; that the normal consumption requirements of the exporting countries are increasing with the growth of population instead of diminishing, that some losses in storage and transit may be expected to continue, and that it is highly desirable that a surplus should be accumulated as insurance against partial crop failure next year. To provide for these additional requirements, it is therefore desirable that the maximum acreage of Winter wheat recommended be planted by the farmers in the United States this Fall.

STRIKE CRIPPLES ARGENTINA

Cereal and Wool Exports Cut—Cabinet to Take Up Living Cost.

BUENOS AIRES, July 20.—Weekly market reports show that the big labor strike has affected the exportation of cereals and wool. Six thousand tons of the latter have been sold, but are idle on the market through the absence of labor.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been held to consider the high cost of living, especially the prevailing prices of fuel and lighting supplies. Wood is selling for $34 a ton, and coal for $00 a ton, these prices resulting in the enforced curtailment of electric and gas illumination. This in turn has increased kerosene prices during the last month from $6.50 to $11 per case.

KING GEORGE SEES HOOVER.

Thanks Him for America's Sacrifices to Supply England.

LONDON, July 21.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, was received by King George at Buckingham Palace this morning.

It was at the special request of King George that Mr. Hoover visited Buckingham Palace in order that the King might express to the American people through him the appreciation of the British people for the great voluntary effort put forth by the American people to supply Great Britain with the vital margin of food which enabled her to pass over the Winetr.

Queen Mary sent for Mr. Hoover after his conversation with King George, especially to emphasize the appreciation of British women for the enormous voluntary effort of American women during the last year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Forecast:

N. C.—Partly cloudy Con., showers in w. Tues. fair.

S. C.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Ga.—Showers Mon. Tues. partly cloudy, shower in s.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Ala.—Showers Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. in n.

Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. partly cloudy, showers in s.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer in w., showers in e. Mon. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. partly cloudy.

Ind.—Fair, continued warm Mon. Tues. probably showers and not quite so warm.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., showers and cooler at night or Tues.

Upper Mich.—Showers and cooler Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. Tues. probably showers.

La.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy, showers in s. e.

Ark., Okla., and Texas—Mon. and Tues. generally fair.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 15	1.63¼	1.59	1.64	1.59⅝	1.64¼	1.59⅞
July 16	1.64	1.60¼	1.65	1.60⅝	1.64¼	1.60⅝
July 17	1.61	1.58⅞	1.62½	1.59⅝	1.61⅞	1.59⅝
July 18	1.60	1.55⅞	1.61⅝	1.55⅝	1.61⅝	1.56⅝
July 19	1.55½	1.50⅝	1.56⅝	1.51⅝	1.56⅝	1.51⅞
July 20	1.52⅝	1.48⅞	1.53⅝	1.49⅝	1.54⅞	1.50⅝
Wk's rge.	1.64	1.48⅞	1.65	1.49⅝	1.64⅞	1.50⅝

OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 15	76¼	74	73⅝	71	71⅝	69⅝
July 16	76⅝	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	70⅝
July 17	76¼	75⅝	73	72	71⅝	70⅝
July 18	77	75⅛	73⅛	72⅛	71⅝	70⅝
July 19	75⅞	73⅝	72⅝	70⅝	71	69⅝
July 20	74⅝	73⅝	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	68⅝
Week's rge.	77	73⅝	73⅝	69⅝	72⅝	68⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 15			26.25	26.17
July 16	26.15	26.15	26.17	26.15
July 17	26.25	26.15	26.30	26.15
July 18			26.30	26.22
July 19	26.15	26.15	26.30	26.20
July 20	26.22	26.10	26.25	26.15
Week's range	26.25	26.10	26.30	26.15

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 15	24.37	24.30	24.75	24.65
July 16	24.35		24.70	24.60
July 17			24.80	24.67
July 18			24.80	24.72
July 19			24.82	24.72
July 20			24.77	24.65
Week's range	24.37	24.30	24.82	24.60

PORK.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 15			45.50	45.45
July 16	45.00	44.80	45.20	45.00
July 17			45.35	45.25
July 18			45.50	45.27
July 19			45.35	45.35
Week's range	45.00	44.80	45.50	45.00

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
July 15	27.99	27.65		
July 16	28.25	27.90	26.45	26.20
July 17	28.75	28.23	26.75	26.73
July 18	29.16	28.85	27.18	26.85
July 19	29.25	28.50	27.25	27.10
July 20	28.70	28.45	26.60	26.06
Week's range	29.25	27.65	27.25	26.20

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 15			24.83	24.44
July 16	25.48	25.35	24.98	24.73
July 17	25.02	25.92	25.45	24.90
July 18	26.20	25.85	25.70	25.33
July 19	26.65	26.15	25.78	25.30
July 20	26.20	25.80	25.43	25.02
Week's range	26.65	25.35	25.78	24.44

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
July 15	24.10	23.89	23.95	23.63	23.85	23.62
July 16	24.30	24.11	24.08	23.83	23.97	23.72
July 17	24.77	24.28	24.48	23.98	24.38	23.85
July 18	25.09	24.64	24.89	24.46	24.77	24.33
July 19	25.12	24.63	24.90	24.41	24.81	24.34
July 20	24.83	24.33	24.65	24.23	24.35	24.28
W'k's r'ge	25.12	23.89	24.90	23.65	24.81	23.62

National Economic Defense.

The current issue of The Annalist contains a discussion of the steps which must be taken to insure our trade after the war. This issue also contains an article on Bond Taxation, and data which shows the economic and financial condition of the country. Send for free sample copy. At all news stands. 10c a copy—$4.00 a year.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 20, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$29,568,000	$825,569,000
Same period last year	13,363,000	550,937,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.79	76.67	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	82.96	82.65	89.48	82.61

Range, 1918 High	Range, 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66⅝	63	5	ADAMS EX. 4s	66	66	66	— ⅝
30	18¼	1	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	28	28	28	+ 2
28	18	4	Alaska G. M. cv. 5s, Series B	25	25	25	— 1½
100½	91	1	Am. Ag. Chem.cv.5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
95½	91	41	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
83	82	1	Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	..
99½	98½	10	Am. Dock & I. 5s	98½	98½	98½	— ½
101	98¼	17	Am. Hide & L. 6s	101	100½	101	..
89½	86⅝	17	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88½	88	88	..
83½	80	24	A. T. & T. col. 4s	80½	80	80	— ¼
91½	82	11	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	82	82	82	— 2
94½	94	350	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rects. full paid	94½	94	94½	..
95¼	86½	49	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	88	87½	87½	..
99	96⅞	2	Am. Thread 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ¼
87	79	17	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	84½	84	84½	+ ⅝
87	82⅝	34	Armour & Co. 4½s	88⅝	88	88¼	— ½
83⅝	80	71½	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81¼	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅝
78	71⅝	20	A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	74¼	73⅞	74¼	— ⅝
87⅞	82	1	A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'60	85	85	85	..
80½	76½	8	A.,T.&S.F.,T.S.L.4s.	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
95	91	1	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
73⅝	70	2	At.C.L., L.& N.col.4s	71	70½	70½	— ½
83⅝	77	6	At. C. L. 1st 4s	79	78⅝	78⅝	..
95⅝	95⅝	1	At., Knox. & N. 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+13⅝
78¾	75	80	BALT. & O gold 4s.	77½	77	77	— ½
88½	78	81	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	78½	78	78½	+ ½
89½	85⅝	44	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87	86½	86½	— ⅝
85	82	1	B. & O.,SW.,Div.3½s	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
80⅝	76⅞	10	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79	78	78	— 1
85⅝	78½	22	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	81½	80⅞	81½	+ ⅝
93⅝	86	8	Beth. Steel 1st ref.5s	87⅝	86	86	— 1⅞
99	93¼	22	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	..
93	80½	10	Braden Copper 6s	91	91	91	+ 1
83⅛	79⅞	12	Bklyn. R. T. g. 5s	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	+ ⅝
98⅝	92⅜	74	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97½	96⅞	97½	+ ½
85¼	78	1	B'klyn Un.El.5s,sta.	78½	78½	78½	— ⅝
87½	78⅝	4	B'klyn Un. El. 5s	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	+ ¼
80½	83	1	B. & S. I. deb. 5s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 1¼
97¼	93	18	CENT.LEATHER 5s	94¼	93½	94	+ ½
90	85	1	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	87	85⅝	87	+ 2
84¼	84¼	1	C. of Ga. M. D. 5s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	—20¾
104	100	11	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	102	101	101½	+ ½
104	100½	3	C. of N. J. g. 5s. r.	100½	100½	100½	— ⅞
88	86	6	Central Pacific 3½s.	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
82	77⅜	8½	Central Pacific 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
94	80	2	Ches.& Ohio fund 5s	94	90	90	..
100⅛	95	13	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	96¼	95⅝	96	..
82⅝	76	72	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	81½	81	81½	..
78	72	17	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	76½	76	76	— ⅝
76	67½	18	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	76	75	76	+ 1
94⅝	92	134	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94⅝	94	94¼	..
84½	80	9	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ½
98⅝	91⅝	1	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	..
76	71⅝	13	C.,B. & Q.Ill. D.3½s.	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
87½	82	7	C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	82½	82	82½	+ ½
30	25	1	C.& E.Ill.ref. 4s,t. r.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
60½	54	84	Chi. Gt West. 4s	59¼	58	58½	+ ⅝
80	73	8	C. M. & St. P.cv.5s.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅝
70	64⅝	30	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	67⅝	67	67½	+ ⅛
77⅞	71⅛	52	C.,M. & St. P.cv.4½s	76⅜	75½	76	..
83½	76½	2	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	83½	83½	83½	+ 1½
84½	80½	16	C.,M.& St.P.gen.4½s	80⅝	80½	80½	— ⅝
98½	93½	2	C., M. & St. P.,C.P. & W. 5s	96⅝	93⅝	96⅝	— ⅝
73⅛	69⅞	1	C. & N. W. genl.3½s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— 1½
85¼	79⅞	3	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	82⅛	82	82	— ⅛
81	81	2	C. & N. W. g.4s,sta.	81	81	81	..
80½	81	8	Chicago Ry. 5s	82	81½	81½	+ ½
77⅞	73	10	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	74½	73⅞	73⅞	+ ¼
68⅛	62½	48	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68	67¼	68	+ ½
105	103	3	Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s.	105	105	105	+ 2
67	64	5	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ¼
108¼	102½	16	Chile Copper 7s	107	106⅞	107	..
80	77½	1	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	80	80	80	+ 1
80½	73	21	Chile C. p. p. ext. 6s	79½	79	79	+ ½
90	86¼	1	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
100⅝	100⅝	1	C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
90	85	6	Clev. Sh. L. 4½s	90	88	88	+ ⅞
102	90	23¼	Con. Gas cv. 6s	99½	99¼	99½	..
76	73	7	Col. Industrial 5s	75	74½	75	..
86¼	82⅝	1	Col. & So. 1st 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
73	68	25	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	72½	71⅞	72½	+ 1
83	78½	1	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
99¼	95	2	Corn Pr. ref. 5s, '34.	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅝
69	60½	29	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅝
56	48½	8	D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	51¼	51	51	— ¼
77½	73	1	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	77	77	77	..
88	75	5	Distillers Sec. 5s	86	86	86	..
97½	91¼	4	E.T., V. & G. cons.5s	93⅛	91¼	91¼	..
69	65	4	Erie 1st cons. 4s	66	66	66	..
57½	49½	8	Erie gen. 4s	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ½
50	42	6	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	49	49	49	+ ⅝
49⅝	42½	12	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
56	48½	3	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	53⅝	53	53	..
81½	81	5	FLA. E. C. 1st 4½s.	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
98⅝	96	2	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	96½	96½	96½	— 1⅞
100	94⅝	4	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	98⅛	98	98	+ ⅛
62¼	48⅞	26	HUD. & M. ref. 5s	59½	59	59⅝	— ½
25	14½	25	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20¼	19⅝	20	..
76½	71½	22	ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	74½	73⅞	74½	+ ⅝
83	78	4	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	78	77⅞	78	— ¼
77	77	1	Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	77	77	77	— 1½
71	64½	1	Ill. C., L. Div. 3½s	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
79	78⅝	1	Ill. C., West. L. 4s.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝
91	85½	7	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	86½	86½	86½	— ½
85½	81	10	Illinois Steel 4½s	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ¼
97	94	2	Indiana Steel 5s	94⅝	94½	94½	+ ⅛
57½	50½	19	Inter.-Met. 4½s	51⅝	51	51⅝	— ⅛
75½	63½	2	Int. Agricul. 5s	75½	75½	75½	..
85	79	35	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	81	80½	80⅝	— ⅛
102⅝	90	204	Int. Mer. Marine 6s.	97⅞	96⅝	97½	..
46½	40½	16	Iowa Central ref. 4s	44½	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
69	62	4	K. C., F. S. & M. 4s.	66	66	66	— ⅝
102½	100¼	36	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
80	73⅝	7	Kan. City So. 5s	79½	78⅛	79½	+ ½
78	74½	9	K. C. Term. 4s	75	74¼	74¼	— ¾
96½	94⅞	5	LACK.STEEL 5s,'23	95½	95½	95½	— 1
96½	88	8	Lack. Steel 5s, 50	91⅛	91	91⅛	— 1
98½	97⅝	5	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
87½	82	18	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	85¼	84½	85	..
86½	81⅝	9	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	84½	84½	84½	+ 1
75⅝	71⅝	3	Lake Shore 3½s	73½	73	73	— ⅝
96	91⅛	6	Lex. & Eastern 5s	98	98	98	+ ½
90½	87	1	Lehigh V. con. 4½s	88	88	88	..
94⅝	85	1	L.V. of N.Y. sta.4½s	85	85	85	..
95	86	9	Liggett & Myers 5s	90⅝	90	90½	— ⅝
117	110	4	Liggett & Myers 7s	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
77	70	1	Long Island 5s, '37	72	72	72	+ 2
88½	83	12	L. & N. unif. 4s	84½	84	84½	+ 1½
80⅝	74⅝	1	MAN. cons. 4s	75	75	75	+ ⅝
92	80¼	29	Midvale Steel 5s	88½	87¼	88½	+ 1
46	41	21	M.& St.L.1st & ref.4s	45⅞	45½	45½	— ½
68⅝	60½	10	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	61	60½	60½	— ½
35	28	31	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	30	30	30	— 1½
34	25¼	1	M.,K. & T., S.F.4½s	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1⅛
92	90	14	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
59⅝	55⅛	187	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58⅝	58	58	— ⅝
92	86⅝	3	Man. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	89	89	89	..
94½	92	1	N. O., T. & M. 6s	93	93	93	— ⅝
95	91½	145	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	94¼	94	94¼	— ⅛
65½	61	2	N. Y. C., L.S. c.3½s	62	62	62	— 2
81½	74⅝	14	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞	— ½
74½	69⅝	5	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ½
73	68	3	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	68	68	68	..
90	86⅝	2	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	88	88	88	..
102½	100⅝	19	N.Y.,L. & W. 1st 6s.	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
90	83¼	2	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	87	87	87	— ⅛
54	51½	4	N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	51½	51½	51½	— 2⅝
57	49	18	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	52⅝	52	52	— 1
24½	17	19	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	24	23⅝	24	..
89	85	5	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	86	85⅞	86	— ⅛
52½	45	5	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	53	52½	52½	+ ½
70	66	2	N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	69	66	66	— ⅞
80	74	2	N. Y. S. & W. ref.5s	75	75	75	— 2
106	105¼	2	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅝
85	80	12	Norf. & W. cons. 4s.	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ½
81⅝	79½	31	North. Pacific 4s	81½	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
61½	56⅝	16	North. Pacific 3s	61	60	60	— ½
108⅝	106⅝	10	N. P. term. 1st 6s	108⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— 1⅝
85½	81⅞	8	ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	82¼	81⅞	82¼	+ ¼
75	71	2	Ore. &W.1st & ref.4s	72½	72½	72½	+ 1½
80⅝	78¼	4	PAC. G. & E. 5s	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
92⅝	89½	21	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	90⅝	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
92	86⅝	75	Penn. gen. 4½s	89	88	88½	+ ⅝
90	84½	32	Penn. 4s, 1948	84½	84¼	84½	— ⅝
98⅝	96⅛	2	Penn. gtd. 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
81	73	2	Peo. Gas Chi.,ref.5s.	75	75	75	..
82⅝	79	22	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80	81	+ ⅛
66	62½	3	Pere Marq. 1st 4s	65	64½	65	— 1
50	44	1	Philippine Ry. 4s	45	45	45	+ 1
82½	78⅝	32	Public Service 5s	81	78⅝	78⅝	..
99⅛	96⅝	3	RY.ST.SP...Int.Oc.5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
86	81	23	Reading gen. 4s	83½	83	83	..
67½	63¼	1	Rio G. W. 1st 4s	64	64	64	— ⅝
67½	62	8	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
55	50	48	Rio G. & W. col. 4s.	50	50	50	..
98¼	98	1	Rome, W.& O.cons.5s	98	98	98	..
94½	90½	25	ST.L.,M.& S. gen.5s.	91½	91¼	91½	..
76	72½	13	St.L.,I.M.& S, un. 4s	75	75	75	..
72	66¼	9	St.L.,I.M.&S.,R.&G.4s	71½	70	71½	— ½
61	55½	47	St.L. & S.F. P. L. 4s	60	59½	60	+ ½
75	66	30	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	74½	73⅝	74¼	— ⅝
68	60	27	St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	68	67⅝	68	..
51½	44	84	St. L. & S. F. inc.6s	50¼	49	50¼	+ 1¼
68½	65	10	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	67½	67¼	67¼	— 1
64	57	3	St. L. & S.W.com.4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
59½	52	2	St. L. & S. W. 1st Term. 5s	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
85	81½	2	St. P., M. & M. Mon. Ext. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ¼
100¼	100	1	St. P.& Sioux City 1st 6s	100	100	100	— ½
79½	78	4	Scioto V. & N.E.4s.	79½	79⅛	79½	+ ⅝
71½	70	1	Seab. A. L. gen. 4s, stamped	70	70	70	..
57	52	1	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
57	40½	14	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	56½	56	56½	+ ½
93½	81¼	247	Sinclair Oil 7s	91½	90⅝	91	..
94	80	126	Sin. O. 7s, with war.	94	93	93¼	— ⅛
95	89½	7	Sou. Bell Tel. 5s	89½	89½	89½	— ⅝
95	86¼	16	So. Pac. conv. 5s	91¼	91	91	— ¼
86¼	75½	45	So. Pac. conv. 4s	79⅝	78⅝	79¼	+ ¼
76	70	2	So. Pac. col. 4s	70	70	70	— 2⅝
85⅝	76⅝	29	So. Pac. ref. 4s	78¼	77½	78	..
93¼	88⅝	28	Southern Ry. 5s	90	89½	89⅝	..
63	59	31	South. Ry. gen. 4s	62½	62⅛	62½	+ ⅝
92	87	1	So. Ry., Mem.Div.5s	92	92	92	+ 5
69½	64⅛	1	So. Ry., St.L. Div.4s	66½	66½	66½	..
95	88	2	TENN. COPPER 6s.	95	95	95	+ 2
86	85½	3	Ter. of St.L. 1st 4½s	86	86	86	+ ½
101½	96¼	7	Texas Co. deb. 6s	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
86	82¼	20	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	83	82¼	82¼	— ¾
57	52½	15	Third Av. ref. 4s	56	55	55	— 1¼
38½	27½	49	Third Av. adj. 5s	35½	35	35	..
53	45	3	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ¼
80	77½	3	T.,S.L. & W.pr.l.3½s	77½	77½	77½	..
96	91	2	Tri-City 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅝
89	82⅝	12	UN. PAC. conv. 4s.	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
89	84	34	Union Pacific 1st 4s.	84⅝	84	84⅛	— ½
86	84½	1	Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	84½	84½	84½	— 1½
81⅝	75¼	9	Union Pacific ref. 4s	79⅝	79	79⅛	+ ⅛
81	76	115	U. S. R. 1st&ref. 5s.	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ¼
101	100	9	U. S. Rubber 6s	100½	100	100	— ½
100	96½	95	U. S. Steel 5s	99½	98⅝	99	+ ½
99⅝	96⅝	1½	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	99	98½	99	+ 1⅜
97¼	90	2	VA.-C. CH. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ 1¼
98	94¼	5	Va.-Car. Ch. con.'6s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
93	88	2	Va. Ry. 1st 5s	90	90	90	+ ½
95½	92¼	2	WABASH 1st 5s	93	93	93	+ ¼
86½	83½	19	Wabash 2d 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	— 1
61½	58	4	Westn. Maryland 4s.	60½	60½	60½	..
60	60	1	Wh. & L. E. ref.4½s.	60	60	60	— 3
98	95	3	Westn. Elec. 5s	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅝
80	73	11	West Shore 4s	74	73½	74	+ ⅝
76⅝	72	3	West Sh. 4s, reg.	71½	71¼	71¼	— ½
93¼	90	1	West. Un. col. tr. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 3
88	80	2	W. U. fd. & r. e. 4½s	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
84	79½	30	Western Pac. 5s	82¼	82	82	..
96⅝	93½	6	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅝
73	71½	2	Wis. Cent. 4s	72	72	72	..
			Total sales				$4,401,000
			GOVERNMENT BONDS				
99.98	97.20	3,819	U.S. Lib. 3½s,'32-'47.	99.70	99.58	99.64	—.02
98.40	93.00	531	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1932-1947	94.60	93.90	94.54	+.64
97.98	93.00	5,401	U.S. Lib. 2d 4s,'27-'42.	94.14	93.90	93.98	—.02
94.50	93.90	342	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947	94.58	93.92	94.56	+.68
94.14	93.90	3,395	U. S. Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	94.14	93.92	94.00	+.02
98.40	95.32	7,202	U. S. Lib. 3d 4¼s,'28.	96.04	95.80	95.80	—.16
97½	94½	176	Am. For. Sec. 5s	97½	97	97¼	— ¼
93⅝	88¼	1,214	Anglo-French 5s	93⅝	92¼	93⅛	+ ⅝
94½	84	192	City of Bordeaux 6s	94½	92	93⅞	+ 1⅝
94¾	84	280	City of Lyons 6s	94¼	91⅛	93¼	+ 1⅝
94½	84	183	City of Marseilles 6s	94½	92	93⅝	+ 1
89⅝	81⅝	501	City of Paris 6s	89⅝	82½	87⅝	+ 4⅝
82½	68	40	City of Tokio 5s	82	82	82	..
94	85⅝	19	Dom. of C. 5s, '31	91⅝	91½	91½	..
95	90⅝	9	Dom. of C. 5s, '26	93½	92⅝	92⅝	— ¼
96⅝	93¼	18	Dom. of C. 5s, '21	95½	95	95	— ¼
98⅝	94	328	French Govt. 5½s	98⅝	97⅞	98	— ¼
92½	80¼	4	Japanese 4½s	87	85⅞	87	+ 1¼
92⅞	83¼	13	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser	89½	88	89½	+ 1⅝
81	77	39	J. 4½s, 2 Ser. G. sta.	81	80¼	80¼	— ¼
100	90¼	3	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04.	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
94¼	90¼	11	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14.	98¼	93	93¼	— 1
99⅛	97	218	U.K. of G. B. & I.5s.	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
98	95⅝	256	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	98	97⅝	97⅝	..
100	97⅛	73	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99⅛	99	99¼	+ ⅛
95½	91⅝	711	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95⅝	94⅝	95¼	+ ⅛
			Total sales				$25,013,000
			NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
82⅛	76	1	3½s, May, 1954	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— 1
82⅝	75¼	1	3½s, Nov., 1954	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
91½	85	11	4s, 1959	91½	91	91	— ½
91⅝	85	25	4s, 1958	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ⅝
96⅝	87⅞	7	4½s, 1964	96	95⅝	95⅝	— 1
96⅝	87⅝	30	4½s, 1960	96½	96	96	— ¼
101⅞	93⅝	5	4½s, 1965	101½	101¼	101½	+ ¼
101⅝	98	88	4½s, 1963	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ¼
101⅝	93¼	15	4½s, May, 1957	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ¼
101⅛	96⅝	1	4½s, Nov., 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
			Total sales				$144,000
			STATE BONDS				
108¼	105	10	N. Y. State 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
			Grand total sales				$29,568,000

$2,223,000

West Penn Power Company

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "C"

Dated March 1, 1916 Due June 1, 1958

Interest payable semi-annually June 1 and December 1, in New York or Chicago.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal only, or exchangeable for fully registered bonds. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Callable as a whole or in part upon four weeks' published notice at 106 and interest on the first day of March, June, September or December, beginning June 1, 1923.

Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania

Legal Investment For Maine Savings Banks

INTEREST NOW PAYABLE, SO FAR AS MAY BE LAWFUL, WITHOUT DEDUCTION OF THE NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX TO THE EXTENT OF 2%.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

The West Penn Power Company supplies electricity for light and power to some 78 cities and towns located ten to fifty miles from the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The combined population of these 78 cities and towns, according to U. S. Census figures, increased over 88% in the ten-year period 1900-1910, and it is estimated that the total population now served is 440,000.

For detailed information regarding these bonds attention is directed to the accompanying letter of A. M. Lynn, Esq., President of the Company, a copy of which will be sent upon application, from which the following is summarized:

These bonds, in opinion of counsel, are secured by a first mortgage on all the physical property now owned by the West Penn Power Company.

The replacement value of the property is largely in excess of the outstanding bonds.

Additional bonds may be issued only under conservative restrictions.

The mortgage provides a graduated Maintenance Fund ranging from 1½% to 2½% annually of the par value of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding, and in addition the Mortgage provides a Depreciation Reserve Fund amounting to 2% annually of the First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.

The franchise situation is eminently satisfactory, as with the exception of a few small communities from which the company derives less than 5% of its gross earnings, all of the franchises, in opinion of counsel, are unlimited as to duration.

The territory served comprises one of the best power situations in the United States.

A very large proportion of the power furnished by the Company is being furnished to industries directly contributing to the successful conduct of the war.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
(As officially reported)

For the Year Ended	May 31, 1918	December 31, 1917
Gross Earnings, including Miscellaneous Income	$4,581,131.60	$4,000,308.97
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	3,114,294.18	2,713,957.64
Net Earnings	$1,466,837.42	$1,286,351.33
Annual Interest on $10,723,000 First Mortgage Bonds requires	558,380.00	

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98 and Interest, yielding over 6⅛%

We will pay 100½ and interest for West Penn Power Co. 6% collateral notes due August 1, 1919, in exchange for this issue at the above price.

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of this security.

Halsey, Stuart & Co.
Incorporated—Successors to
N. W. HALSEY & CO., Chicago
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON DETROIT
ST. LOUIS MILWAUKEE

A. B. Leach & Company
Incorporated
62 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE BUFFALO
BOSTON MINNEAPOLIS ST. LOUIS

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth, or security. Opinion No. A-946."

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Our attractive list of Municipal Bonds includes the following issues yielding 4.45% to 5.50%

	ISSUE	MATURITY	YIELD
*ABDE	City of Syracuse, N. Y., 5s	1919-1934	4.45%
ABC	San Juan, Porto Rico, 5s	1929-1934	4.50%
*AB	City of Lockport, N. Y., 4¾s	1919-1928	4.60%
*BDE	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 4½s	1954	4.60%
*AB	Village of Ellicottville, N. Y., 5s	1919-1924	4.70%
BE	City of Newport, Ky., Direct Obl. 5s	1938	4.70%
BC	Vandling, Pa., School Dist. 5½s	1928	4.75%
B	Jefferson County, Mo., 4½s	1924-1930	4.75%
B	Navarro County, Texas, Road 5s	1947	5.00%
B	City of Galveston, Texas, 5s	1925-1947	5.00%
	Port of Astoria, Oregon, 5s	1932-1948	5.00%
	Marin Co., Cal., Mun. Water Dist. 5s	1929-1954	5.00%
B	Mitchell County, Texas, 5s	1924-1957	5.00%
B	City of Abilene, Texas, Water 5s	1958	5.05%
	Freestone County, Texas, Road 5s	1919-1948	5.20%
	Southeast Arkansas Levee Dist. 6s	1923-1937	5.50%
	Walthall Co., Miss., Sup. Dist. 6s	1928-1941	5.50%

* Legal investment for New York State Savings Banks and Trustees.
A Tax free in New York State.
B Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
C Tax free in Pennsylvania.
D Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks.
E Legal for Connecticut Savings Banks.

Descriptive circular on any of the above upon request.

We Deal in All Issues of Liberty Bonds

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Pittsburgh Chicago

C. W. Pope & Co.

Our weekly Market Letters present each week the facts as we see them concerning the investment position of the Sound Unlisted issues.

This letter is sent free on request. Information of this class will be of help to you. Write us today and we will send the letter on trial for three months.

No Margin Business Accepted.
We Invite Personal Inquiry.
25 Broad St. New York City

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
Trustees, Administrators, Executors
5½% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
Write for Booklet "A"
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21st, 1918.

Old defaulted securities appraised and bought; established thirty years. R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.

To the Holders of Certificates of deposit of
Central Union Trust Company of New York for
SIX-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES,
due July 1, 1918, of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

and

To the Holders of the above Notes:

Over 94 per cent. of the above notes having been deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated June 21, 1918, the Plan set forth in said Agreement and in the Company's circular letter of the same date for the renewal or extension of the above notes has been declared operative.

The New Notes deliverable as set forth in the Plan, and the cash payable to Depositors who have elected to accept Offer (A) as set forth in the Plan, will respectively be deliverable and payable to Depositors under the above Agreement on **August 15, 1918,** at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit held by said respective Depositors, with proper transfers thereof if registered otherwise than to bearer.

In order to afford holders of the above notes who have not already deposited the same the opportunity of becoming parties to the Plan, the time for the deposit of notes has been extended to **August 9, 1918,** after which date Offer (A) will be withdrawn as to all notes not then deposited, except with the approval in each case of the War Finance Corporation.

Dated, New York, July 16, 1918.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By T. S. WILLIAMS,
President.

Referring to the above notice, delivery of the New Notes and payment of the amounts in cash therein mentioned on August 15, 1918, will be facilitated if Depositors will deliver their certificates of deposit to the undersigned in advance of said date with instructions as to the delivery or shipment of the New Notes and of the checks for the cash payment to which they will be respectively entitled. Where delivery of New Notes and checks is not to be made at the office of the undersigned, specific instructions should be given as to the manner of shipment.

Dated New York, July 16, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

Tennessee Petroleum Company,

(Delaware.)
Executive Offices,
347 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. C.

A dividend at the rate of 12% per annum payable at the rate of 1% monthly on the 1st day of each calendar month commencing October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on the 20th of the month preceding has been declared by the Directors of the Tennessee Petroleum Company of Delaware.

TENNESSEE PETROLEUM CO.
E. W. YOUNG, Treasurer.

Superior Steel Corporation

June 24th, 1918.

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record August 1st, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NUMBER 5.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1918, payable August 31, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1918.

F. H. HARVEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 9th, 1918.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.
July 16, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2.00) dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1918. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 206.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31st, 1918.

J. F. KANE, Secretary.
Chicago, July 29th, 1918.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Sapulpa

Conservation of capital by the management will aid further necessary developments. Position of shares under reduced dividends discussed in our weekly
MARKET REVIEW NO. 312
(Mailed free on request.)
Among others treated are:
General Asphalt | Cosden & Co.
Houston Oil | Glenrock Oil
Poulsen Wireless | Island Oil & Trans.
Am. Writing Paper | Wright-Martin

M·S·WOLFE & Co
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

We Specialize in

PACIFIC TUNGSTEN

Analysis on Request

L. R. LATROBE & Co.
Established 1908.
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4617 Rector

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
New Mexico & Arizona Land
Central Petroleum Pfd. & Com.
Magnolia Petroleum
General Baking Stocks & Bonds
Douglas Fenwick & Co.,
34 Wall St., New York. 4220 John.

WILL BUY
Durham Duplex Razor Com.
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. Pfd.
New York Railways Com.

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

WILLYS-OVERLAND
Special Report on Request
SAMUEL S. RUSKAY
Established 1877
Members N. Y. Consoli a e. St ck Exchange.
20 Broad St., New York City
Burrill Ruskay—Tel. 2471-2-3-4 Rector

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

American Alliance Ins.
Home (Fire) Insurance
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of LLATA, LOWENBERG & SCHLEGEL, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation at No. 80 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a resolution authorizing the change of the name of the corporation from LLATA, LOWENBERG & SCHLEGEL, INC., the present name, to LLATA & CO., INC., the name which it is proposed that the company shall assume.

Dated, New York, July 19, 1918.
AURELIO LLATA, Vice-President.
NORMAN R. STERNE, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ PER CENT. on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

EVERY man concerned with the present and future economic and financial conditions of the country will find stimulating articles, trustworthy data and illuminating charts in each issue of THE ANNALIST.

THIS week are featured an article on Bond Taxation and a discussion of Plans for Economic National Defense.

See for yourself how interesting this publication really is.

Out Today
At News Stands
10c. a copy, $4.00 a year.
THE ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce, and Economics.
Times Square, New York.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share. † And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	67	70
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	66
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	99
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91⅛
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	....	95	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	94
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90½
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	92
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	82	87
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	82	..
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	81	82
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	90	96
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	83	89
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	86½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	85	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	89	92
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	89	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	..	64¾
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	85	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	84½	86
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	78	83
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70	72
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	72
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	91	94
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	65	68
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	89	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	76	80
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	85	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan & July	75	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan & July	91	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97¼	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	55	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	72	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	81	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	70	72
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	76	79
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	71	72
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	51	53
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	98
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	68	69
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	90

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97½	100
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	91	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	66
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	15	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	70	72
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	July 1, 18	80	83
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	May 1, 18	38	38½
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	May 1, 18	184	186
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	93	95

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	40	44
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	67	69
Am. Public Utilities	⅝	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	a1½	Q	July 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..		4¾	5⅝
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	55	57
Do participating pf.				12	13
Bat Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 18	78	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Jun 29,18	97⅝	99
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	89	90
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 18	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	85	89
C. Miss. V El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)				40	45
Cities Service	*½	M	July 1, 18	204	207
Do pf.	½	M	July 1, 18	74¼	75
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	23	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17, 18	68	73
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 17	21	23
Do pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	44	46
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	78	83
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 18	61	63½
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 1, 18	50	53
Do pf.	3	S	July 1, 18	70	75
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	..	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 18	115	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	7	9
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	35	39
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,18	58	64
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	80
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	85	95
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	20	35
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	54
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	16	22
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	48
Mid. W. Util. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	40	45
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	42½	45
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	63	68
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	80	82
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	July 1, 18	168	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	40	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	80	82
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	52	57
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15, 17	35	35½
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,18	80½	81½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Apr 15,18	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	60	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	May 15,18	78	80
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	95	100
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	105	115
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	4	6
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	22	23
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,18	..	103½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	3	3½
Do pf.	..	..	....	14½	16
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	84	87
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 1, 18	30	32
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	62	64
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	19½	20½
United Utilities	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 18	55	57
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	66	68
Western Power	..	..	....	13	14½
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	51	52
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,18	20	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	26	30

*⅝ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock.
a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 18	485	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	c6	S	May 1, 17	218	225
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 18	170	185
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	July 1, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 1, 18	205	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	May 1, 18	390	410
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	100	130
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	17	23
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 18	340	..
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	235	245
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	128	..
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 18	385	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	Q	July 1, 18	214	..
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	372	380
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	July 1, 18	205	212
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	155	165
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 18	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 17	180	195
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	172	174
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	$3	S	Feb 1, 18	100	110
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 18	318	322
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	14	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	*12½	Q	July 1, 18	1700	2400
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶5	Q	July 1, 18	875	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	170	180
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jun 29,18	330	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	July 1, 18	645	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	July 6, 18	235	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 18	480	500
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	††272	278
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	July 1, 18	395	410
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,341,800	‡$2½	S	July 1, 18	160	170
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	290	295
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 1, 18	123	128
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	July 1, 18	420	430
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	130	150
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	May 1, 18	125	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,18	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	..	505
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	July 1, 18	51	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	425	460
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 18	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 18	98	105
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	148	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	275	300
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	May 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	525	575

*And 55% special. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra.
††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock.
¶And 5% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	360	370
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	490	510
Cent.-Union.	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jun 30,18	385	395
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 29,18	247	252
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	294	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	335	340
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	370	390
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	200	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	235	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	July 1, 18	240	260
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	320	325
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	135	145
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 18	620	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 18	95	100
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	160	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	200
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	300	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29,18	593	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	..	900
People's Tr.	1,000,000	†4½	Q	Jun 29,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	245	255
Transatlantic	700,000	8	S	Jan 2, 18	160	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 18	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	S	Feb 15,18	163	175
Am.Sur'y($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 29,18	50	55
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,18	183	188
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jul 10, 18	50	53
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	300	..
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	485	500
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	Q	Apr 31,18	825	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	400	410
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29,18	87	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 29,18	78	84
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	160
Nat. Surety.	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	167	170
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	50	57
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,17	32	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	32	38
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 18	60	66
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	‡5	Q	May 1, 18	30	32

*And 1% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	July 1, 18	21	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	100	125
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	12⅞	13⅜
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 20, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15,18	220	225
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	30	32
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	60	62
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	34	37
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,18	173	176
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	89	91
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 3, 18	111	118
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,18	95	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	90	93
By Products Coke	b1	Q	Apr 30,18	118	122
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 29,18	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	¶$2½	Q	July 1, 18	179	183
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	60	65
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28,18	35	37
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	84⅝	85⅝
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	77	80
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 10,18	68	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 10,18	94	97
Columbia Graphophone	$1¾	..	July 1, 18	62½	64½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	63	65
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	95	101
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	97	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	$1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	165	170
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	July 1, 18	430	..
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 18	100	106
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Mar 15,18	87	89
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor	c$1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	95¼	96
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	106	109
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	July 1, 18	56	57
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Jun 25,18	230	235
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	107	110
Holly Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	88	92
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	July 1, 18	97	103
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	75	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 31,18	56	61
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Jun 1, 18	96	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	90	94
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 29,18	115	116
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 18	114	116
Nat Candy	2¼	S	Mar 13,18	39	40
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	101	103
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	85	88
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	97	98½
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	May 10,18	230	232
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	June 1, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,18	120	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 20,18	98	104
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	47	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	73	75
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	May 15,18	620	660
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	15½	16½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	85	86
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	63½	65
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 29,18	121	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	92½	93
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	54	57
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	18	19½
Do pf.	3½	S	Mar 1, 18	50	52
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	95	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 18	..	90
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Mar 30,18	168	172
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	710	725
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Mar 15,18	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg	2½	Q	July 1, 18	190	200

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra.
¶And $10 extra. b—And 2% stock dividend.
c—And $1.00 extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	20,685	134,975	272,735	$266,000
Tuesday	19,712	141,655	300,920	162,000
Wednesday	12,380	115,095	195,970	226,000
Thursday	25,960	157,585	539,625	460,000
Friday	22,525	137,500	423,935	640,000
Saturday	8,230	75,435	564,900	175,000
Total	109,492	762,245	2,298,085	$1,929,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅜	6¼	26,200	*Aetna Explosives	12⅝	11⅛	12	— ½
31½	18⅝	3,200	*Burns Bros. Ice	31	28½	30	+ 3
3¼	2	750	*Car Light & Pow.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
144	100	3,200	Chev. M. C., w. i.	135	130	133	— 2
1⅝	1	700	*Cuprite Em. Sul.	1⅝	1	1	— ⅝
2¼	½	5,900	*Cuprite Sulphur.	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
42	25	850	Curtiss Aero	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
6	4⅝	3,900	*Eastern Vend. Co.	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅝
36⅝	23¾	3,780	*Gen. Asphalt	35	32¼	32½	— 1½
⅞	⅝	1,375	Grape-Ola.	⅞	11/16	⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	1,450	Grape-Ola. pf.	1⅝	1 11/16	1⅝	+ 1/16
80	23	300	*Int. Motors	28	27	27	— 3
20½	12¾	700	Keystone T. & R.	19	17⅞	19	+ ½
19½	13¾	200	*Kirby Lumber	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅝
63	60	50	*Kirby Lumber pf.	60	60	60	..
50¼	42	925	*Lima Loco., new	46¼	44	46¼	+ 2
3⅞	3	500	Marconi of Am.	3	3	3	— ¼
1	⅝	6,000	*Maxim Munitions	11/16	⅝	11/16	+ 1/16
20	14	1,300	N. Y. Transp.	19½	18½	19	— ½
3⅝	2	1,900	Nor. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅝
33½	28¼	2,875	*Pa. Coal & Coke.	32¼	29½	32	+ 1
56¼	54	800	Penn. Seb. Stl. v. t. c.	55	54	54	— 1½
15⅞	10	500	*Poulsen Wireless.	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅝
17¼	14½	200	*St. Joseph Lead.	14½	14½	14½	..
2⅝	15/16	2,800	Smith Motor Tr.	1 1/16	1¼	1⅜	— 1/16
20¼	11⅝	1,900	Submarine Boat	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
6¼	4	7,667	*Thiogen Co. of A.	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	19⅞	14,000	*United Motors	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
3	1	5,200	U. S. L. & H.	2⅛	2	2	..
7¼	4¾	12,700	U. S. S. S. Co.	6	5⅞	6	..
1⅞	1⅛	300	United Zinc	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	6½	7,000	Wright-Mar. Air.	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¾	11¼	20,300	Anglo-Amer. Oil	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+ ¼
192	165	15	Ill. Pipe Line	165	165	165	— 2
365	300	15	Ohio Oil	323	323	323	— 1
18½	11¼	29,900	Pierce Oil	17⅛	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
279	253	45	Prairie Pipe Line	262	260	261	+ 4
579	510	35	Stand. Oil of N. J.	528	525	528	— 3
285	214	130	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	277	276	277	— 1
357	330	10	Vacuum Oil	339	339	339	+ 8

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21	6	28,300	*Am. Ventura Oil.	17	15	17	..
10	6	51,850	*Appalachian Oil	9	7	8	— 1
1 1/16	¼	22,500	*Barnett O. & G.	7/16	¼	5/16	— ⅛
33	18	500	Boston-Wyo. Oil	25	24	25	+ 6
8⅝	6	3,600	*Cosden Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
1⅝	1	10,200	*Crystal Oil & Ref.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
¼	1/16	1,000	*Distillers Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
7	5¼	500	*Elk Basin Pet.	6	5½	6	— ½
16	5	13,600	*Esmeralda Oil Co	6	5	6	..
4	2½	3,800	*Federal Oil	2½	2⅜	2½	..
5	2⅝	13,300	*Glenrock Oil	4½	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
86½	39¼	8,900	*Houston Oil	79	72	76⅝	+ 1⅝
15/16	¼	27,300	*Imperial Con. Oil	15/16	7/16	15/16	+ 3/16
14⅝	12⅝	3,500	*Inter. Pet.	14¼	13⅝	14¼	— ⅜
6½	1⅜	20,200	*Island O. & T.	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
¼	3/16	2,600	Kenova Oil	3/16	⅛	3/16	+ 1/16
1	½	1,800	*Kinney Oil	⅞	13/16	⅞	+ 1/16
29⅝	17½	2,400	*Merritt Oil Corp.	26¼	24	26¼	+ 1
1⅞	¾	9,400	Met. Petroleum	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	— 1/16
7⅞	6⅝	1,000	*Mid-C. Con. O. & U.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..
124	87	39,000	*Midwest Oil	106	98	106	+ 8
1⅝	1	600	*Midwest Oil pf.	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	+ 1/16
120	96	365	*Midwest Ref.	115	112	115	..
3¼	1⅝	2,100	Mineral Wells Pet.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅝
44	23	2,000	*N. Y. Chino Oil	36	25	25	—13
89	56	10,500	*Northwest Oil	73	57	67	+ 9
8¼	1½	20,000	*Oklahoma Oil	2	1½	2	..
.16	3	1,200	*Okla. Oil pf.	4	4	4	..
8	6¼	8,900	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
11½	2½	53,600	Okmulgee P. & R.	4½	3⅝	4	— ½
40	21	7,500	Omar Oil & Gas	30	27	30	..
½	3/16	17,500	Penn. Gasoline	3/16	3/16	¼	..
1	½	8,400	*Penn. Pet. & Ref.	⅝	½	9/16	— 1/16
5⅝	4⅝	3,290	*Penn.-Ky. Oil	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
27	15	10,800	*Picardy Oil	25	15	25	..
1	¼	4,500	*Red Rock O. & G.	⅝	7/16	⅝	+ ⅛
50	12½	76,520	*Rice Oil	21	16	20	— 9
22	18	700	*Royal D. 1st rts.	19	18	19	+ 1
10¼	8	6,200	Sapulpa O. & R.	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	12,300	*Seq. O. & R.	11/16	⅝	⅝	— 1/16
23½	15	1,400	*Sinclair Gulf	20	18	20	..
2½	1½	7,400	*So. Oil & Tr.	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	..
58	32	3,900	*Southwest Oil	46	40	46	+ 6
2½	1⅝	4,700	Stanton Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
1⅝	½	8,500	*Texana O. & R.	75	50	65	— 5
22	2	55,000	*Tuxpam	3	2	2	..
1 1/16	1 1/16	7,500	*United W. O. n.	1 1/16	1¼	1 1/16	+ 1/16
6⅝	3	4,900	*Victoria Oil, new.	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
8⅝	3	1,610	Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ¼

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	46	19,000	Al.-Br. Col. M.	†51	46	49	— 1
71	50	10,450	*American Mines.	†70	62	70	+ 2
11/16	1/16	7,100	*Am. Tin Tung.	1/16	1/16	⅛	— 1/16
13	3	29,000	*Atlanta	†4½	3	4	— ½
40	22	12,900	*Amina Mining	†40	38	40	+ 1
1½	⅝	13,600	Big Ledge C.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	+ ⅛
6	3	3,000	*Booth	†3	3	3	..
63	41	34,200	Boston Montana	†55	52	54	..
1⅝	1/16	1,800	*Bradshaw Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
56	39	22,400	*Caledonia Min.	†42	34	47	+ 2
1½	1	17,600	*Cal. & Jerome	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
2⅛	1½	2,250	Canada Copper	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16	..
19	3½	12,300	Cashboy	†5½	5	5½	..
1¼	11/16	13,400	*Cerbat S. M. M.	1 1/16	11/16	1 1/16	+ ¼
2¼	1	475	*Coco River Min.	2	2	2	..
2¼	1 1/16	3,000	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ 3/16
7⅞	5	700	Cons. Cop. Mining.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
37½	22	850	*Cons. Homestead	†30	3/32	3/32	..
2⅝	½	1,225	*Copper Valley	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	3,800	Cresson Gold	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2 1/16	2	5,300	*Denbigh Mine	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	..
1	1/16	1,900	Dundee Ariz. Cop.	⅝	11/16	11/16	+ ⅛
76	55	10,500	El Salv. Silver	†76	74	76	+ 8
56	15	48,100	*Emma Copper	†20	17	17	— 3
2⅛	⅞	7,100	*Eureka Croes. M.	2	1 13/16	2	+ ⅛
40	30	3,000	*Fortuna Cons.	†30	30	30	..
⅞	⅝	5,300	*Golden Rule Mine	½	⅝	7/16	..
13/16	3/16	4,900	Goldfield Cons.	†24	20	24	+ 4
5	1½	13,000	*Gold Merger	†3	2	3	+ ½
10	3	6,000	*Great Bend	†4	4	4	..
13/16	7/16	1,000	*Green Monst. M.	9/16	7/16	7/16	— ⅛
65	33	16,900	*Hattie Gold M.	50	40	50	+12
5	2⅞	3,475	Hecla Mining	4¼	4	4 3/16	+ 3/16
35	14	83,500	*Hypotheek M.&M.	†33	28	30	— 1½
20	8	46,200	*Int. Mines	†10	8	10	..
9¾	1/16	8,000	*Jerome Pres. Cop	⅛	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
90	55	13,000	*Jim Butler	†60	57	59	— 7
24	8	2,200	Jumbo Extension	†9	8	8	..
9	2½	6,500	*Kewanas	†4	3½	4	..
60	28	17,000	*Liberty Silver	†60	55	57	..
30	1½	929,700	*Lone Star Con.	†30	4	26	+21
¾	⅝	10,000	Louisiana Cons.	½	7/16	½	..
42	25	200	Magma Copper	32	31	31	— 8
8½	3½	4,500	*Marsh Mining	†5	5	5	+ ½
6¼	3½	1,100	Mason Valley	4¼	4	4¼	+ ½
15	6	74,400	*Monster Chief	†8	6	8	+ 1
56	25	12,500	*Mother Lode	†37	36	37	..
8	1½	81,600	*Nat. Leasing	†2	1½	2	..
38	13	13,000	*Nat. Z. & L.	†21	25	21	+ 4
1 1/16	.36	500	Nixon Nevada	†45	44	45	+ 5
1½	⅝	22,400	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1 1/16	15/16	1 1/16	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	56,025	Onondago Mines	5¾	5	5½	..
2	1 1/16	81,800	*Pacific Tungsten.	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	3½	1,700	*Ray Hercules	4½	4	4½	..
⅞	¼	1,400	Red War. Min.	½	7/16	½	+ ⅛
15	7½	4,800	Rex Con. Min.	†8½	8½	8½	+ ½
48	35	40,300	*Rochester Com.	†40	40	42	..
54	27	6,950	Rochester Mines	†39	37	38	+ 1
12⅞	7½	100	Seneca Cop. Corp.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
1	¼	5,500	Senorito Copper	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
⅞	7/16	10,500	Silv. King of Ariz.	13/16	11/16	13/16	— 1/16
7	3½	5,300	*Silver Pick	†4	3	4	..
⅞	71	83,500	*Silver Fissure Sil	⅞	13/16	⅞	+ 1/16
½	1/16	1,800	Stand. Sil. Lead	⅝	1/16	⅝	..
¼	1/16	1,300	Stewart	†17	16	17	..
11	7	122,900	*Success Mining	†11	10	11	— 1½
3⅝	2	2,600	*Superior Copper	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅞	10	*Tonopah Belmont	3	3	3	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	4,900	Tonopah Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ 1/16
4	2 1/16	640	*Tonopah Mining.	2⅝	2 1/16	2⅝	+ 1/16
24	10	7,000	*Troy-Ariz.	†12	10	12	..
1¼	1	8,500	Tuolumne Copper	1¼	1 1/16	1¼	..
5¼	3	4,990	United Eastern	3⅝	3	3 1/16	+ 1/16
60	9	18,000	*U. S. Zinc & L.	†20	25	26	..
6⅝	3½	410	Unity Gold	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
25	4	26,500	*Ward Min. & M.	†14	9	12	..
1⅝	65	6,600	West End Con.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
13/16	1/16	24,350	White Cap. M.	†35	30	31	— 2
18	4	3,600	White Caps Ext.	†5	5	5	..
5	5	1,000	*White Knob C.	†5	5	5	..
12	8½	2,000	Wilbert Copper	†8½	8½	8½	— 1½

BONDS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95	93⅞	95,000	*A. T. & T. 6s, w. i.	94¼	93⅞	94¼	+ ¼
99⅝	98⅞	43,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅝	99½	99⅝	— ⅛
100	99	12,000	*Armour 6s, 1919.	99¼	99	99	..
98	97½	5,000	*Armour 6s, 1920.	97½	97½	97½	..
96	95½	6,000	*Armour 6s, 1922.	95¾	95½	95½	..
95¾	95	32,000	*Armour 6s, 1923.	95¾	95½	95¾	— ¼
95⅞	95	40,000	*Armour 6s, 1924.	95½	95¼	95¼	— ¼
99⅝	96⅝	175,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-y. n.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	..
96	95¼	22,000	*B. R. T. new 7s.	96	95¼	96	..
97½	97¼	73,000	*Canadian Gov. 5s.	97½	97¼	97½	+ ¼
57	50	5,000	*Con. Ar. Sm. 6s.	50	50	50	..
102⅝	101¼	57,000	Fed. Farm Ln. 5s.	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
101	100	12,000	*Gen. El. 6% n.	100¼	100	100	— ¼
99⅞	99⅝	65,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '19, w. i.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	..
99	98¼	125,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '20, w. i.	99	98¼	98¾	..
98½	98⅝	80,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '21, w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	..
92½	96⅝	55,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '22, w. i.	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	..
97	96	269,000	*Beth. S. 7%, '23, w. i.	97	96	96	..
100⅞	97⅞	40,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-y. n.	100	99¾	100	..
55½	33	220,000	*Rus. Gov. 5½s	55½	44½	55	+ 1½
58	35	238,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s	55	48	52	+ 3½
99	97⅞	230,000	*Un. Pac. 6s, w. i.	99	98⅝	99	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 15	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
July 16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
July 17	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
July 18	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
July 19	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
July 20	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 15	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 17	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 18	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 19	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 20	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand	Cables
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.7560	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7550	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7550	4.7650
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7/16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7643⅜

PARIS.

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 15	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 16	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 17	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 18	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 19	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 20	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞

	Demand	Cables
Week's range—		
High	5.71⅝	5.69⅞
Low	5.71⅝	5.69⅞
Same week last year—		
High	5.75¼	5.74¼
Low	5.76⅝	5.75⅝
Year to date—		
High	5.70½	5.68¼
Low	5.73⅞	5.71⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.68¼	5.67¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy Dem.	Cables.
July 15	3.98	3.94¼	51.25	51.75	8.80½	8.80
July 16	3.98	3.94¼	51.25	51.75	8.80½	8.80
July 17	3.98¼	3.94½	51.375	51.875	8.80½	8.80
July 18	3.96	3.92½	51.375	51.875	8.80½	8.80
July 19	3.95	3.92	51.375	51.875	8.80½	8.80
July 20	3.94	3.91	51.75	52.25	8.50½	8.50
Week's range—						
High	3.94	3.91	51.75	52.25	8.50½	8.50
Low	3.98¼	3.94½	51.25	51.75	8.80½	8.80
Same week last year—						
High	4.65	4.63	41.25	41.37½	7.21½	7.20½
Low	4.67½	4.65	41.18¾	41.25	7.22½	7.21½
Year to date—						
High	3.89	3.85	51.75	52.25	8.27	8.25
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.65	4.62	41.75	42.00	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.40	7.39

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
July 15	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
July 16	30.80	31.20	35.10	35.60	31.20	31.60
July 17	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
July 18	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
July 19	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
July 20	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
Week's range—						
High	30.80	31.20	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
Low	30.80	31.20	35.10	35.50	31.20	31.60
Same week last year—						
High	29.10	29.38	31.40	31.70	29.50	29.80
Low	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.20	29.30	29.60
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	35.50	36.00	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.10	29.80	31.40	31.70	29.75	30.00
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
July 15	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.85	13.55	13.75
July 16	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.10	13.85	14.00
July 17	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.15	13.90	14.00
July 18	19.45	19.50	13.90	14.10	14.00	14.15
July 19	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.15	14.00	14.20
July 20	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.15	14.00	14.20
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.15	14.00	14.20
Low	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.85	13.55	13.75
Same week last year—						
High	19.80	19.90	22.90	23.00		
Low	19.80	19.90	21.90	21.75		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.70	19.75	22.65	22.75		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	80.80	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Same week last year—						
High	64.25	64.85	100.00	100.00½	94.00	94.12½
Low	63.25	63.35	98.25	98.35	92.875	93.00
Year to date—						
High	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	64.25	64.85	100.00	100.00½	94.00	94.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

INDIA. — PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

SPAIN. — JAPAN.

	Spain. Dem.	Cables.	Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	27.50	27.75	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	27.45	27.55	52.50	52.65	53.25	53.40
Same week last year—						
High	22.90	23.10	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Low	22.45	22.60	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Year to date—						
High	28.40	28.625	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	27.25	27.50	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.60	44.75	24.10	24.25
Low	44.30	44.40	23.15	23.25
Same week last year—				
High	43.875	44.00	26.87½	27.00
Low	43.875	44.00	26.62½	26.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	23.15	23.25
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 20, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	458,061	813,503	360,527
Tuesday	332,018	664,480	336,839
Wednesday	259,325	542,298	453,198
Thursday	601,360	522,711	484,053
Friday	494,218	487,823	359,420
Saturday	140,210	317,850	166,960
Total week.	2,285,192	3,298,665	2,110,997
Year to date.	78,968,734	111,015,645	92,250,214

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$4,911,000	$2,860,000	$1,772,500
Tuesday	4,932,000	2,220,500	2,741,000
Wednesday	4,465,500	2,662,500	2,507,500
Thursday	6,176,500	2,771,500	1,953,500
Friday	7,218,000	1,783,500	1,697,000
Saturday	1,865,000	1,060,000	1,089,500
Total week.	$29,568,000	$13,363,000	$11,761,000
Year to date.	825,569,000	550,937,450	586,140,910

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	July 20, '18.	July 21, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$4,401,000	$5,872,500	*$1,471,500
Government	25,013,000	8,386,500	17,626,500
State	10,000	3,000	7,000
City	144,000	101,000	43,000
Total all.	$29,568,000	$13,363,000	$16,205,000

*Decrease.

RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN
(Fire Proof). Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna. To sublet until Sept. 1st a detached family cottage, with complete hotel service. Also housekeeping cottages completely furnished. Overlooking Shawnee golf course. Available for the balance of the season.
A. J. and C. V. Murphy, Managers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
A safe place for your family.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CANADA.

Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes.
Royal Muskoka There you will find this Hotel, cheery rooms, good food, golf, everything. No increase in rates. Booklet.
Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Loraine St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; Special Rates. Coach at train.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MGR.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
America's Finest Resort Hotel. Hot and Cold Sea Water Service.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager
Frank T. Keating, Assistant Manager

New Leighton and Carrollton.
Directly on Ocean and Board Walk.
POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.
Fine beach. Pine woods. Golf. Tennis. Dancing. Boating. Fishing. Ideal family resort.
T. T. DOLBEY. ROBERT M. CROUCH.

HOTEL BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Cape May, N. J.—On beach front. JOHN TRACY & CO.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, special weekly. American plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

STEAMSHIPS.

South America
Brazil, River Plate
Twin Screw Steamer FRISIA under Neutral Flag is expected to sail shortly from NEW YORK, carrying 1st and 2d class passengers.
For reservations apply to the General Passenger Agency of the
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
2 Battery Place, New York.

AMERICAN LINE
Frequent Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

STEAMSHIPS.

Coastwise Steamship Service
For the information of our patrons we announce the continued operation of
Passenger Service
BETWEEN
New York and New Orleans
Semi-Weekly Sailings
FROM PIER 48, NORTH RIVER, FOOT WEST 11th STREET
For information, reservations and tickets address, telephone or write
Southern Pacific Lines
"MORGAN LINE"
L. H. NUTTING, General Passenger Agent
165 BROADWAY (Near Cortlandt St.) NEW YORK
20th Floor Telephone Cortlandt 8430
BUY W. S. S.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

The IDEAL TOUR
A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland,
FEATURING A SECTION COMBINING WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND SEA COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY.
ITS ACCESSIBILITY MAKES NEW ENGLAND ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR TOURING THIS YEAR WHEN NEEDED RECREATION MUST BE SECURED AND CLOSE TOUCH KEPT WITH WAR OR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1,180 Broadway, or by mail from
ALMON C. JUDD
Hotel Elton Waterbury, Conn.

MAINE — NEW HAMPSHIRE
THE IDEAL VACATION LAND
Cool and Delightful Climate—Wonderful Scenery—Social Attractions—All Pastimes.

THE CHILDREN'S HOTEL
Wabanaki Lodge, Greenwich, Conn.
Children received by week or month, with or without governess or nurse.
TELEPHONE: GREENWICH 348.

HOTEL WENTWORTH Newcastle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for information.

NEW YORK.

BEECH TREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Rooms with and without bath. Fine location. Excellent service. Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Golf & Tennis. Phone 509 Bronxville. Open all year.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN. Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.—Write for booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

THE WILMOT, beautiful surroundings, excellent table; near beach. Edgemere station. Booklet. 2949 Atlantic Ave., (Phone 740,) Far Rockaway.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request.
McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Express Postal Service
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900
COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

"STEAMER Mandalay"
Day and Night Trips DOWN THE BAY
To Atlantic Highlands. Fare 35c Each Way
Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, *9:30 A.M., 1:45, 3 P.M.
Ret. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 11:30 A.M.; 5, 9:45 P.M.
Music, Dancing (*9:30 trip omitted Mondays) Tel. 179-8263 Broad.

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
via CAPE COD CANAL
Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St. daily (Sundays included)
Staterooms, Meals—The Best
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS To
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "Grand Republic" Lvs. Battery 9 A. M. W. 132d St. 9:45 A.M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c; Children, 55c. incl. War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Phone 4675—Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 132nd St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

TROY EVENING LINE, Daily exc. Sat. To Troy Direct.
Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel Spring 1345.

TOURS.

VISIT YOUR NORTHERN ALLIES
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.
Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Poughkeepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special
New York:			
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	....	1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	....

Saturdays Only June 29 to August 31.
*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule MONDAY, JULY 22nd.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:30, 9:30. Coney Island, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St. 9.30 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., 10.15 A.M.
Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays.
from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLAS and Black Broadcloth Wanted.—Lewis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

BURELLA Wanted.—09057, for cash, or will exchange for other shade. Farragut 613.

BURRELLA Wanted.—0310 American or similar. Farragut 3555.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Fred'k Lawrence 618 or 621 cheviots or similar, in brown or gray; will pay cash or exchange for navy or green. Samuel Printz, 30 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at coats and suits for 10 days. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy chicken models. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Cash; sample lines and jobs, any quantity. Farragut 5154.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Call between 11 and 12. 44 East 23d St., 7th floor, Dept. 12.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of silk for cash. Stein, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large out of town jobber, placing stock orders on all grades of serge, jersey, and silk dresses; write for appointment. Z 335 Times Annex.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. Call between 3:30 and 5:30. Room 1707, 303 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at serge dresses for 10 days. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of good silk and jersey dresses at a price. Stolkin, 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin and georgette dresses. 18 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash, 3,000 wash dresses and silks, jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 89 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for cheap serge dresses. Top floor, 6-8 East 27th.

ELASTIC Wanted.—All widths; cash. Lepow & Sons, 132 West 27th.

FIBRE HOSIERY Wanted.—Submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

FLAGS Wanted.—We are open for quantity of all kinds of flags. Knickerbocker Handkerchief Co., 421 Broadway.

JEANS Wanted. — 100,000 yards Lonsdale, Converse Stanton Pepperel, and Hill jeans for the manufacture of middies and smocks; spot cash. Abe Millman, successor to Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy a quantity of fine wool jersey suitable for high-class dresses; all shades. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 34 West 33d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Navy, dress weight; will pay highest price; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for Jerseys, all colors, light weight. Monarch Dress Co., 6 and 8 East 27th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Wool dress weight, all shades. Farragut 2787.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—3-4, 6-4 khaki coating. Hanauer & Armstein, Madison Square 1868.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

NORMANDY MIXTURES Wanted. — Also Burrow-Bachman, for cash. Farragut 9337.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Any mill crystal cord, brown and taupe. Will exchange green poplin for navy. Greeley 940, Henry.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Whitman's 227, 228, 230; also cloakings. Rice, 96 5th Av.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—Black silk; quantity for cash at price. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Dobson 503, in brown. Madison Square 9656.

SATIN Wanted.—10,000 yards, white and colored; cotton back; will pay cash. Stern Publishing & Novelty Co., 149 West 36th. Greeley 2906.

SATINS Wanted.—Black only, at once. Bild-More Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

SATINS AND MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

SCOTIA POPLIN Wanted.—235 U. S. serge. Niedelman & Hoffman. Farragut 2950.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy several hundred pieces of 36-inch cotton warp serges; also all cotton serge. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 1,423 4th Av. Madison Square 3867.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for big quantity of 1210 or any other number in cotton warp, also all wool panama. Farragut 5748.

SERGE, C. F. G., Wanted.—In large quantities. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

SERGE Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. Call with samples, 6th floor, 142 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—1210, 87, 4061, and 228. H. Davidoff, Madison Square 2639.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 528, 54289, 11433. Gebertz Mfg. Co., 31 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—94 No. 3, net cash. Gramercy 4847.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgettes, taffetas, and poplins; open for large quantities at price for cash. Call, 9-11 A. M., B. Weiss, Breslin Hotel.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; large or small lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — All colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 5961.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade. Call all week, 4th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on fur-trimmed snappy models. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on suits. We furnish cloth. 29 West 32d St., Room 1114.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders. 18 West 27th St., 12th floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Navy and black. Krieger Grosser 2219; will exchange for taupe, burgundy, brown, or green. Madison Square 7750.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool K 544 or similar to that; all shades; also single width navy cloth; will pay spot cash. Telephone Fitbest Cloth Co., Farragut 4963.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—In all shades. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., also Duvet de Laine. Waldman, Farragut 3555.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — 22 inches wide; black and colors, twilled and straight backs. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8644.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Can sell quantity on commission basis, provided prices are made attractive. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Frost-glow and navy tricotine. Madison Square 9415.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 22-24 West 26th St. Farragut 3062.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted, in all shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—In all shades. Superior Waist Company, 114 West 26th St.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS DRESSES. — Work from jobber on popular-priced silk dresses; can submit up-to-date style; have beautiful factory all set up. Call Madison Square 2369.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRACHAN, Thibet, Velours, 50 pieces, most desirable shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

AUTO CAPS.—Job, to close out. Phone Gramercy 3765.

BEAVER FURMOSS.—Sidney Blumenthal's and salts beaver fur for sale at reasonable price. Call Farragut 6264.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's fur moss beaver at a price; also wool plushes. Greeley 5611.

BEAVERS.—Good quality 52 inches wide to sell very reasonable. Farr. 3258.

BROADCLOTH. — Botany, 50-inch, $2; plushes, lapenex, Peerless T10; cheviots, velours, oxfords, poplins; very cheap. Phone Farragut 4470.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia, all shades, Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, pompoms 0816, 12075 in all colors; also poplins, serges, and velours. Mad. Sq. 6517.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliard 110, 25 pieces in black, taupe, plum at a reasonable price. Farragut 4213.

BROADCLOTH.—Have 30 pieces assorted colors Beatrice broadcloth for sale. Greeley 2606.

BURELLA.—Brightwood's black, $1.80 cash; also 104 and 7120 serges. Farragut 613.

CANVAS. — American, twenty thousand yards, heavy weight, good for uniforms. Spring 8690.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Better grade; sizes 6-14; made of pompom and velours; all shades; to close out very cheap. Max Lieberthal, 43 West 27th.

CLOAKINGS.—Broadcloth, velour, Flagler's 1500, navy, brown, and oxford. Gramercy 4409.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, for boys, young men's and children's coats; good assortment, cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS, and CAPES.—F. & K. tweeds and polo cloth coats, on the racks; balance of velvet coatees and capes, to close out. J. P. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 very fine velours and plushes to close out cheap. The Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS, Plush, Velours, Broadcloth, Mixtures, Kerseys; also jobs children's. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—High priced sport coats to close out, good for Southern trade. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

COATS.—Pom pom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS. — Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—100 fine sample coats; suits; cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 600.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

CORDUROYS.—Men's wear, khakis, moleskins, cotton worsteds, and cashmeres; off price. Franklin 733.

CORDUROYS.—All shades, reasonable. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Large lots, black and colored sateens, felts, &c; off market price. Flores Mills, Gramercy 4466.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—All wash material; $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

CREPE METEOR, 40 inch, all colors; $1.55; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.05. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, 40 inch, all colors; $1.55; imme. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, satin taffetas, $6.75 up; serges, $11.75 up; Jerseys, $15.50 up; georgette, $10 up; save $2 by coming down to 22 West 15th, London Apparel Co.

DRESSES.—Save a jobber's profit, buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—Intermediate dresses, sizes 12, 14, 16, to close out; good assortment fancy and plain colored voiles. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Final clearing washables, silk jerseys, foulards, georgettes; Fall models; exquisite styles, introductory prices. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crepe de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins, taffetas, and cottons; reasonable prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirchner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and satin dresses to be closed out; very cheap price. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 4776.

DRESSES.—200 satin, snappy styles, to close out at a price; also cotton dresses. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and taffeta at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—150 georgette satin, all colors and sizes, at a price. Feuer Dress, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, Waists, Skirts, Silks, Satins, Taffetas, Serges; latest styles. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.— Voile, ginghams, and sport silk dresses, to close out at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, of better kind, to close out; reasonable. George Kuhn, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES.—White, 1,000, to close out at your price. L. Wiesen & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Anderson gingham, fancy voile; immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and silk foulards, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, wash; must be sold; great sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINES.—F. & H. Botany, Yalana, all colors. Murray Hill 5458.

FIBRE SILK JERSEY CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 866 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

FELT.—White, sized, 400 pieces, for cash. D 92 Times.

FUR COLLARS and Sets.—Every description; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplan, 40 West 34th.

FLAGLER.—¾, 100 pieces, style 1500, Oxford only. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

GINGHAM, voile and taffeta dresses to close out below cost. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

JAPANESE CREPE.—Plain and striped, 25c, 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham, plaid and stripes, 37½c; 500 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

JERSEYS.—Bahnsen's 1981, in dark shades only. Call Madison Square 7080, Mr. Shreero.

KERSEYS.—Juilliards, 2002, black, brown, taupe and green; also heavyweight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

KERSEYS.—American 15020, in all colors. Call Mad. Square 7080, Mr. Sheero.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORD.—Juilliard 2086; 5 pieces. Madison Square 7950.

PANAMA.—Pacific B. P. N. L., 10 black, 10 navy; original tickets, $1.90 net cash. Farragut 9075.

PANAMA.—All wool, cotton warp; reasonable; call personally. Wellington Co., 1133 Broadway.

PANAMA.—Cotton warp, French serge, for sale cheap. Phone Mad. Sq. 8870.

PLUSHES, &c. — Chase's Nutria, Blumenthal's Prybiloff high-pile plush, Collins Aikman mercerized or plain cotton plush and imported 24-inch twill-back velveteen; also Peerless seal plush; below actual value. Phone Hydol, 5264-5 Madison Square.

PLUSH.—Mercerized; Pearson's 8041, Collins Arkins 172, Amer. velours, Kelly's 8,000, 701, Ealentine 110, Newhouse 114, Venetian. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

PLUSH.—Peco, 20 pieces, $4; Esquiemette, 25 pieces, $4.25; Baffin Seal, 14 pieces, $4.75; Poplin, 90610, $2.75. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d St.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. 200, Peco, Esq., Behring Seal, Auffmorats, and Salts Beavers, cheap. Greeley 4376.

PLUSH.—H. & H. 200 silk plush and 27-inch beaver; sell reasonable. Farragut 5245.

POMPOMS.—0816 American, full assortment, $6; also 0936 serge. Farr. 5759.

POMPOMS.—0816 American, all colors, $5.75. F. & H. velours. Chelsea 6529.

POMPOMS.—0816 American; also F. & H. Bolivias. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS, Velours, Pompoms, Plushes, Panamas, Broadcloths, all leading numbers of serges; no offers rejected. Hochberg, Mad. Square 9837.

POPLINS.—American, 90610 and 06077, all colors; also 0360 velours; all colors. Lipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St.

POPLIN.—Serge, American 90610, 06077, 09036, 100 pieces; navy and black. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

POPLIN.—American 96010, 032, 0360, 037, 09070, 12075, and Juilliard 6717. 6333 Farragut.

POPLINS, Saxonia, Seldons, Brightwards, Joelischs, reasonable. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. black and navy, $2.35. Gramercy 881.

RUBBERIZED materials for kits, military novelties, and raincoats; immediate delivery; low priced. Merit Mfg. Co., 682 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528, W. F. X., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 9302, many numbers Gera French serges, Lorraine 3665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Cheap for cash, 838 $2.90, 11433 $2.65, 54289 $2.87½, 7120 $2.65; Juilliards, 2086; Oxfords $1.60, 1210 62½c; R. W. S. 42 in., $1.27½; also large assortment broadcloths and velours. Phone Paragon, 5264-5265 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Quantities, 70 days; 6122, $2.35; 6120, $2.40; 7120, $2.65; W. F. T. shorts, $2.10; 4408, colors, $1.40; 99, $2.75; 1210, 67½c; 1209, 60c; X X, $1.05. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—7120, 7122, 99, 519, 809, 764, 780, W. F. X., W. F. T., 4408, V. S. L., M. F. L.; low prices, terms; also poplins, Panamas, cotton warp serges. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302, broadcloths, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Poplins, poiret, Panama, velours, and kerseys; right prices; terms. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

SERGES—11433, 780, 54221, 54263, 7120, 4060; reasonable price at terms. Federal Woolen Co., 49 East 21st St.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 519, 54289, 9056, 54292, 0936, 6234; on terms. Touraine Woolen Co., 44 East 23d.

SERGE, French.—Juilliard, 4800 and 4059, below market price to cash buyers. Farragut 4444.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SERGE.—Cotton; 25 pieces Amoskeag No. 1900 at a reasonable price. Mad. Sq. 1090.

SERGES.—Navy 0936; Tricotine, Garfield 4718, navy and colors. Mad. Square 1520.

SERGES.—1210, 60c; 1855, $1.02½; Amesbury, $1; 4040, $1.75. Farragut 3525.

SERGE.—Fifty pieces Garfield 528, $2.55 net cash. Madison Square 761.

SERGE.—0600 Merrimac, style 68; reasonable. Farragut 4078.

SERGES.—209 and 0609, for sale. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—3850, reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK JERSEYS, Pongees, Foulards, Taffeta, Crepes, surplus stock; single piece lots and remnants. Primo Dress, 23 West 32d.

SILKS.—Lining, fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and black, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK REMNANTS, fixtures, notion, dressmaking. 74 West 46th, upper bell.

SILVERTONES, Velours, Duvet de Laine, Poplin, Tricotine, Poiret Twill for sale. Farragut 3555.

SILVERTONES.—All shades. Mad. Square 8930.

SKIRTS.—2,500 striped, fancies, black silks, and poplins, to close out, $2 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Stylish, up-to-date, all-wool plaited skirts, $3.25. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—American woolen poplin suits, Venetian lined, $16.50; other exceptional values in coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all wool serge, $15; also jobs Spring suits, mostly navy, silk coats. Pinger, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Our $16.50 and $9.90 specials cannot be beat; convince yourselves. See them. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Peau de cygne and taffetas, all colors; prices reasonable. Queen Silk Mills, 115 West 25th. Farragut 3625.

SUITS.—Of the better grade, at popular prices; also stylish stouts. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th St.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suit, Venetian lined, $13.50 net. S. L. S. Garment Co., 11th floor, 35 West 32d St.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS—For sale, American poplin, $11.75 and up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, all colors. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av., Madison Square 3564.

TRICOTINE.—Ardross, 75 pieces, in all shades. Call Madison Square 7080, Mr. Shreero.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOURS.—100 pieces G. S. Kelly 3000 and 701, Mayo 1157, Reiding 205; colors burgundy, brown, navy, green. May Manufacturing Co., Farragut 2338.

VELOURS.—544, 11050, 13009, and 0360, Fall shades; Pearson's Egyptian plush, 8041; Parker Wilder 36-inch serge, 4050. Phone Stuyvesant 81.

VELOURS.—Saxonia, brown, reindeer, taupe, and rose taupe, F. & H. broadcloth, all shades. Call Greeley 1607.

VELOURS.—American heavy weight; also 032 and 0360; reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

VELOURS.—All shades, reasonable. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

VELVET.—Black, 18 inches; sell 52½ cents net cash; quantities. A 33 Times.

VELVETEEN.—Lawrence's number 8084, straight back, black and colors, 29-inch wide. Spring 7850.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch, for sale. Madison Square 9656.

VENETIANS AND TWILLS. — Big assortment. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VENETIANS.—Sol satin, 32-inch, quantity of black; will sell at a price. Farragut 8758.

VENETIANS.—Imported 6-4 black, $1 net. Farragut 382.

WASH DRESSES. — 5,000 ginghams and voiles; close out in quantities only; jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsteds; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

ZIBELINES. — Sprook's all Fall shades. Madison Square 1080.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on serge, satin, and taffeta dresses. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

Allied Industries.

A BIG DRIVE in specials for bargain basements; $10,000 items to retail .05 to $1. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Franklin 4957.

MANUFACTURERS' agents are open for lines in cotton and silk piece goods, also a line of hosiery, to sell in Cuba exclusively. Jurick & Feinman, 132 West 27th St. Tel. 346 Farragut.

MERCHANDISE Wanted. — All classes of merchandise in jobs wanted by Western buyer; call with samples. Globe Export and Sales Agency, 71 West 23d, Room 1604.

NEEDLES, every description purchased, rusted or marred. Goldberger Manufacturing, 36 East 28d.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

FOR STABLE FABRIC PRICES.

Converters' Association Seeks Representation on National Committee.

The Converters' Association of 35 Nassau Street announced yesterday that their Price-Fixing Committee, after a month's deliberation, had reported that the association should have representation on the National War Price Fixing Committee or on the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers. This action, it was stated, was necessary to work out a scheme of co-operation to keep converted fabric prices stable.

It was stated that any attempt to fix converted goods prices should be preceded by at least four months' notice of intention in order that the trade might have a chance to adjust itself to the new conditions. The members of the committee and the firms they represent were: Frank I. Worrell, Frederick Butterfield & Co.; Julius Siegbert, L. Siegbert & Bros.; W. E. Brown, G. Hyde & Sons; Joseph Nathan, Benzer & Nathan; Howard F. Clark, Burton Bros. & Co.; Harry Lauten, Prince, Lauten & Co., and Abe Lowenstein, M. Lowenstein & Sons.

Silverware Under Export Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — The War Trade Board today announced the addition to the export conservation list, effective July 22, of silverware containing no tin, also dried peaches and prunes.

Business Troubles Out of Town.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Judge George W. Ray has adjudged the Hotel Bennett, owned by William Horr and John J. Crabb of St. Louis, bankrupt. Assets $17,000; liabilities $35,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; R. H. Angell, dry goods; Miss M. Ovitz, ladies' wear; 41 Union Square, Room 818.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks, ribbons, handkerchiefs, laces, gloves; A. H. Bernard, domestics, blankets; Miss McLoughlin, art goods; Miss MacDonald, parasols; J. B. Adam, representing; 20 East 46th St.; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Stovall, Pace & Co.; E. B. Pollock, dry goods; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Mirvis & Small; B. Mirvis, general mdse.; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—L. J. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, waists, dress materials; 1,182 B'way; Latham.

BARTLETTSVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin & Co.; M. Born, women's ready-to-wear; 23 W. 33d.

BEAUMONT, Texas — The Fashion; Mr. Jones, skirts; 303 5th Av.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; H. Bigham, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; J. H. Dosser, gen'l mdse.; Mrs. C. Dod, Miss A. Eastman, ladies', children's wear; Flanders.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; B. A. Myers, shoes; 141 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Boston Store; H. Oransky, Fall suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

CHATTANOOGA—Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Levy, ready-to-wear, basement; 225 4th Av.; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's, boy's clothing; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; G. H. Warhurst, men's furn. goods; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; Miss E. Jindra, misses', juniors' wear, muslin underwear, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. G. Williams, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; H. Levy, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, basement; A. Profitt, millinery, 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckmen, linens; 350 B'way.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; Mrs. M. Dyer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Sherman Square.

CLEVELAND—Artcraft Pants Co.; M. Seidenfeld, trimmings; 174 Chambers St.; Ansonia.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Reich D. G. Co.; F. C. Reich, notions, dry goods; Markwell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cahen; C. Cahen, L. Bornsteim, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones, Witter & Co.; T. G. Constable, laces, notions, gloves, furn. goods, hosiery; Hermitage.

DALLAS—Glick Bros.; M. Glick, ladies' wear; Breslin.

DALLAS, Texas — Sanger Bros.; F. M. Hirsch, notions; 19 East 24th; Cumberland.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche, Goettinger & Co.; S. Neumaier, laces, gloves, notions, hosiery; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; O. Meiss, coats, suits, house dresses, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; Mrs. S. McLaughlin, S. McLaughlin, millinery; Majestic.

DENVER, Col.—N. Weinberg Co.; N. Weinberg, Mrs. N. Weinberg, jobs coats; Room 1910, 15 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Bro.; Mr. Oransky, Fall suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Schloss, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss K. Kaufman, women's gloves; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, kimonos, slip-on sweaters; 120 West 32d.

DETROIT — Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Stern Co.; Miss Hogan, Fall millinery; 470 4th Av.

GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Mercantile Co.; G. C. Reuler, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn. — Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Kaufman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, petticoats, house, girls' dresses; 37 West 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asheim, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros.; E. H. Stein, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,133 B'way.

HAZELTON, Penn.—P. Deisroth Sons; A. G. Deisroth, dry goods; F. D. Mackie, gloves, neckwear, leather goods; 105 Grand; Gregorian.

HILLSBORO, Texas — Martin-Bragg D. G. Co.; J. W. Martin, general mdse.; Miss Byars, ladies' wear; Miss L. Armstrong, infants' wear; Breslin.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A. Mendel & Co.; A. Mendel, dry goods; Cumberland.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Wagoner, children's dresses; 116 West 32d.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—C. Yetter, ready-to-wear; Grand.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; Miss W. Bowers, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 225 5th Av.; Park Av.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; Miss A. Carr, ladies' wear; Flanders.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Mr. Velleman, Fall suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 7 W. 22d; Cumberland.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, millinery; 43 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Hicks & Jamerson; J. O. Hicks, notions, furn. goods; Mrs. L. Murphy, ladies' wear; Holland House.

LEBANON, Pa.—H. J. Shenk; H. B. Bower, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d.

LOS ANGELES — J. C. McEvilly, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bury Dept. Store; Mrs. N. Timmons, muslin underwear; basement; 95 Madison Av.; Imperial.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; Y. E. Moore, coats, suits; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; S. Epstein, coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Shapinsky & Co.; Allen Shapinsky, furn. goods; Latham.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Grossman & Ades; L. B. Ades, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, knit goods, underwear, negligees; 404 4th Av.

MINEOLA, L. I.—I. G. Bromberg Co.; L. N. Bromberg, S. G. Bromberg, dry goods; Bristol.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; W. C. M. Pyke, gloves, trimmings, laces, handkerchiefs; 2 West 37th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; M. R. Nachman, silks; J. Nachman, dress goods, hosiery, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaac Co.; A. J. Kaufman, women's garments; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; M. F. Sheehan, curtains, draperies, blankets; 377 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; Miss Mittlestadt, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Ferber, Mrs. Moffit, millinery; E. A. Tobey, jobs trunks, bags, shoes; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH.—Bedells; A. H. Goldberg, jobs silk wash dresses; 19 West 34th, 9th floor; McAlpin.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, Fall dresses; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss B. Wagonblast, millinery; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Z. Swett Co.; G. Morgan, coats; Room 1910, 15 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—S. Nemiro, coats, suits, dresses; Seville.

QUINCY, Ill. — W. T. Duker Co.; W. T. Duker, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

RENO, Nev. — Gray-Reid-Wright Co.; R. Penry, coats, suits, waists; Broztell.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; M. Weisberger, Fall suits; 37 West 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, coats, suits; 353 5th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss E. Hummell, art embroideries; 225 5th Av.

SALINA, Kan.—Steifel Bros. & Co.; M. Steifel, general mdse.; Breslin.

SALT LAKE CITY—L. & A. Cohen, Inc.; M. E. Lipman, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Boston Store; J. Findling, coats; Room 1910, 15 East 26th.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros. Co.; J. Roos, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss M. Barrett, underwear; Miss M. Crawford, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. L. Peyser, men's furn. goods; 48 West 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. L. Mayer, general mdse.; Broztell.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; F. G. Goldberg, ribbons, jewelry, notions, laces; I. Reinstein, men's furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

SEATTLE — MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Mrs. C. G. Berger, millinery; 23 East 26th.

SOUR LAKE, Texas—S. Sharpstrin, women's wear; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. Z. Boyer, misses' dept.; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear; L. Landwehr, notions, jewelry; 329 Broadway; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Cardle, notions, gloves, jewelry, fancy goods; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' coats, suits; 225 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, hosiery; A. C. Gaudian, wash goods; 395 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudor, linens; 1,133 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; L. P. Sullivan, coats, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clark, flowers, feathers, trimmed hats; 23 East 26th; Gregorian.

TORONTO, Ont.—B. Weiss & Son, Ltd.; B. Weiss, silks, crepe de chine, georgettes, taffetas, poplins; Breslin.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; E. C. Gatchell, men's furn. goods; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Palais Royal; Miss M. Rergle, stationery; 220 5th Av.

WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; B. T. Shuman, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.

JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of the Petition of FRENCH OVERSEAS CORPORATION, for Limitation of Its Liability, as Owner of the American Sailing Vessel "MALCOLM BAXTER, JR."

Notice is given that French Overseas Corporation, owner of the "Malcolm Baxter, Jr.," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on May 22nd, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Two hundred thirty-eight thousand eight hundred sixty-four dollars ($238,864.00). All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, Commissioner, at his office, Federal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO., legally dissolved on voluntary application, and now in liquidation, request all who have an unsettled account against it, regular or consignment, to send statements for adjustment before Sept. 1, 1918, after which time we will consider ourselves absolved from all obligation.

THE TRIUMPHANT HERRING.

Emerging from His Plebeian State in Great Britain.

Herrings were sold at three for a penny at Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, recently. They were landed in such large quantities that in the forenoon the townspeople were getting supplies free. Owing to the shortage of labor the fish curers were unable to deal with the catches, which sold at ridiculously low prices.

What a feast the people of Berwick must have had on that day! What appetizing incense arose from thousands of sizzling frying-pans and gridirons! Men would be lured from their labors by the smell of the succulent fish. What if the beefsteak of old England has gone to the bottom; it has emerged from the deep in a rich—nay, richer—"silver harvest of the sea!" The sportive little herring is immune from the torpedo, and laughs at Tirpitz's shoal of ruthless sharks.

The besieged inhabitants of the Sea-girt Isle may yet be saved by the smell of a herring. It would indeed be poetical justice if a mere sprat should be the means of throttling the all-devouring submarine. For, the herring are the most democratic of fishes; they are the common people of the sea—the masses—and are the most beloved by their prototypes on land.

The common people have always had the highest respect for the herring, which is fondly referred to in England as "the poor man's beefsteak." The war has done much to level things down, and in some cases to level things up, in Great Britain; and the advent of the herring into society may be regarded as a happy omen for the future. The sight of an Earl, or even King George himself, scrupulously picking the vertebrae of a bloater would surely satisfy the most ardent Socialist. One could imagine Robert Blatchford writing an ode to the occasion.

While a taste for red herring is regarded in Great Britain as the unfailing mark of a plebeian, it has been known for a fact that certain aristocrats and blue bloods of both sexes did enjoy trifling with a juicy kipper in the secret of their private breakfast rooms. Such reserve and class-distinguishing marks will henceforth be abolished, and we may yet see the herring served openly in his divers forms and uniforms at State functions. Under its democratizing régime the "two-eyed steak" may become popular at the Savoy; and it may become a comman thing for a substantial customer to announce in stentorian tones:

"I say, waitah, I will have a Digby."
—Toronto Globe.

Mule Meat.

"If the Germans capture any American mules," says The Birmingham Age-Herald, "they may be tempted to try mule steak." Perhaps so, but we trust none of our friends over there will ever be called upon to resort to any such expedient. We are proud of our mules, the great work they have done and are doing over here and over there for victory. So appreciative are we of the mule's services that we are ready to stand hats off when he attempts to bray the "Star-Spangled Banner"; but we can never, no, never, recommend his steak even to the despised boche as anything approaching a gastronomic dainty.—Nashville Banner.

Import Order Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The revocation of the general import license covering the importation of commodities from Canada and Newfoundland, which was to have been effective from July 20, has been postponed until Aug. 15, 1918.

SIEGEL & BARNETT
-INC-
1237-39 Broadway-New York
At 31st Street

COATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors

250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
$6.75 to $50.00

Visiting Buyers will find it to their interest to see our line

The Immediate Delivery Coat House

Cash on the Spot—If Needed
—For Odd Lots, Samples, Seconds, Small Lots, Discontinued Lines, Etc.

Our Basement buyers will be in New York Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, ready to purchase Women's Apparel, Underwear, Shoes, Sweaters, Hosiery, Knit Underwear; also Boys' Clothing, Girls' Apparel, Millinery, and all apparel for women and children. Cash on the spot if desired. Bring your samples. We'll both be satisfied.

GILCHRIST CO., - - - Boston
New York Office, 5th Ave. Bldg., Room 602.

THE NEWEST
DRESSES
IN TAFFETA SATIN
SERGE
TRICOLETTE
ON OUR RACKS
For Immediate Shipments
FROM 7.50 UP
Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
134 to 142 West 37th St., New York

BELTS
for Women and Children
When leading New York shops deluge us with orders for our new French Novelty Sweater Belts, in charmingly chic combinations of assorted leathers lined with silk, it proves that S. & S. are still going "over the top."
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"The BELT HOUSE of New York"
49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

RUBBERIZED KHAKI
MATERIALS
FOR
MILITARY NOVELTIES
Hospital Sheetings, all widths
Immediate Delivery
SYDEMAN RUBBER CO.
225 Fourth Avenue
Telephone Stuyvesant 7530.

Original Creations
Mackelvey Waist
315 FIFTH AVENUE
at Thirty-second Street.

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG
AND COMPANY
WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27th STREET

THE PREMIER COSTUME CO.
Dress Contractors
to the Retailer
You Save 25%
by buying from us
Premier Costume Company Inc.
13-14 West 33rd St. New York

WHITE VOILE
DRESSES
Seven different styles for special sale at attractive prices.
FALL LINE OF SILKS AND SERGES NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
D. & R. COSTUME CO.,
3 EAST 28TH ST.

To Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND LADIES' WEAR
We Offer
A ROSY DEAL
CHARACTER AND PROMPT ATTENTION.
PRICE FOR YOUR RAG CLIPPINGS.
MAX ROSENZWEIG,
463 WATER STREET.
PHONE ORCHARD 7282.

1000 COTTON DRESSES
AT A SACRIFICE. ALSO SILK DRESSES.
CLOVER GARMENT CO., Inc.
23 WEST 32ND ST.

Auctions.

SALE OF CONTRACTOR'S
FLOATING DREDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the Matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and DEWITT C. IVINS, Bankrupts.
THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. vs. FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."

By order of this Court in Bankruptcy, dated July 9th, 1918, and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas in the above suit in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named Bankrupts, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. DRY DOCK, at the foot of Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 30th, 1918, at 10 A. M.,
the FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."

DIRECTIONS—From Exchange Place McAdoo Tube Station, Jersey City, walk over Hudson Street (almost opposite Tube Station) to Essex Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash is required upon bid. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on July 31st, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Post Office Building, in the City of Jersey City, N. J. GEORGE G. TENNANT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. ALBERT C. WALL, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; ANDREW J. STEELMAN, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., Attorneys of Trustee.

Auctions.

$40,000 STOCK
AUTO SUPPLIES
TIRES,
HARDWARE, ETC.
Charles Shongood, Auct'r.
Sells Early Part of August
AT 539-541 BROADWAY
Wholesale and Retail Stock of the Above.
REMOVED FROM PENNSYLVANIA.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON REQUEST.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, 539-541 Broadway.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE
Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 9660-9661-9662.

Don't be a
"Tomorrowist"
Today's the Day
To See
Style 782
An
ALL WOOL
JERSEY
DRESS
AT $10.75
New York's
Most Wonderful
Value

See our line, consisting of
Serges, Satins
& Georgettes

Quick Deliveries

Bronner Bros. & Hadra,
18 West 27th St., New York

IF ONLY WE COULD SHOW OUR FULL LINE HERE
OUR ALL WOOL SERGES FOR INSTANCE $8.75 TO $16.75 UNUSUAL AS TO BOTH STYLE AND PRICE.
And we'll deliver them too.
Just Say When!
KLEVA KLAD
DRESS CO.
1261 B'way, Cor. 31st St., New York City.

THE TALK
OF THE TRADE
F. & H.
Broadcloth
SUIT
No. 1852
All colors. Peau de Cygne lined; detachable Velvet Collar and Cuffs
$21.00
D. M. JONAS
3 East 28th St., N. Y.

To Close Out
Silk Jersey Suits
Wool Jersey Suits
Coats, Separate Skirts; also Sleeveless Velvet and Satin Coats.
DAILY WAIST
158 West 27th

ABE MILLMAN
Successor to
BLOOM & MILLMAN

The business previously conducted at the premises of 20 West 33rd St., Manhattan, as a partnership between Harry Bloom and Abe Millman, trading under the firm name of "BLOOM & MILLMAN," will hereafter be operated and owned solely by Abe Millman, at the above premises, continuing the manufacture of the "Joan of Arc" Smock, Middy Blouse and Children's Dress lines.
(Signed) ABE MILLMAN.

U-S CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.

Phone: 9296-9297-6538 Spring
D. C. and A. C.
Straight and Round Knives

ADVANCES on ACCOUNTS
INQUIRIES INVITED.
COLEMAN & COMPANY,
Farragut 9763. 1133 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave.

NEW LOAN PLAN
on accounts to m'f'rs. Personal interview invited. Best Finance Co. 1133 B'way, N. Y. C.

BUILDERS LOOK FOR FREER MONEY

Turn of Tide on Battlefields Puts New Life Into Construction.

FEDERAL CONTROL FEATURES

Government Takes Over All Wall Board—Hudson Brick Held for $13—Plaster Advances.

Signs of returning confidence in the future of building as an industry were further indicated last week as the direct result of the turn in the tide of battle.

One indication causing a changed attitude of leaders in the industry at the week-end was the fact that the Treasury Department made the weekly allotment of certificates of indebtedness to banks only $500,000,000 instead of $700,000,000. Still another was the report that the next Liberty Loan drive would begin on Sept. 25 and would cover a period of three weeks instead of four, the trade believing that the earlier date would permit more time for the building market to get into its Winter stride.

Still another factor playing favorably into the building market is the fact that tax returns are now out of the way and that crop-moving financing has been handled more expeditiously than usual. Perhaps no better example of the effect of all these developments upon the market was the increased demand for common brick, which kept the market bare all week, incidentally further advancing the price to $12.50 for run of market, while some of the best grades were reported held for $13 a thousand wholesale.

Varying opinion is expressed regarding the effect the reported plan of the Capital Issues Committee to assume supervision of all transactions of $1,000 or over will have upon necessary alteration and new construction work. Some authorities say there is no provision in the act establishing this committee to exercise jurisdiction on transactions below $100,000; but, appreciating the disposition of the people to make any sacrifice necessary that will contribute toward completing the victories of the Allies abroad, it was announced at Washington that cases might develop where it would be necessary to exercise such control. This is practically the way the situation was viewed by members of the Building Material Exchange and the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York:

"If the Federal control of business transactions involving $1,000 or more will help to win the war, we are for it. If it will help to retard the paying of the war bill, however, by making it difficult to transact ordinary business affairs, we think it would be very desirable for the Capital Issues Committee to consider well its action. But word comes to us that it is not the policy of the committee to exercise this prerogative in any but a supervisory manner. As it applies to building construction it may prove to work out to the temporary advantage of the building trade in preventing indiscriminate speculative building in sections where new construction could not contribute toward the winning of the war. It will depend very largely upon the necessities for financial conservation during the trying times when the allied armies draw closer around Berlin and selfish building investors try to stampede the market for the meagre supplies of materials on hand. The fact that Senator Calder has been working in close harmony with the Treasury Department and with the Capital Issues Committee in relation to this, the second largest industry in the country, leads us to believe that there is little cause for apprehension regarding the exercise of repressive powers by this recently organized body, at the present time."

Evidence that the building industry of the East is bending its energies with other industries to give the American Army a solid footing for still further pushing back the enemy is found in the fact that the entire wall board industry of this section of the country is devoting its output exclusively toward Government uses, all the metal ceiling industries are giving practically their capacity to war needs, and some of the Portland cement plants in the Lehigh district show larger shipments than usual for the first half of July, indicating that in a light private building market a larger proportion than usual of the shipments were for Government use. There has been a renewal of the aggressive search for barges in the Hudson River to transport men and munitions, which doubtless has contributed largely toward tightening the price on Hudson brick, as this commodity depends almost entirely upon barges for transportation to this market.

What might be called a satisfactory arrangement has been made between the Government and the plaster industry, thus insuring a continuation of a moderate supply for the present. The Portland cement industries are able to obtain coal more freely, but they are not permitted to hoard, nor do they know when the free supply will be stopped. The brick industry up the river expects a freer coal supply within the next few weeks. Winter burning will be the rule along the entire Hudson River this year, as practically no brick has been burned so far this year. Plaster prices have advanced so that wholesale rates to dealers call for $17.80 for neat, $14.05 for scratch, $14.05 for brown, $23 for finishing (plaster of Paris,) including bags, per ton, and in bags the new prices are $2.85 for 250-pound bags and $3.70 for 320-pound bags, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. July lumber prices are up in many lines, linseed oil is expected to pass beyond the $1.82 level now ruling, and the Portland cement trade complains that there is now practically no margin in business taken at the present level.

In the matter of structural steel demand and supply, about which there seems to be considerable doubt in the trade, the June statement of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society shows that only 56 per cent. of the entire capacity of the country's bridge and structural shops was contracted for, as against 60 per cent. for May and 61 per cent. for April.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steamtug "Ticeline," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on the 12th day of December, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $12,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York. Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug "Ticeline," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steam tug, on January 18, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $13,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before July 29, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that the Hudson River Lighterage Co., owner of steam lighter "Valvoline," has filed its petition for limitation of liability arising from a collision with the motorboat "Delivery" in the East River on July 14th, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Five thousand ($5,000.) Dollars. All persons claiming damages for any loss, damage, injury or destruction occasioned by said accident must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before August 14th, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 9:30 A.M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Equity.
Quennard<Bausch Mfg Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Ingracia et al (on trial.)
Same<Ackerman.
Same<Szymanalis.
Same<W Frisch.
Same<C Frisch.
Same<R Frisch.
Same<La Faye, Jr.
Same<Steigerwald.
Same<Bernstein & Nomburg.
Same<Macyhulak.
Same<Grasdad.
Same<Suggs.
Same<Reminseeski.
Same<Konz.
Same<Yanosik.
Same<Ruberto.
Same<Weiner.
Same<Schessefki.
Same<Zubrowsky.
Same<William.
Same<Reilly.
Same<Oehler.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

City R E Co<Kotzen Realty Co, (2.)
Simon<Ostermier.
Faber<Weinberg.
N E Equitable Ins Co <Gambiner.
Stahl<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co, (2.)
Sobel<Mashkowitz.
Tenement House Dept <237 West 124th St.
Ostransky<Ginsberg.
Tenney<Westcott Exp
Contino<Steinhardt.
Besmanoff<Griffenhagen Bros & Co.
Goldfarb<Lange.
Ramsay<NY Pie B Co
Kelly<Moore.
Harding<Conlon.
Besner<Stokes.
Re Segal<McGuire.
Wax<Wax.
Chapin<Leonard, (2.)
Lipacher<Lipacher.
Mutual Life Ins Co of NY<Jarmulowsky.
Rainess<Rainess.
Mitchell<Hudson.
Gewirty<Gewirty.
Page & Co<Burge.
Levine<Skloot.
Mandracchia<Frost.
NE Equit Ins<Rosen.
Same<Honigman.
Lysle<Color Proj Co.
Woods<Frohman.
Ward<US W Pres Co
Schieffelin<St N Rink
Toomer<Penn RR.
Papparounou<Belmont Hotel Co.
Weed<Fitzpatrick.
Cohen<Wolf.
Washkowitz<Stroch.
Mitchell<Hudson.
Re Greenhut Co.
Re Gotham Hat Co.
Rector, Church Wardens<Broome-C Co.
Re Wille.
Feinstein<Ind Salt Co.
Schwank<Miller.
Ross<Ludwish.
Braunn<Christie et al
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Lozofsky<Schaefer.
Equit Life Ins Socy<Theta Assn.
Henry<Kahn.
Weidman<Weidman.
McNeill<Sch Shellite.
Lozofsky<Schaefer.
Scammel-Water Garage Co<Greene.
Cawein<Alexander.
Posnik<Posnik.
Broden<Broden.
McDonald<Guise.
Goldman<Goldman.
Guarantee Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Elmendorf<Franklin Trust Co.
Hofman<Hofman.
US Fire Ins Co<Lott.
Meyerback<Meyerback.
Leroy Sargent & Co<Ormsley, McH & ano
Nulomoline Co<Tausek.
Peo State NY<Cummings.
Silver<Silver.
Pisano<Hillside Coal & Iron Co, (2.)
Lotty<De Vergara.
Roxton Rty<Joseph.
Bohm<Alt.
Swartz<Munger.
Re Diamond.
George Batton Co<Pompeian.
Feraco<Heinlein.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk <Thornton.
CNY<P S Com.
Frank<Reis.
Gribben<Heminway.
Greenwich Sav Bank<Franklin Madison R.
Re Lorillard.
F W Sackett<Engels.
Re Wilkins.
Reilly<Fletcher.
Pfan<CNY.
Guzetta<CNY.
Faulkner<same.
Morgan<Inner Circle Realty Corp, (2.)
Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum.
Arbdt-Ober<Met Opera Co.
Ostrander & Co<Robin
Moore<Wenare Hold.
Re Harris.
Honotefsky<Karol (2)
Greenberg<Istel et al.
Corwin<Corwin.
Salem<Barrett.
Mass<Doctor.
Bastile<CNY.
Leopold<same.
Tiernery<Madigan.
Bulova<E 10 St Corp.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Campbell<Tunnicliff, (2.)
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate.
Ethel J Norwood,
Guiseppe Mosco,
Charles A Traynor,
Daniel Weiller,
Edna M Richards,
Frances A Niebuhr,
Adolph R Braun,
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bryant<Pettit.
US Bobbin & Shuttle<H C Marquardt Co.
Sametzki<Edelman.
Hencken<Heit.
Berger<Loria.
Taylor<Moskowitz.
Barnett<Faden.
Fundamensky<Sklamberg.
Cohen<Kaufman.
Lowenthal Loeb & Co <Phelps & Phelps.
Miller<Shapiro Canday Mfg Co (2.)
Madison Bernard Impt Co<Jackson.
Halpern<Cooper.
Winternitz<Harde.
Lorincz<Humphrey.
Rosen<Rosen.
Donnelly<Furey.
Chase<Ettinger.
Nitrate Agencies Co<Weinberger.
Roth<London & Lancashire Ind Co of A.
Kenigstein<Schleicher.
Caruso<Vogel Trading
Goldberg<Osterman.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts, I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Ella V Eldedge<Louis Cohen—Frank W Chambers.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Re Annie Rachman (Greenspan)—Terry Parker.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Atteridge<Atteridge—Hon Philip J Sinnott. Hess<Bachman—John J Sullivan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 23.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Accountings.
Estate of John J. Dumpel.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J. 10 A. M.

Bailey<LIRRCo.
Dickinson<same.
Dorothy Jacobs<Arthur D Jacobs.
Esther Rosenthal<Simon Rosenthal.
Am Mtg Co<Hance.
Poole<Poole.
Belford<Belford.
Mattson<Lamson.
Martinez<Martinez.
Anderson<Weild.
Steinberg<Doscher.
Ceder<Ceder.
Hofman<McKenna.
Frohman<Vitagraph Co of America.
Karp<Atlas Press.
Re E 17th & E 18th S's.
Polo<Scott.
Re Eckert.
Schwartz<Rupprecht.
C J Perry Co<O'Connell et al.
Goosen et al<Porter.
Ward et al<same.
Meyer<Szemko et al.
Re Heilbron & Blumenau, trustees, &c.
Re Ernest B Race.
Fisher<Charleston Chemical Co.
Re Benjamin Goodman.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park, (Meran.)
Re Midwood Realty Co. (Bath Av.)
Re Wallaston Realty Co, (17th Av.)
McKenna<L W F Engineering Co, Inc.
Re Polish National Alliance of Bklyn.
Nehl<Licht.
Ackerman, an infant<Parcels Holding Cp.
Pauline E Haendel<Frederick J. Haendel
Ward<Porter.
Germania Savings Bank<Klein et al.

PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Isaac Gordon,
Isabel A. Mackinney,
John M. Johnson,
Elizabeth L. Rosman,
Rosina Fibrenio,
Carlotta Valdine,
William A. Case,
Mary Elbers,
George Embach,
Frances A. De Beer.
Accounting of:
Thomas Howdwn,
Joseph Stamper,
George Bisde,
William Weiss.
Estate of:
Nellie J. Bryan.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool suit. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, owner of Lighter No. 223 has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of berthing said vessel at Pier 24, Brooklyn, on April 12, 1917. Petitioner has surrendered vessel to trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at the United States Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before September 4th, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x166; separate boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x166, with "L" 56 x150. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

How quick can you act to secure a splendid 225-acre farm, with stock, crops, and equipment, in full operation, 30 miles out, for $80 per acre? No lease, no exchange. An opportunity for a man of judgment who knows his mind. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Commuters.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; cottage, Summer and Fall, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Building Management Wanted.

Owing to present conditions prominent building corporation desires the management of a few additional buildings or estates. Can give unquestionable references. Personal attention and daily inspection. B 229 Times Annex.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME,

Consisting of 7 rooms and bath, water, sewer, gas, electricity; sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B., 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

7 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvement; gas and electricity; private beach, dock, boat and anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan; easy terms. Owner, 243 West 34th Street, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ONE LOFT, 75 x 100.

Light manufacturing; steam heat, 2 elevators; 2 fireproof stairs; light on all sides; good location to get help. Apply on premises, 133 Mulberry St., near Grand St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

58TH ST., 127 West | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIO,
222 WEST 59TH STREET.
Apartment of 3 rooms and bath, ideal for bachelor or couple. To lease from September 1st.
J. E. BALL, Mgr.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

55 West 46th St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Attractively Furnished.
Maid and Buffet Service.
Apply on Premises—Bryant 5422.

166 WEST 72D STREET.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ELMER H. WARREN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 West 3d Street and immediately thereafter at 366 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hat shapes, millinery frames, braids, trimmings, ribbons, feathers, &c. and fixtures consisting of safe, typewriter, motor, machinery, desk, &c.
BENJAMIN LESSER, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of EDWARD GREGER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 219 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, cigarettes, pipes, smokers' utensils, cash register, fixtures, &c.
MAX MILLER, Assignee.
SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Attorney for Assignee, 165 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. L. & M. ROSE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 27-29 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of artificial flowers, office furniture, fixtures, etc.
GEORGE WILLIAM CLUNE, Receiver.
RODGER B. WOOD, Attorney for Receiver, 37 Wall Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 26060.—U. S. DIST. COURT., SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD MARTIN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 16th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on August 1st, 12:00 Noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on May 28, 1918, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug PENNSYLVANIA for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about October 31, 1917, while the tug Pennsylvania was preparing or attempting to shift the scow Ed and Tom at Greenville, New Jersey, in consequence of which Martin F. Cavanaugh is alleged to have sustained injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $25,000, with lawful interest according to law: that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of September, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

To Let—House with studio apartment, 30 Charlton St., Greenwich Village, block from 7th Av. subway. Phone Spring 6119.

Brooklyn.

HOUSES AT BARGAIN PRICES.
One and two family, modern, attached and detached; also apartments for investors in finest section of Flatbush. 755 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Garage for sale or to let, one story, 185x100, near Bush Terminal; ready Sept. 1. A. Small, 184 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Tel. 4401 Williamsburg.

Fine Investment.—3-story frame store, Underhill Av.; only $2,500. I. J. G., 436 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write. L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.

Rare opportunity; new, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 7915.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

New Jersey.

Bargain.—Two-family house; good investment. Why not combine home with investment? Each floor has six rooms and bath and separate steam plant. Rent $60. Price $7,000. Cash $500. Write for particulars. Coover, 480 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Home for Sale,
Bayonne, near Greenville, N. J.
Detached, 6 large, light rooms and bath; laundry and extra toilet in basement; large attic; fireproof garage; all modern improvements; Butt lot, 50x100; one block from station, 24 minutes from N. Y.; train or trolley service, all night; price $7,500. Address C. F. Raichlen, 87 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 43x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $600 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR LEASE.
Dental office, complete; old established; prominent location; doctor in service. Apply John H. Scheier, 25 West 42d St.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet 2,500 square feet, absolutely fireproof loft building, near Broadway; large passenger and automobile elevators. Triton Corp., 250 West 54th St.

37th, 18 East.—Basement store; near Tiffany's; good central business location; reasonable.

Furnished private office to let, with or without office service. Room 803, 160 Broadway.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Two-fifth of loft, 50x100, to be sublet on 6th floor, 11 West 32d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST, (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath, cool; hotel service; $65.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Groves.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apart. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Hotel Patterson; 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 and up; 3 rooms and bath, $25 and up; 4 rooms and bath, $35 and up.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome small kitchenette apartment; every possible convenience; reasonable rates.

47TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette privileges.

52D, 43 WEST.—Apartment two rooms; kitchenette, bathroom; other single, double rooms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—One room, bath, $50 month; two rooms, bath, $150; all large, beautifully furnished; Steinway piano.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 156 WEST.
Choice furnished apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle. Tel. Col. 1077.

88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droocam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

89TH, 305 WEST, (Riverside.) — Private house, two rooms, baths, kitchenette, services; $50-$55.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Sublet two-room apartment, with kitchenette. Apply Superintendent, Poinciana.

122D, 521 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms; piano. Apartment 23.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.) — Elevator, outside, southern exposure, six rooms; $50. Rose.

160TH, 520 WEST.—Elegant 5 rooms, electric lights, shower, hardwood floor; reasonable.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BROADWAY, NEAR 72D ST.—Two nicely furnished room apartment and bath in prominent hotel; reasonable rent August, September; answer giving phone number. A 32 Times.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIO,
222 West 59th St.
Gentleman will sublet handsomely furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath to Oct. 1. James E. Ball, Mgr.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

WEST END AV., (98th.)—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room apartment, cool, with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, mornings, 8-10.

WEST END AV., 740.—5 rooms, beautifully furnished, exceptionally cool; immediate possession. Apartment 94.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., (197 Park Av.)—Choice location, exclusive section, near trolley and railroad, seven rooms, convenient for commuting; $150 from now to October. Phone Vanderbilt 3321. 738 Aeolian Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2 to 6 room elevator apartments; cheerful, elegant rooms; excellent service; convenient location; $35-$75.

68TH AND 69TH STS., (Between 2d and 3d Avs.,) Schermerhorn Private Residences.—Subway station at 68th St.; rents $1,000 to $1,200; some with immediate possession.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER,
3d Av., cor. 68th St., N. Y.

A. Schermerhorn private residences, 68th and 69th Sts., between 2d and 3d Avs.; Lexington Av. subway station at 68th St.; rents $1,000 to $1,200, some with immediate possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th, N.Y.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, $75 month; one room, bath, $60; two large rooms, two baths, $125.

69TH, 206 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, tile bath, kitchenette; electricity. Telephone Columbus 3126. Apply Superintendent, 212 West 69th.

90S, WEST END.—High-class apartment 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

92D ST., 74 WEST.—Two large front rooms and bath, ground floor, $40.

102D ST., 306 WEST, (near the Drive.)—Entire fifth floor apartment of 8 rooms; fireproof house, with elevator, all improvements; rent $1,400. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, airy bachelor's room; running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

128TH, 168 WEST.—Six corner rooms, bath, all improvements, $35-$45.

149TH, 450 WEST, (Corner Convent Av.)—6 rooms, all outside; $70; Sept. 1 or Oct. 1.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Sublet, beautiful seven-room apartment, facing Riverside Drive at 122d St., until October, $50 per month; may be seen at any time. Apply Barnes, Apartment 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 15.—Large, outside room; bath; tenth floor; overlooking Columbia University; private family. Apt. 102. Morningside 6659.

CLAREMONT HALL,
601 West 112th St., corner Broadway, apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents, $910 and $1,250. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25.—Near drive, 160th; 6 rooms. Apt. 55, Superintendent.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 65.—Six exceptionally large, light rooms, modern building, elevator, $55; Apartment 66; possession Sept. 1; present rental $70.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (Corner 149th.)—10-room, 3 baths, high-class apartment; $1,400 and $1,600.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 824, (cor. 151st.)—Five exceptional, light, airy rooms and bath, $50; elevator; possession Aug. 1. Apt. 54.

THE DARLINGTON,
229 West 101st St., corner Broadway.
Apartments of 5 large, light rooms, all improvements; rents $950 and $1,150. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Four-five room outside apartment, between 72d and 120th St., by desirable married couple. R 21 Times.

For Summer only, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; downtown; $40. Write W 386 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small; newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, cool room in doctor's apartment; elevator; telephone. Apartment 6.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; adjoining bath; gentleman; $7, $10.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive room, with private bath; also small rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 791.—Private family, large room, tastefully furnished, private bath, electricity.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished cool rooms; reasonable. Plaza 2137.

West Side.

12TH, 171 WEST.—Medium-size, cool, comfortable room; also small room; bath, telephone.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Very attractive front parlor suite, (parlor, bedroom, bathroom;) electricity, phone, &c.; close to station and all city communications; respectable, quiet, homelike.

46TH, 346 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, renovated; refined, quiet house.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; also suite; Summer rates. Circle 1810.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites.
SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Room, private bath, ground floor; other rooms; Summer rates.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive front room; large closets; water, electricity; moderate; references.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; private baths; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern improvements; see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; continuous hot water.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Ideal location, Central Park contiguous, subway and "L" same; rooms adequately and faithfully appointed, bathing facilities and linen aplenty; scrupulous cleanliness the order, and house management liberal but strictly decorous; guests' comfort and individual requirements primary consideration, and no dogs; references.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping suites, private baths; large single rooms adjoining bath; Summer rates; references exchanged.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room with private bath; telephone, conveniences.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near park, newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity; $5-$12.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large, small room; telephone; electric light; running water.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 251 WEST.—Cool rooms; all modern conveniences; private family; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Cool Summer spot; large room, private bath; small rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 37 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity; large, small rooms, $4, $6, $10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large rooms, others, private baths, twin beds, electricity; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; shower; elegant house.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity, phone.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms, kitchenette, maid service, $3 up.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near park; all conveniences; moderate rates.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, [illegible] WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with running water.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Very pleasant, homelike front room; also small room; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath in quiet, well furnished house, $8; also small single room, $4.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front room; private bath, electricity.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and suite, with, without bath; electricity.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room; conveniences; twin beds; single room; gentlemen.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; business people; rooms with, without private bath; electricity.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home, beautiful large room for high-class people; reference essential; breakfast if desired.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with bath, piano, electricity, phone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, private bath; also small rooms; electric light.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, decorated, cool rooms, private baths, electricity.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home, large cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Double, single cool rooms; private baths, electricity; suite; refined house.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double room; southern exposure; near Riverside; references.

84TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, running water, elevator, suitable two, reference. Larson.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity, telephone.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; room with kitchenette; small room; all conveniences.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Unusually large, elegantly furnished suite, private bath, shower; breakfast; high class house.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; breakfast optional.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome rooms, suite or single, $4 to $12; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, front basement, kitchenette. Phone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Special Summer rates; well-furnished room, bath; telephone; gentlemen.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms with bath; modern American home; breakfast.

106TH, 238 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Large, airy front room, newly furnished; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apt. 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room, with or without kitchenette, $8; newly furnished private house; references; all conveniences.

110TH ST. and BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near subway; Audubon, bright, cool rooms, bath adjoining; Summer rates; transients accommodated. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator house. Apt. 63.

165TH, 601 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiards; rooms, single, $4.50 to $6.50; room for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,314.—Parlor bedroom; use of bath, kitchen; business lady, gentleman. Mullins.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72.—Four large outside rooms, kitchenette; parlor floor; private house; also room and bath. Col. 1242.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offer large room, facing Riverside Drive, well furnished. Apartment 6B. Phone Audubon 4579.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Exceptional rooms on Drive; $15 to $25 weekly; hotel service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms with running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 911.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; board optional.

WEST END, 896, (103d.)—Large, airy room, $8; private residence; single, $4.50.

WEST END, 936.—Cool room, conveniences; Summer rates. 6 East, Academy 2963.

WEST END AV., 387.—Desirable front room; private family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

71ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, bath, &c.; ideal location.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, independent, unfurnished room with private bath, for gentleman, neighborhood between Madison Square and 34th St. C 92 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; electric light; table board.

86TH, 58 EAST.—In a fine home, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean; meals; subway.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike, including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. — Pension Belge; meals optional; references. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV, 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON ARMS,
55th St., West, 41, 43, 45.—Elevator.

West Side.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath, electricity; attractive, cool suite.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Dinners, rooms, and board; references.

58D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; single rooms; refined; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; private baths; electricity; Southern cooking.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, handsome front and rear rooms, private baths; also small room; good table.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; private baths; superior table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Superior home with American family; meals optional; Summer prices.

72D ST., 228 WEST.—Elevator; steam heat; electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Rooms overlooking park; southern exposure; refined house; home table.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small, cool, comfortably furnished; excellent meals; references exchanged.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

91ST, 89 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, wholesome food, intellectual people. Sirota.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, cool room, four windows; electricity; excellent table; references.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, twin beds, running water, closet, 2 windows; home cooking. 6600 Morningside, Apartment 3N.

123D, 114-118 WEST.—Refined home; elegantly appointed second floor, also small room; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, Corner 104th St.—Special rates for July and August; now booking Fall season. Hotel Elite; exceptional rooms and board; elevator.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Pleasantville. — Exceptional accommodations for four persons, in attractive, modern home, beautiful grounds, wide verandas; home cooking; convenient to station; no other guests. Address Pleasantville, P. O. Box 474.

New York State.

Catskills.—Hickory Hill Farm House. An extraordinary house with fine bath and modern furnishings; unsurpassed view; situation ½ mile from Post Office, department store, &c.; comfortable auto meets all guests at Catskill; a quiet, restful home for refined people; accommodates 40; rates $12 and up. W. H. Paddock.

Board, farm, Ulster County. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

Connecticut.

A few boarders taken in a quiet, refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

TWO LADIES desire board, refined house, Larchmont or nearby resort. T 247 Times Downtown.

BOARD, two ladies, Gentiles; farm, private hotel; commuting distance; particulars. D 5 Times.

Board wanted in private family, 100 miles New York; elderly gentleman. A 30 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' manufacturing experience; expert controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; complete charge; languages; $25. C 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer, capable take entire charge; sixteen years' experience; highest references; $16-$18. T 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Twelve years' experience with clothing manufacturer, presently employed, desires change. S. Hock, 537 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—American; 6 years' experience; competent take entire charge. W 395 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORK, young Polish woman wants washing and cleaning, experienced; $2.60 a day. Flonek, 222 West 146th. Apart. 22.

GOVERNESS, French; competent in all English branches, physical care; piano, violin teacher. Write to Comitti, 312 W. 30th.

MASSEUSE, graduate, city license, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

MASSEUSE (licensed) open for engagements; Swedish method; long experience. Tel. 3320 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wishes secretarial position; experienced, competent, trustworthy; also operates dictaphone; highest references; salary $20. K., Room 801, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 1717.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, banking experience, thoroughly efficient and well educated, seeks permanent position; highest references; salary $25. Z 332 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — American; thorough banking experience; accustomed to important duties; $25 weekly until ability demonstrated. P 598 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—One who knows how to use common sense and good judgment; $9. M. S., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience, high school education; best of references. R. L., 5.203 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. E 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, commercial high school graduate, beginner. M. Steil, 102 4th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, American, 3 years' experience; best references; $15. E 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (expert;) experienced law and engineering work, desires permanent position. W 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experienced detail work; responsible; salary $18. P 678 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, 1½ years. Minnie Packer, 354 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, expert; unusual references; $25. Dependable, 3,625 Broadway.

STENOTYPIST, translator, Belgian college graduate, good knowledge and speaking fluently French, Russian; highly recommended. Miss H. 2,751 Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, accurate at figures, good penman, wishes office position, reliable concern; references. L. B., 441 East 84th.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Several competent girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

AUDITOR-OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 32, draft exempt, employed, desires permanent position; best references; salary $2,000. Z 291 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, 2 years college, desires connection with accounting office. Z 351 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced sales and purchase ledger clerk, familiar with all relative work, last 15 years with hotel supplies; highest credentials; citizen, 40; married; $25; desires position. J. B., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing experience, knowledge of accounting, desires position; take full charge; competent; best references; salary, $30. C 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced statements, trial balances, controlling accounts; $20 start. Nathan Matus, 1,810 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDITOR, thorough, full charge, ten years' experience, draft exempt. E 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or LEDGER CLERK, 20, experienced, desires position. Sam Marco, 1,740 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience; double entry, trial balance, statements, &c.; age 19; now employed. A. Verdi, 1,990 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Accurate, 31, draft exempt, desires position; salary $30. B 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, assistant; clerk, general office systems, 3 years' experience. S 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, three years' experience; double entry. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Part time; $2.50 week up. Kissler, 273 Columbus Av. Columbus 3107.

BOOKS balanced, written up, evenings, Sundays; 50c hour, guaranteed; competent. D 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, competent, careful automobile driver, would drive party touring during his vacation from business, Aug. 18 to Sept. 3. H. L., 340 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city country, careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanical; thoroughly competent; best references; single; past draft age; speaks French. Koci, 15 Fischer Av., White Plains.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, age 33, 12 years driving American and foreign cars, wishes steady position in country or city. Frank, 116 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, 6 years' experience; drive any car; city, country; latter preferred; do own repairs. C 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young mechanic, four years' experience, would like private position; not in draft. Schaefer, 1,475 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, 14 years' experience, drive, wishes position, private. Komornik, 561 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, draft exempt, desires position with private family. A 127 Times.

CHEMIST, with Belgian diploma and experience in sugar derivatives, (sugar, alcohol, and perfumes,) and Professor of Spanish and French, wants position; without experience in other branches of chemistry; accept position as assistant. Write to G. A., 338 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

CHEMIST.—Analytical and research work preferred; best of references given. C 59 Times.

CLERK, age 19, Gentile, quick, accurate, 1½ years' experience accounting department automobile concern; references. A 184 Times.

CLERK.—Young man desires position; thorough knowledge business methods; exempt. [illegible] Times.

CLERK, (20,) college education; bright, ambitious, receptive. Harry Kava, 33 West 129th St.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Capable, experienced executive, accountant, manage office, correspondence, collections. C 43 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 35, C. E., (speaks Spanish, English,) 10 years' general practice, seeks position, steel and concrete construction; start $25. Write to M. E., 16 West 96th St., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; 20; experienced detailer and tracer; technical education. P 679 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, C. E., can devote part time. Breene, 131 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.

COMPTROLLER, TREASURER, SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT IN CHARGE.

HIGH-GRADE MAN, UNDER 40, OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE EXECUTIVE; MANY YEARS CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE IN CORPORATION FINANCE AND IN THE DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF COST ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.
SALARY $10,000.
Z 350 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OR ASSOCIATION DESIRED BY LAWYER, DRAFT EXEMPT; TEN YEARS' LEGAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. S 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE.—Man, 33, married, capable, efficient, conscientious, experienced shipping, receiving, large stocks, office detail, systematized, desires position with reliable concern; A1 references. John H. Tietjen, 589 East 35th Street, Brooklyn.

MAN, middle age, wishes position of trust, bank or corporation; moderate salary references. R. [illegible] Box 47 Times Bronx.

MAN, middle age with business experience, as manager or overseer of any light business or factory. [illegible] 93 Times.

MANAGER OR SUPT.—An opportunity to prove my worth after 14 years' experience; prefer mechanical or chemical company rather than merchandise; must be Government work or war necessity. A 146 Times.

MANUFACTURER, ATTENTION!
Young man, Class 4 in draft, at present in sales department of large manufacturer of piece goods; good merchandise man, inside and outside salesman; also general detail work. Have you an opening in similar line? Best of reference. Z 304 Times Annex.

NEUTRAL, 29, no military service, to establish business connections in South America or Europe, or similar occupation; traveled all over the world; linguist; best credentials. B 144 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT. — Now with large organization; thoroughly versed in efficient business procedure, including banking and purchasing experience; native citizen, age 32. If initiative, tact, and sound judgment are qualities sought by you, address T 259 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, competent correspondent and stenographer, all-around office man, not subject to draft; seven years in present position; salary $35. "B.," 48 West 92d.

PROPROSITION WANTED.
Advertiser, 20 years' general business experience, versed in finance, corporation law and management, and fair writer advertising copy, has disposed of his interest in and is retiring as head of corporation supplying a service to hundreds of diversified business concerns throughout country, and is now open to a proposition; in good health, past draft age; is a convincing, forceful correspondent, capable negotiator and organizer.
WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?
Although without foreign experience, is believer in post-war opportunities in South America and for that reason prefers to connect with concern either now or intending exploitation that section. C 30 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT of large manufacturing concern, seeks connection with manufacturer or export concern; thorough executive, cost accountant, and shop manager; thirteen years with present concern. Address, "Agent," Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

REAL ESTATE BROKER and APPRAISER, 20 years' experience in managing industrial and mercantile property, construction work, &c. excellent references, wants employment. W 391 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, 31, possessing Ford with large commercial box, wants position as selling representative, collector or similar capacity; extensive business experience; references. P 651 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, muslin underwear and flannelettes, thoroughly experienced, ten years present firm, over New York, Ohio, Michigan, headquarters Cleveland, wants line that's progressive. B 170 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling out West for 10 years in the corrugated product line, would like to connect himself with a responsible concern in women's apparel; salary or commission. O. O., 158 Times.

SALESMAN, (33,) experienced, hustler, employed, wishes to change with reliable wholesale or manufacturing house; reference. S 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, educated; 10 years' experience in traveling West; wishes position with a future; salary or commission. P. P., 156 Times.

SALESMAN, good, experienced, wishes to connect himself with a reputable house in shirtwaist line; salary or commission. R. R., 158 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, office manager, correspondent, expert stenographer, Columbia University graduate, (30,) married, some export training, desires position affording opportunity; steadfast, thorough worker. S 309 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, (24.)—Expert penman, good marker, capable taking charge; American; exempt; salary $24 to $26. T 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, married, exempt, age 23, seven years' experience, formerly with Government four years, now employed, desires position where ability and integrity will bring promotion. S 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 34; at present employed; experienced in high-class dictation along lines of legal, legislative, water power, and building construction work; $1,400 lowest salary considered. Z 316 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced; fully competent, dependable young man; well educated; Christian; not subject to draft; $25. W 855 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, reliable; position with future; excellent references. Zetren. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER wishes to fill position during vacation periods. W. Rodenheuser, 2 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, assistant bookkeeper; $18 to $20 to start. Henry Jacobourtz, 216 Berry St., Brooklyn.

VALET, thoroughly experienced, sober, good references, draft exempt; private, hotel, club. Valet, care Brelin, 68 West 65th, city.

WAITER.—Private family; wishes live at house; willing; best references. A 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) two years' business experience and high school education, quick and accurate at figures, desires position with silk, &c, or mercantile house; can furnish A1 references. Joffe, 988 Intervale Av., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, draft exempt, one year at college, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, three years' experience at all kinds clerical work, desires position in office. Maurice Lehman, 83 East 7th St.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, executive experience, desires position where alertness, common sense, and initiative can be used to advantage; exceptional references. B 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, two years business experience, good appearance and personality, energetic worker; advancement main objective. S 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Gentile, (20,) 4 years' business experience, intelligent, best references, desires connection with auto accessory line. S 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—H. S. of Commerce graduate, experienced bookkeeper and typist; American; best references. S. Hendler, 211 East Houston St.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, retired, would like to make favorable connections in the textile or kindred lines. W 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, speaking Spanish and French, desires a suitable position. Address by mail to 35 Rivington St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography. E 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) intelligent, well qualified, highest references, desires position. T 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, wishes position as office assistant and timekeeper; five years' experience; best reference. S 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position; inexperienced; $12. E 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assist credit man, investigator; knowledge stenography. G. Q., 3,625 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, 23, draft exempt, well educated, clerical work. C 31 Times.

Instruction.

DOCTOR from South America wishes to exchange Spanish for English. A 31 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, with a thorough knowledge of the export business; must have at least 5 years' experience; good salary; steady position. Liberty Commerce, 68 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, must be thoroughly experienced; good opportunity for bright young lady. Write or call, 116 Nassau St., Room 503.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable, able to take trial balance; clothing manufacturing; closed on Saturdays. Levine & Safer, 380 Lafayette St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Live wire, competent, and capable of taking full charge of small set of books; state salary. R 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, must be bright, good opportunity for right party. Rosh & Mayers, 17 W. 28th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; excellent position. Weisman, 151 West 28th.

The New York Times

BROOKLYN OFFICE

At the Brooklyn office of The New York Times, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton St., advertisements are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
40 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE COMPLETE SET OF DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, AND MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; MANUFACTURING CONCERN LOCATED IN BROOKLYN. REPLY STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY WANTED. MANUFACTURER, 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 30 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPERS, (2,) thoroughly experienced, for C. P. A.; good salary; must have exceptional ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating fully all details. Permanent, D 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; apply by letter, stating reference; good salary. L. L. B. 9998 Times.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models. (size 16.)

CLERK to do office work and to assist in the counting department; hours, 8:25 to 5:45, Saturday to 1 P. M.; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 340 Times Downtown.

CLERK for front office, experienced; $40 monthly, room, and board. Call Alamac Hotel, Mount Arlington, N. J.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, UNEMPLOYED, TO WORK FOR US. CALL AT ONCE. JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST.

DENTAL HYGIENIST, experienced; good salary; state references. E. L., 340 Times Harlem.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—The services of a rapid, accurate dictaphone operator are desired by a large Christian advertising firm; advertising experience preferred; good salary, with advancement. D 165 Times.

FORELADY
and
FOLDERS

ON PAPER PATTERNS.

ON OR ABOUT AUG. 1, 1918, WE OPEN ANOTHER BRANCH FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER PATTERNS. THE LOCATION IS AT
64 WEST 23D,
(McCREERY BLDG.)

WE WILL EMPLOY ABOUT 200 FOLDERS AND EXAMINERS, AND ARE LOOKING FOR EXPERIENCED HELP. WE PAY 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED FOR FOLDING.

ALSO NEED A FORELADY, WHOSE EXPERIENCE WOULD QUALIFY HER FOR SUCH A POSITION. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, OR FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW, CALL AT

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., N. Y.

GIRLS.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

MILLINERY PREPARERS AND LEARNERS; NEAT GIRLS; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON. APPLY REICH, 570 5TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

MILLINERS. — EXPERIENCED, NEAT WORKERS; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON. APPLY REICH, 570 5TH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

MODEL (SIZE 16)

for showroom in dress house, steady position; you will like to work here.

BRILL, ABRAMS CO.,

35 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—Several stylish young ladies, sizes 16 and 36, for a cloak and suit house; long season assured and highest salary paid. R. A. Day Co., Inc., 1,115 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED DRESS HOUSE; GOOD PAY. HAHN-BENJAMIN, 37 WEST 37TH.

MODELS.—Young ladies as misses' models to try on coats and suits in showroom; long season and good salary. A. Gershel & Co., 15 East 26th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16; ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED; SUIT HOUSE; GOOD PAY. SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 26TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced; good wages and steady, pleasant employment. Apply 9 A. M., 16 West 23d St., L. C. Lyon.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay 30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 8 P. M.

NURSES.—Undergraduates for seaside hospital of St. John's Guild at New Dorp, Staten Island. Apply Guild Office, 103 Park Av., Monday, between 10 and 4.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take entire charge of child, 3½ years old, at Long Beach. Apply 501 West 110th, Apartment between 11 and 1.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in paper business preferred; salary $25 week, with chance of advancement if satisfactory. S Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED, ON CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES; ALSO LEARNERS TAKEN, PAID WHILE LEARNING. KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, 6TH FLOOR.

PAINT CLEANERS wanted; board out; high salary. Apply to Housekeeper, 50 East

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A LARGE CHRISTIAN ADVERTISING CONCERN WISHES TO SECURE A YOUNG WOMAN IN THE CAPACITY OF PRIVATE SECRETARY; ONE HAVING INITIATIVE AND ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING IMPORTANT MATTERS, AND USING GOOD JUDGMENT; DESIRABLE SALARY. D 166 TIMES.

SECRETARY in institution, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; should speak Yiddish; state experience and salary expected; answer by mail [illegible], 1,152 3d Av.

SALESGIRLS.—HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN WITH REFINED AND PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS FOR EXPERIENCED SALESGIRLS IN THE WOOL AND ART NOVELTY DEPARTMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL. ALICE MAYNARD, 18 WEST 46TH.

SEWERS, experienced, for ribbon novelties. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, must be quick and accurate at figures. Call or write Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced or good typists; I can better your position and increase your salary; no charge. Call on Edna Kelly, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good salary, [illegible] and good hours. Apply in person to L. C. Lyon, 16 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience in bookkeeping; small office; $12. Braunsdorf, 420

STENOGRAPHER wanted; steady position; chance for advancement; $10-$12 per week. ensington Mills, 100 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND ACCOUNTANT to act as secretary in agricultural school doing war work; Lakeville, Conn.; salary $50, with board and lodging; position permanent. Apply from 10 to 4 Monday. F. B. Riggs, Room 1504, 46 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly experienced; one capable taking entire charge of correspondence; excellent opportunity for capable young woman; position out of town; state experience and salary desired. Z 302 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position is offered a neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturers; knowledge of dictaphone essential. Reply, stating experience and salary expected, R 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — YOUNG LADY, GOOD PENMAN; REPLY STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY DESIRED. R 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—New branch office of large engineering company requires services of experienced women stenographers; unusual opportunity. S 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office; high school graduate; beginner considered. Room 1239, 346 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced. Apply with references, Aero Waist, 53 West 23d St.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.

Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 236 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR FOR FOUR TRUNK LINES; ALSO LIGHT CLERICAL WORK. P. B., 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, also to assist in office. Call Louis A. Silk & Co., 142 5th Av.

TYPISTS.

Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPIST wanted with some knowledge of stenography; one having had some experience preferred. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St. Call mornings between 9:30 and 10:30.

TYPIST AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with uptown publishing house; permanent position open to American girl of high school education and at least two years' experience; salary $17. D 139 Times.

TYPIST.—One with some experience at operating a switchboard. Call Monday or Tuesday, Acme Burlap Bag Co., 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, near Grand.

TYPIST.—Must have good education, experience not necessary; Protestant. Apply Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.—Two competent Underwood typists for temporary position. Apply Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 558 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

TYPIST. — No experience necessary; will teach dictaphone; accuracy essential; $10; apply by letter. Monteath, 202 Lewis St.

TYPIST, with experience; salary $10-$12; excellent opportunity. Call 17 Park Place.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WOMAN.—Honest, conscientious, to keep physician's apartment clean, work few hours each day; call between 9 and 12 A. M. Dr. Clark, 341 Madison Av.

YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress with family of two; half hour from city; no experience necessary. Write Box 753, Woodmere, L. I.

YOUNG LADIES—A good opportunity for young ladies wishing light work in wire shop of electrical company; no machinery; good hours; overtime paid; special benefits for long service; good conditions; rate to start, $10 to $12 per week; ages 18 to 25.
S 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent; must be good at figures; for payroll bureau; state experience, qualifications, salary desired. C 38 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which salary is $40 to $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase upon graduation. Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in salary to those who excel. Rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus.
Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker Street, (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to take charge of employes' lunchroom for girls; one with domestic science or lunchroom experience preferred; salary $14 a week to start. E 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement as secretary to physician; moderate salary at beginning; might consider part time. D 4 Times.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction, must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

$12
Monday, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$30; stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; dictaphone operator, $15; beginners, $12-$15. 93 Nassau. Registration free. 1,457 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, born in England, $30-$40; Bookkeepers, (2,) $30-$35; Secretarial Stenographers, (2,) $30; Ledger Clerks, (experienced,) $23-$25; Junior Ledger Clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS AND CAPABLE OFFICE WORKERS; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS.—Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists.—Excellent permanent positions. Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av. 93 Nassau.

GIRLS.—Two, to work together, cook and chambermaid. Hornigs, 944 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Factory accounting, executive requires services of capable assistant; must be experienced in making out tax statements; give full details in first letter or no attention paid, draft status, age, salary expected, references, accounting and auditing experience; position in Connecticut; replies confidential. Z 329 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, experienced transportation accountant, between 32 and 40 years of age; must be very quick, not afraid of work, and willing to [illegible] with moderate salary; prospects of advancement for right party; state salary and full particulars. S 329 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced junior; good [illegible] man; steady work. D 2

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR.—Capable of setting up on B. & S. and Acme automatic screw machine. Kroder & Reubel, 108 Meeker Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARE
YOU
HELPING
YOUR
COUNTRY?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. WE ARE MANUFACTURING WAR MATERIALS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, AND IF YOU CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS COME IN AND TELL US SO.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE:

ACCOUNTANT,

BOOKKEEPER,

TALLY CLERK,

TOOL DESIGNER,

DRAFTSMAN,

MECHANICAL TOOL DRAFTSMAN,

ACCOUNTING CLERK,

LABORATORY ASSISTANT
experienced in testing motors and household apparatus.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CLERK,

MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electrical apparatus.

JUNIOR ENGINEER,
must be a graduate mechanical engineer and have had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 Bethune St., New York City,
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT.
The New York office of a prominent surety and casualty company requires the services of a man, preferably one familiar with the business, as assistant to the auditor; a man possessing executive ability and competent to handle and help in the problems of a busy department; to a man who can produce results, a good opportunity is offered, both present and future; must be draft exempt. Applications, giving age, experience, nationality, reasons for draft exemption, and salary expected, may be addressed to auditor. R 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ON SALES LEDGER.—One who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to analyze accounts, take off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, G 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, preferably an assistant note teller; must be young and have had experience; kindly give full particulars in letter, including religion. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St.

BOOKKEEPER, over 30 years of age, on sales ledgers, controlling accounts, trial balances, &c., to assist; must be accurate at figures; state age, religion, and salary. Address G 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to assist on sales ledger; good salary; excellent chance for advancement; Christian house. Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., 725 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced; steady job, good wages for good services. D 1 Times.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between ages of 15-17; salary $9 to start. Call Robert A. Keasvey Co., 445 West St.

BOY of 17, or over, bright and intelligent, for office work, one who inclines to go on the road later on preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 339 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, for steamship office; excellent opportunity for advancement. W 813 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; good chance for advancement. 125 5th Av., 3d floor.

BUYER with good experience is required by exporters in purchasing hardware, engineers', sanitary, electric, household, and automobile supplies; only those with such experience need apply; state salary, age, nationality, and race. R 391 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST wanted; must have practical experience; need not be a graduate; Government work; no explosives. Write E 219 Times Downtown.

CLERK for figuring invoices wanted by large corporation; high school graduate preferred; experience not absolutely necessary; bright, aggressive, with initiative; good opportunity for advancement; salary dependent upon experience. Write in detail age, education, experience, and salary expected, R 390 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, two; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK, experienced in purchasing department, to assist purchasing agent in statistical work; this man must be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the purchasing office of a large shipyard. Amalso, Z 842 Times Annex.

CLERK for front office, experienced, $40 monthly, room and board. Call Alamac Hotel, Mount Arlington, New Jersey.

CLERK, between ages of 18 and 20, with some knowledge of accounting; good opportunity for ambitious young man. R 385 Times Downtown.

COOPER AND PACKER for fish department, wholesale grocery house; steady position. Apply Mr. Burnett, care Francis H. Leggett Co., 28th St. and 13th Av.

COUPON OR SECURITY CLERK, experienced, wanted in bank. D 54 Times.

DIE AND TOOL MAKERS.
Must be first-class mechanics; steady work, offering good wages. Metropolitan Engineering, 1,219 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN ENGAGED ON INSTRUMENT WORK FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNERS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY OR TOOLS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAME; TO THE RIGHT MEN THIS REPRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY, PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED.

"S. J.," 124 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.
Mechanical designer jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. D 90 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN wanted for detail work on automobile trucks; good opportunity and wages. Apply Fifth Av. Coach Co. 10 East 102d St. Mr. Fielder.

DRUGGIST.—Registered in New Jersey; good pay; chance for advancement. A. Gold, 656 Newark Av., Jersey City.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
We require a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electric apparatus. Answer by letter only, addressing
MR. W. E. BRILL,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
463 West St., New York City.

ESTIMATOR
for building construction; must be experienced in all trades and capable of making up complete estimates for all types of buildings; state experience, salary expected, and when available. D 80 Times.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CLERK.
Young man, draft exempt, who has knowledge of foreign shipping and familiar with steamship companies' methods and Custom House routine, making out applications for licenses to ships and a general knowledge of shipping.
INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVES,

GENERAL FOREMEN,

AND

SUB-FOREMEN.

Men thoroughly familiar with machine shop practice and production methods for supervising the manufacture of airplane motors.

Direct Government work; good salaries, excellent opportunity for the right men.
We want men who are bodily interested in the success of

U. S. AGAINST GERMANY.

APPLY AT ONCE

IN PERSON,

OR WRITE,

stating age, nationality, antecedents, place of birth, experience in detail, the work for which you are best fitted, and wages you desire.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

OPEN SUNDAY, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. AND EVERY WEEK DAY AT 8 A. M.

WRIGHT-MARTIN

AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Hunterspoint Av. Station; 8 minutes to plant.

FARMER or farmer and wife for gentleman's farm; experienced only; good opportunity. D 97 Times.

FEEDER on multicolor press; good pay and steady work. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

FEEDER for job press wanted; above the scale and steady work; union. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

FOREMAN, experienced on cast and rod machine work; capable handling men. M. F., 287 Times Downtown.

GROCERY CLERK to take charge of cooperative grocery store of industrial plant; must have experience and be well recommended; hours 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.; wages $25 per week. Z 360 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAN.—Good wages to man understanding work; hours 6 to 3:30 P. M. 44 West 44th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

TOOL MAKERS,

78C PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime. Employment Dept. will be open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday until 8:30 P. M. to interview applicants for these positions only.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LADIES' HATS.
MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TAKE CHARGE LADIES' BLOCKED-HAT FACTORY. KANRICH, 601 BROADWAY.

LEADER, temporary, for boys in agricultural school for swimming, canoeing, baseball, basket ball, camping; salary dependent on ability. Apply, 10 to 4 Monday, F. B. Riggs, Room 1504, 46 Cedar St.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS

TOOL ROOM WORK,

LATHE HANDS,

MILLING MACHINE HANDS,

UNIVERSAL GRINDER HANDS,

WANTED AT ONCE.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WORKS 12 HOURS PER NIGHT, 6 NIGHTS PER WEEK, TIME AND HALF AFTER 8 HOURS; SATURDAY NIGHT TIME AND HALF TO MIDNIGHT; DOUBLE TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT.

GOOD PAY

AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

OPEN SUNDAY, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M., OR CALL MONDAY MORNING WITH TOOLS READY DOR WORK.

WRIGHT MARTIN

AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Hunterspoint Av. Station; 8 minutes to plant.

MACHINISTS WANTED.

100 FIRST-CLASS MEN,

WHO ARE COMPETENT TO READ BLUEPRINTS AND THE USE OF MICROMETERS.

73c PER HOUR

FOR THOSE WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE

THEIR ABILITY.

FOR GOVERNMENT WORK ONLY.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS,
BULLARD AND JONES & LAMSON TURREY LATHES,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BORING MILLS,
ENGINE LATHES,
PLANERS AND VISE HANDS.

R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET,
CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.
First-class shop and repair men; steady work, high wages; plenty of overtime. Steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York American Can Co.

MACHINIST.—STRAW HAT FACTORY; TAKE CHARGE OF 100 MACHINES. KANRICH, 601 BROADWAY.

MAN.—A reliable, energetic man of pleasing personality and possessing initiative and tact, is wanted for investigational and inspection work in the manufacture of a food product; chemical training and familiarity with factory operations are desirable. T 254 Times Downtown.

MAN AS TIMEKEEPER AND STOCK CLERK IN MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MASTER MECHANIC WANTED.

First-class master mechanic required; a man capable of taking entire charge of maintenance in machine shop and foundry; must have first-class Massachusetts engineers' and electricians' license.
Write or call Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment and good working conditions. Employment Dept. open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday until 8:30 P. M. to interview applicants for this position only.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

NEWSPAPER MAN wanted, expert Spanish knowledge, to take charge, read translations made by natives; American or English; $25 weekly. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

NIGHT CLERK, HOTEL.—Bond and reference; $100 month; 8 P. M. to 8 A. M. A 35 Times.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OPERATORS WANTED.

Several Hollorith tabulating machine operators.

STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CORP.,
SHOOTERS ISLAND,
STATEN ISLAND.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PACKER who understands packing holiday articles; state age, experience. T 203 Times Downtown.

PORTER AND PACKER IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; ONE HAVING HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE PREFERRED; MUST BE ABLE TO FURNISH GOOD REFERENCES. CALL H. HERRMAN, STERNBACH & CO., 23 EAST 20TH ST.

PORTER.—Heavy, all-around helper, packing room wholesale house. T 204 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN, must be thoroughly experienced and capable of estimating, one familiar with New York City trade, to take charge of local office for out-of-town plant; $35 per week to right man; state experience, present employment, &c. Z 325 Times Annex.

REAL OPPORTUNITY

FOR

NEW MANAGER.

UPHOLSTERY, DRAPERY, AND INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENT, NOT NOW A HUGE SUCCESS, AFFORDS A REAL OPPORTUNITY BECAUSE IN A LIVE, HIGH-GRADE STORE OF UNIQUE REPUTATION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.; A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BUYING, SELLING, AND MANAGING, WHO WILL ADAPT HIMSELF TO LOCAL CONDITIONS AND GET RESULTS, CAN COMMAND GOOD SALARY; PERHAPS HE'S NOW ASSISTANT IN A LARGER DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS Z 349 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGER.—An investment security house with branches in principal cities wants a real live sales manager, preferably one who has handled men selling high-grade dividend-paying securities; should be capable of closing prospects by correspondence and able to build up and manage selling force here and throughout the country; investment knowledge not essential; we will pay the right man liberal salary and an overwriting commission which together should amount to $10,000 a year, or more; give full details of present and past positions with references, which will be treated as confidential. Wall St. P. O., Box 27.

SALESMEN—RETAIL CLOTHING,

TO MANAGE CREDIT CLOTHING STORE FOR LARGE RETAIL CONCERN OPERATING MORE THAN 100 POPULAR STORES; BIG FUTURE FOR HUSTLER.

ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
311 6TH AV.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION!
We have an unusual proposition in a new patented, patriotic novelty that sells on sight for capable men who see the jewelry, haberdasher, novelty, and department store trade; there is no better side line on the market; especially attractive proposition for exclusive territory rights for men capable of handling it; samples are small; commission very liberal. For particulars write Liberty Fraternal Emblem Co., 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN.—Extraordinary opportunity for wide-awake, red blooded salesman, who can produce results placing stock of high-grade financial institution; commission basis; if you are the man and want to earn from $6,000 to $10,000 a year with the liveliest sales organization in America, call at Suite 815, 32 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity offered to live salesman knowing general merchandise, acquainted with steamships, hotels, and institutions, to sell supplies; commission basis; man of English extraction preferred. B 83 Times.

SALESMAN and demonstrator for photographic paper and supplies; must have experience; travel part of the time; one who can start new agencies and follow up old ones; salary. D 3 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by Eastern tire concern to cover Northern New York and New England States; must be aggressive and familiar with above territory; state experience and salary expected. B 193 Times.

SALESMEN for I. C. S. work; salary $20 and commission; must be live wire; good personality. Daily 10-12, Room 117, 217 West 125th St. Mr. Gelman.

SALESMAN.—For motor trucks; strictly commission; immediate delivery can be made; energetic wide-awake salesman can make $50 to $100 per week. Dearborn, 224 E. 38th St.

SALESMAN for high-class jersey suits and dresses, one who has a large following in city or out of town; commission or salary. B 7 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell varnishes, dryers, oils on commission basis as a side line. Z 324 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Fine leather goods; must understand fine luggage, retail; American. Hamson, 363 5th Av.

SALESMAN, carry sideline baby underwear, Middle West; commission. J H 114 Times.

SECTION ENGINEERS, three; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. New Jersey Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 392 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK-STOCK MAN.—Young man wanted by large music house; able to keep clerical records and assist in office work; good opportunity for capable man. A 25 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK'S Assistant and Packer.—Good opportunity to advance for strong, active, willing, ambitious man; salary $19 a week. Call Robert A. Keasvey Co., 445 West St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for export department; only those having good experience. Apply Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SHIPPING, receiving man; experienced, capable of taking full charge. National, 155 Wooster St.

STATIONARY ENGINEER for operation of day shift; 58 hours per week; six days; wages $28.35 per week. Z 810 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with bookkeeping and clerical experience, to learn business methods and system of large manufacturing concern; fine opportunity for future for young man not under 24 nor over 35 if interested more in future than present; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. E 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, generally useful young man about office; opportunity. C 41 Times.

TIMEKEEPERS, six; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Company, 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS

ON GIG AND GAUGE WORK.

H. W. COTTON, INC.,

35TH ST. AND SECOND AV.,

BROOKLYN.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

10—TOOLMAKERS—10,
Gaugemakers, first-class; highest wages.
PREMIER SPECIAL
MACHINE CORP.,
421 CANAL ST.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.—Tool designers on jig and fixture work for small interchangeable parts, and first-class set-up men on profile, hand screw, turret lathes, and milling machines. Apply Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn. If you are on Government work do not apply.

TOOL SETTERS.
Men accustomed to setting their own tools for close work on turning, reaming, and boring of 8-inch shell bodies, for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant. Steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York American Can Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL MAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.

Employment department will be open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday until 8:30 P. M. to interview applicants for these positions only.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED,

STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID

TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WAREHOUSE FOREMAN,

capable of handling packers, porters, receiving clerks, shippers, and should have a good knowledge of trucking and shipping conditions, and take charge of our warehouse.

INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

WATCHMAN for hotel; good wages; steady position. Apply Hotel Chatham, 33 East 48th St.

WINDOW DRESSER.—WE NEED A MAN THAT CAN DRESS A DRUG WINDOW AND MAKE HIS OWN SIGNS; GOOD SALARY FOR GOOD MAN; PERMANENT POSITION. JAMES, 247 WEST 46TH.

WOODSMEN; $4.40 for ten hours; clearing 160 acres woodland, &c., (lodging free.) Railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS K., P. O. BOX 1,117, NEW YORK CITY HALL STATION.

YOUNG MAN,
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours, 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Box T 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, OUT OF DRAFT AGE OR DRAFT EXEMPT, TO LEARN LIABILITY CLAIM ADJUSTING WITH A CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND WORKING EXPERIENCE IN OWN HANDWRITING. G 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years of age, must be willing and strong, to operate a passenger elevator in downtown office building; highest references required. Address Elevator. G 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—A good job for young men, fair education, handy with tools; outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start, and increases as ability is shown; ages 16 to 20 years; state age, height, weight, education. S 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by Eastern tire concern as adjuster and shipping clerk; only those having experience in this line need apply; state salary expected. B 194 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. A. A., 389 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with practical experience in chemical works; Government contract; no explosives. Write E 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn operating a blueprint machine in a commercial blueprint establishment. Apply Eugene Dietzgen Co., Inc., 103 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19-20, to carry line infants' coats and dresses for city and vicinity; commission only. Charles Koch, 513 Broadway.

Instruction.

$12
Monday, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, filing experience, Alabama, $165 and transportation; Executive Secretary, knowledge corporation law and accounting, $3,000-$3,500; Bookkeeper-Accountant, Cuba, speaks Spanish, $2,600-$3,000; Power Transmission Engineer to manage factories, $6,000-$8,000; Bookkeepers and General Ledger Men, $25-$28-$30; Junior Ledger Clerks, $23-$25. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK Little Six, A1 condition; owner in service; must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Baker, Cowperthwait & Son, 121st St. and 3d Av.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917-D-35 touring; exceptionally good condition. Buick Owner, 106 West 30th St.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

BUICK Little Six touring. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.

FOUR PASSENGER.

LIKE NEW.

Positively handsomest car ever offered for sale; mechanically perfect; painted a beautiful blue with black trim; upholstered in tapestry; many extras, including five new shoes; is open to any inspection or demonstration, day or evening; must be seen to be appreciated. On exhibition at the BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; perfect condition; three brand new tires; any demonstration; run only 9,800 miles; $600. R 323 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1915, landaulet; fine condition; recently repainted; tires all good; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1918 limousine, Westinghouse absorbers; practically new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

CADILLAC 1916 roadster; fine condition; snappy; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC Roadster, 1918, eight-cylinder; as good as new; purchased of George E. Blakelee, State agent for the Cadillac automobiles, about June 1; been used 1,000 miles; equipped with Goodyear cord tires; owner unable to use same; can be inspected at our garage. The Pidcock Land and Improvement Co., Whitehouse Station, N. J.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.

Model 17-B	7 passenger touring.
Model 17	7 passenger touring.
Model 17	7 passenger limousine.
Model 17	7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B	4 passenger coupe.
Model 16	3 passenger coupelet.
Model 16	7 passenger touring.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway, Circle 1253.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new, special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting, demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

GRANT 6, 1917 touring, very attractive color, beautiful shape, extra shoe rack. Bolan, 151 East 126th.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 1918 7-passenger touring; run 1,800 miles. Lansdale, Riverside 3448.

HUPMOBILE 1917 TOURING,

five-passenger, in first-class condition, with many extras; price absolutely right.
Call or telephone any evening Orange 4222M, 619 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

KNIGHT STEARNS.—Drafted, will dispose of 1917 Silent Knight Stearns; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. Zork, 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 6104.

LANCIA 1915 touring car. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916, Model 34; wire wheels. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 89th St.

MARMON 1916 TOURING.
Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, ALMOST NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1916 touring car, seating six; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout; two extra wire wheels; cannot be told from new; owner will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Broad 3740.

PACKARD 1917 seven-passenger 2-35 touring car; newly repainted; first-class in every way; for sale at a bargain. Victor Hess, care of 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St.

PACKARD Twin Six runabout, sporty-looking car; first offer takes it; used only six months. Rhoades Garage, 343 16th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STANDARD "8" 1916 touring, practically good as new, and cheap; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1917, 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled, repainted; reasonable; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS GUARANTEED CARS.	1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf. 1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger. 1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger. Also Limousines and Landaulets. STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT., 415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, seven passenger, slightly used, with victoria top; newly painted Rolls-Royce blue; if interested in something out of the ordinary see this car. Mr. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS, 1915 limousine; tires all good; excellent condition throughout; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, almost new. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

STEARNS KNIGHT coupe, 1917, cheap for cash. Roberts. Barclay 5635.

STUTZ 1917, four-passenger touring, perfect condition; all good tires, many extras; run only 4,200 miles. L. S. Frank, 200 West 54th St. Phone Circle 5816.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

WHITE 7-passenger 1915 touring car; Winter sides; bargain. Rector 2287.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1917; C. T. Silver special Chummy roadster, just overhauled by Willys Knight Co. Phone Circle 3813.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialist in Select Medium Priced
Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
1,700 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
1918 CHANDLER, chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
1916 REO touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 2-ton.
KELLY SPRINGFIELD 3½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

Guaranteed Exchange
Locomobiles
and Other Makes
Ready for Delivery
at a Reasonable Price.
1917 6 "48" Tour. Limo., guaranteed.
1917 6 "38" Touring, guaranteed.
1916 6 "38" Touring, guaranteed.
1914 6 "38" Landaulet, guaranteed.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Super 6 Hudson Limo.
1913 Delauney Bell. Limo.
(14-20) h.p. Renault Town Car.
90 h.p. Simplex Roadster.
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) collapsible touring, "38."

HUDSON (1917) two-passenger speedster. PACKARD landaulet body off 1-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

1917 CADILLAC 7-p ss. touring.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

Motor Trucks.

3 Riker Used Trucks
With Hydraulic Dump Body,
Guaranteed by Manufacturer.
Further information
Exchange Car Department,
Locomobile Company of America,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

PACKARD TRUCKS,
TWO AND ONE-HALF TONS,
3½ TONS.
DOTY DEMOS CO.,
222 WEST 65TH.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 908, 1,457 BROADWAY.

REPUBLIC truck, two-ton late 1916, large express body; condition guaranteed; big sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903. Bryant 6104.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2909.

TRUCKS.—We want to rent 3½ and 5-ton dump trucks; long term. Phone Circle 4948.

STEWART 2-ton truck, with screen, day or week. Byrles, 100 West 24th.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Warm and fair weather prevailed during Sunday in the central valleys, the West Gulf States, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, the temperatures averaging well above 90 degrees in the interior. In Tennessee and the South temperatures were more moderate, owing to general thunder showers. There were also thunder showers in the Dakotas, Southeast Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, and Arizona. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

Showers will continue Monday and Tuesday in the southern parts of the South Atlantic and East Gulf districts and there will be showers Monday or Monday night in the upper lake region and Monday night or Tuesday in the lower lake region, with lower temperatures. In the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England fair and warm weather will continue Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday:
North Atlantic—Gentle to moderate, shifting; fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair, continued warm Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy, cooler near Lake Erie.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	71	77	4 P. M.	80	90
6 A. M.	70	73	6 P. M.	78	80
9 A. M.	74	78	9 P. M.	73	83
12 M.	77	84	11 P. M.	72	81

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........5:42 | Sun sets........8:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:11	7:36	1:23	12:30
Governors Island	7:47	8:02	2:02	1:58
Hell Gate	9:25	9:35	3:51	3:43

Fire Record.

P. M. Saturday. Loss.
11:00—33 Union Square—Manila Bus Co. ....Slight
A. M.—Sunday.
12:30—1,015 3d Av.—G. Casel........Slight
1:15—234 W. 67 St.—C. Williams....Slight
2:55—Canal & West Sts.—(Auto); Empire Contracting Co.........Slight
3:30—8th Av. & 30 St.—(St. Car); N. Y. Rys Co.........Slight
9:30—1,500 1st Av.—J. Kraus....No damage
P. M.
12:50—686 3d Av.—J. Braunfeld........$25
1:00—220 St. & Broadway—(Auto); Gus Brackos.........Slight
2:05—1,034 Fox St., Bronx—A. Schwartz.........Slight
4:00—170 E. 96 St.—I. Jalaroff......Slight
5:45—109 Mulberry St.—F. Pennacchio.Slight
6:10—2,469 2d Av.—(Fence); Van Buren & Co.........Slight
7:00—1,001 Kelly St., Bronx—L. Essenfield.........Slight
P.M.
7:40—61 Av. B; Reich.........Slight
8:45—320 E. 81 St.; Gussie Bergman.Slight
8:55—1,447 Madison Av.; N. Sabreihant..Slight
9:45—306 W. 140 St.; A. Grantopp....Slight
9:45—Broadway & 238 St., auto; J. Griswold.........Slight
10:45—N. Y. C. Ry.; elevated structure, 120 St. & Park Av.........Unknown
10:55—53 W. 96 St.; F. Kiechoser.....Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD wanted, 1917, 2-35; limousine body, also seven-passenger touring body; car must be in perfect shape and be demonstrated to private party and chauffeur; absolutely no dealers. B 149 Times.

WANTED—Rolls-Royce or Crane Simplex car immediate delivery; cash purchaser. Address C. F. Clymer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase medium priced touring car. Apartment 2-F, 886 Riverside Drive; letter only.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

WILL pay up to $5,000 cash for best closed car offered. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS,

159 WEST 24TH ST.

PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.

CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue L.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
HOTEL FOR SALE.
Established patronage of rural and suburban visitors; 60 rooms; hardly ever any vacancies; electric lights, &c.; income from $400 to $500 weekly. Address
BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON,
Munsey Building,
Baltimore, Md.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 908, 1,457 B'WAY.

Profitable brush factory for sale account illness; about $2,500 required; lower Manhattan. Phone residence, Boskey, Prospect 8500, mornings.

Wanted, firm to sell our industrial stock to large investors; commission. W 377 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

For $3 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, (Advertising Expert,) 1,499 Broadway, (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 423 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

Private party has beautiful 88-note player piano; cost $750; must sacrifice. B 137 Times.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y, 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visibles, 3 months, $5.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay [illegible]

MURPHY AND SMITH OFF FOR SARATOGA

Tammany Leaders Start Early and Others Follow by Boat and Automobile.

HEARST WORKERS ACTIVE

Republicans Still at Sea, Awaiting Word from Roosevelt—Bennett Stays in Race.

More delegates and leaders started yesterday for the unofficial Democratic convention at Saratoga, which begins tomorrow. The first contingent to get away was headed by Charles F. Murphy and Representative Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who departed in a Pullman on a regular train from the Grand Central Terminal at 1 o'clock. Several of the women delegates were in this party. Other leaders and delegates went away last night by boat and in automobiles.

The names of ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard and President Alfred E. Smith of the Board of Aldermen were those most frequently mentioned by members of the departing delegations as their choice for the head of the ticket. Friends of Smith were disturbed by the activity of supporters of W. R. Hearst in circulating designating petitions in both Manhattan and Brooklyn for Hearst's candidacy, coupled with the report that his nomination would be fought for at the convention. This, it was predicted, would affect Smith's candidacy very materially, and in that event it might be necessary to unite on Gerard.

Republican State and county committees' headquarters here were deserted yesterday and the few returning delegates from the unofficial Republican convention at Saratoga who could be reached were still uncertain as to what Colonel Roosevelt intended to do in response to the demand that he announce himself for the primary contest as a candidate for Governor.

While many Republican leaders hope that Roosevelt will finally decide to run and are anxiously waiting for him to say the word, most of the Whitman men express satisfaction with the result of the convention. Ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, manager of the Whitman campaign, said he did not believe Colonel Roosevelt would enter the race.

"As the situation now stands, Governor Whitman has all but about 200 of the delegates," said Mr. Cocks.

There was some speculation yesterday as to whether Attorney General Merton E. Lewis would reopen his campaign headquarters here, which have been closed for several days. With the exception of his announcement that he would withdraw in the event of Colonel Roosevelt becoming a candidate, no word has come from him or his manager, Theodore Douglas Robinson, since the convention about continuing his candidacy.

However, Governor Whitman is sure of a contest in the primaries. Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett said yesterday that he would continue to oppose Whitman's candidacy to the end.

"I have my petition, signed by 3,000 voters, as the law requires, which will be filed on July 30," asserted Mr. Bennett. "That is the first day on which the petition may be filed, but I intend to work actively in the meantime. I shall ask the Republican Assembly district clubs and organizations to set dates when I may appear to advocate my candidacy. Some of them refused me this privilege last Fall. Nevertheless, I shall make a vigorous campaign in every district, and about Aug. 1 my workers and myself will start up-State in five or six automobiles for a general electioneering tour.

"If Colonel Roosevelt should announce himself as a candidate I will immediately withdraw and will give him my support," continued Mr. Bennett. "Whitman may have four-fifths of the party organization, but that does not represent the voters at large."

Genevieve M. Murat, a Staten Island voter, sent to the newspapers last night copies of an open letter which she announced would be sent to Colonel Roosevelt today, protesting against Mary Garret Hay's statement to the effect that women would not support him. In the letter she said:

"A telegram to you from Mary Garret Hay stating that the women will vote against you for Governor has appeared in the daily papers. Permit us to say that Miss Hay is a self-appointed spokesman, without authority even from the majority of the women of her own party.

"Women object to 'boss' rule and look upon the vote as an individual, not a sex question. Thousands of women of this State hold no feeling of animosity toward Messrs. Brown, Barnes, and Wadsworth, formerly your opponents, now your supporters, because of their attitude toward woman suffrage—that is a dead issue. Patriotic women are looking for a Governor who can handle the problems of the present and the future.

"No one woman will be able to deliver the votes of all her sex to any candidate."

BENNETT ANNOUNCES PLAN.

Ex-Senator Declares He Will Run Unless Roosevelt Is Named.

Ex-Senator William M. Bennett last night issued a statement in which he said he had no information as to the plans of his two opponents except that he understood the headquarters of Mr. Whitman and Mr. Lewis had been shut up tight for the last four or five days.

"As to my own plans," the statement continued, "I would say that my designating petition, signed by 5,000 enrolled Republicans, will be filed with the Secretary of State on July 30, which is the first day for filing under the law. The petition also contains nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, and State Treasurer, which will be announced when the petition is filed.

"If Mr. Roosevelt should decide to obey the almost unanimous call of the party that he run for Governor I shall be very glad to have his name substituted for mine, and if Mr. Roosevelt does consent to run Mr. Whitman would have to withdraw, and in my opinion Mr. Roosevelt would sweep the State.

"I wish to make it clear that I shall abide by the result of the primary. If defeated I will not run independently in November. Last Fall, in the Mayoralty campaign, I announced at Senator Calder's club that I would abide by the result of the Republican primary for Mayor. I regard this as a fight within the party.

"I have sent to each of the sixty-three Assembly district leaders a letter asking them to permit me to speak at their clubhouses. I expect most of them to consent, but if some refuse I will carry on an open-air campaign in those districts. With the other candidates on the ticket, I expect to cover every county in the State."

ROOSEVELT TO REPLY SOON.

Position as to Governorship to be Known This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 21.—Within the next three or four days Colonel Roosevelt will make his position known as to whether he will allow his name to be used in connection with the fight for nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket.

Since the first news of the death of his youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, and of the wounding of his eldest son, Major Theodore, Jr., the Colonel has not given the slightest attention to political matters. He has seen no political leaders, and all telegrams pertaining to the Republican affairs of the State have been laid to one side.

The telegram of Attorney General Lewis, who offered to withdraw his candidacy in favor of the Colonel, and the telegram of Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League have been received, but he has paid no attention to them.

It is known, however, that tomorrow the Colonel intends taking up the various questions which have been presented. These will take up his time for at least two or three days, and then may be expected his answer as to whether he will become a candidate.

FARMERS CALL ROOSEVELT.

Dillon, Head of the Federation of Agriculture, Asks Him to Run.

John J. Dillon, ex-Commissioner of Foods and Markets, and publisher of The Rural New Yorker, last night sent the following telegram to Colonel Roosevelt:

"Develop a system through farm co-operation and State regulation and facilities to take food from the farmer's hands and lay it down at the consumer's door at reasonable cost for distribution, doing away with profiteering speculation and manipulation and returning the farmer a fair share of the dollar, and the American farmer will feed the world.

"The world needs the food and the farmer needs the dollar. Help us do it. No man has opportunity for greater service for either the present or future generation. On this assurance the farm vote will be unanimous and the women vote equally conclusive. They would appreciate a man of the farm sympathies of Colonel William Boyce Thompson for second place.

"While conscious of the sacrifice it would entail, I am encouraged by your splendid spirit of public service to appeal to you now on behalf of the farm interests of this State and of the nation's need for food to permit us on this issue to elect you Governor of New York State."

Mr. Dillon is Chairman of the Federation of Agriculture, which has been organized to put fifty farmers into the Legislature and reduce the cost of food distribution. The Federation can be committed to a candidate only by a referendum of its members, but the leaders who could be reached were individually and unanimously in favor of Mr. Roosevelt on indorsement by him of their purposes as strongly indicated in his Saratoga speech.

Menocal Vetoes Espionage Bill.

HAVANA, July 21.—President Menocal today vetoed the Espionage bill, which recently passed Congress. It is understood that he objected to the bill because of an article which required him to re-establish constitutional guarantees as quickly as the bill became law, an action which he and his advisers consider premature.

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO END CAR ROBBERY

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Freight Stolen in Transit in the Last Few Months.

OFFICIALS TO CONFER HERE

Officers to the Number of 17,000 to Enlist in Work—Hope to Make Freight Safe as Mail.

Officials of the United States Railway Administration will meet at the Grand Central Terminal tomorrow for a discussion of plans for the suppression of organized robbery of freight cars, which has caused losses amounting to tens of millions of dollars. Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo has announced determination to free the railroads from this menace, and Philip J. Doherty, manager of the Property Protection Section of the Law Division of the Railway Administration, arrived from Washington yesterday to take personal charge of the investigation.

Inasmuch as New York is considered the centre from which the freight thieves operate, the work which the Railway Administration proposes to undertake will probably start in this city. At the conference at the Grand Central Terminal tomorrow officials of all the railroads entering New York will be present, as well as city and State officials and representatives of shipping and civic organizations concerned with the protection of railroad property. Discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Doherty said:

"In the face of the growth of robbery on the railroads, that has reached greater proportions than ever before, we have set up as an ideal for this work that freight is to be as free from tampering or interference as the United States mails."

Mr. Doherty declared that the campaign was national and that concerted action had already accomplished improvement at big centres, such as Chicago, St. Louis, and Memphis. According to Mr. Doherty, however, "the most difficult and most important situation exists in New York." The work of breaking up the freight thieves involves, besides the co-ordination of the police forces of the railroad organizations, the thorough and active co-operation of peace officers of all cities, towns, and villages, as well as of railroad employes. By an official order Director General McAdoo on March 26 directed the fullest co-operation of all railroad forces in the anti-robbery campaign, including the assignment of competent attorneys to prosecute offenders in the Federal courts.

Manager Doherty, who for ten years has been chief attorney of the Division of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and who has made a close study of freight stealing, declared that the robbery of freight cars had increased enormously in the last few years. He cited an official report that losses amounted to more than $10,000,000 in 1914 and had increased to fully $30,000,000 in 1917. He was of the opinion that the losses for 1918 would reach $38,000,000.

Corrective measures have moved rapidly. In a few months more than 300 individuals have been indicted and several long penitentiary terms have been imposed. Among those found guilty were two policemen of a Western city, who were arrested in full uniform while conniving at the robbery of freight cars. In ninety-one convictions during the last two months the penalties have ranged from $50 fines to twenty-year prison sentences. There are now 226 freight robbery cases in the country awaiting the action of Grand Juries.

The new plan which the Railway Administration proposes to put into effect will enlist directly the active services of more than 17,000 officers of the peace, whose efforts will be directed by bureaus acting under the authorities at Washington.

The prosecution of car robbery is to be carried into the Federal instead of the State courts wherever possible, and an effort will be made to have heavy penalties imposed.

"These car robbers are the worst of criminals; they are land pirates and vandals, without a vestige of patriotism or conscience, who seize upon war conditions to plunder the needed resources of the nation," said Mr. Doherty. "They always go armed, ready and willing to murder guards, and generally also use bribery to win the connivance and betrayal of railroad employes, who are the trusted custodians of property. The courts should not deal with these as ordinary offenders whose misdeeds are due to weakness of character."

Calling attention to the fact that the murder of guards on railroad cars in yards had also increased of late, Mr. Doherty said:

"A new kind of crime and criminal has developed. This is the auto gunman, who is a frequent raider of freight cars. Unless special measures are successful in coping with him it is likely to become a serious menace. Twelve of such men just a few days ago held up a train near Kansas City. Recently they got away with $110,000 worth of merchandise from a single freight car. Their offenses can no longer safely be winked at."

WILSON IGNORES PARTY FIGHT HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

here as having most strength. William Church Osborn, it was said again tonight by every Tammany man who was questioned and by every up-State man with Tammany leanings, was definitely out of it.

Of the candidates whose names remain on the committee list "Al" Smith and Mayor Walker are on the scene. Mr. Smith had nothing to say except that he was willing to leave his fate in the hands of the State conference, which will meet on Tuesday. Mayor Walker soon after his arrival made the following statement:

"In view of the action taken by the Committee of Forty-two I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. If I should be recommended for the nomination by the conference I will go into the primaries and make an aggressive fight. In the event that my name should be eliminated by the Committee of Fifteen before it reports to the State conference I will take my fight into that broader forum. Whoever the conference recommends will have my active and whole-hearted support."

"How do you stand on the Federal suffrage amendment" was asked of Mayor Walker.

"I have always been an earnest advocate of letting women vote in every State of this country," he replied.

"Where do you stand on prohibition?" was further asked.

"I think I would prefer to let my party write its platform before I express my views on that question, inasmuch as it is certain it will receive mention in the platform. If I should find myself unable to agree with the prohibition plank, then it will be time enough for me to speak and state my personal views."

"The main issue, however," Mayor Walker added, "will be one involving the relations between the administration in this State to the Federal Administration and its war policies. I maintain that a Democrtic Governor will give more whole-hearted and therefore more effective support to President Wilson than any Republican Governor could, especially in the two years preceding a Presidential campaign, and that, therefore, a Democrat should be elected."

"Does your statement with regard to the better support of the President's war policies a Democrat would be in a position to give take into consideration the possible nomination of Colonel Roosevelt on the Republican ticket," was asked.

"It does, most decidedly," said Mayor Walker.

Murphy at Saratoga.

Charles F. Murphy arrived here this evening accompanied by Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, and Norman E. Mack. The Tammany leader refused to make any statement, but this was said to represent the views of the all-highest in the Tammany council:

The conference should go ahead as though nothing unusual had happened at the unofficial Republican State Convention and as if it were certain that Governor Whitman would be the choice of his party for a third term. It would be futile to await word from Colonel Roosevelt, for information that could not be doubted had reached the Democratic powers that the Colonel will not "tip his hand" until the Democrats have all their cards on the table. So there was nothing to be done except to select a candidate from among the many whose names have been mentioned, adopt a platform, adjourn, and go home. Murphy, it was said, would not be averse to have the business over with in one day.

The status of Hearst and his relations to Tammany remain a mystery, due to the unwillingness of Mr. Murphy to make any statement on the subject.

"The boss is not for Hearst, paste that in your hat," was the way one of the Tammany men put it today.

"Will Hearst be designated for the nomination?" was asked.

"Not by the conference; I do not know where he would get his support. As far as I know, the only man who is for Hearst is John McCooey."

McCooey is the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, Mayor Hylan's home.

McCooey had not arrived here at a late hour this evening. In other convention years the coming of Murphy and McCooey on the scene of trouble has generally synchronized. There is notable absence so far also of Tammany men who hold office under Mayor Hylan, but that may be due to the fact in picking delegates Tammany's elder statesmen have taken heed of the unpleasant position in which a man holding office under Hylan and a membership card in Tammany Hall might find himself if Hearst's name should be projected into the deliberations of the conference.

Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury came in tonight. He said Hearst was in the fight to stay.

"Hearst is already in the primaries, and my opinion is he is in to stay, regardless of what this conference does," said Judge Seabury. "Under the circumstances the conference should take the offensive and stop him."

"What do you think Tammany will do about it?" Judge Seabury was asked.

"I am not in the confidence of Tammany," was his reply. "But I regard it as unlikely that Mr. Hearst would go into a fight in the Democratic primaries unless he had received assurances of Tammany support. McCooey, who speaks for Tammany in Brooklyn, is openly for Hearst.

"We could make it clear to Mr. Hearst that he will get no Democratic support anywhere in this State in the primaries. We should put a candidate in the field by unanimous vote and adopt a platform on which Hearst could not stand under any circumstances."

Some of the Tammany men who arrived here tonight professed to have no fear of Colonel Roosevelt as a candidate. They profess to believe that Governor Whitman would be in a position to fasten on the Colonel a suspicion that if elected Governor he would not be a loyal supporter of the Federal administration.

"The moment this is done it would be all day with the Colonel," was the opinion ventured by one Tammany brave. "No candidate who does not pledge himself to unswerving loyalty to the Federal Administration in this crisis can hope to win. The people, and especially the women, will not stand for such a candidate. Colonel Roosevelt would not be so hard to beat, in my opinion."

The Democratic State Committee will meet tomorrow evening to ratify the selection of Judge Joseph Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls as Temporary Chairman of the convention. The Committee of Fifteen will also have a meeting at which the final report on candidates will be whipped into shape. The conference opens at noon on Tuesday.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—At Ravenhall's, Coney Island, Saturday, watch, fob, ring, cash; finder keep cash; no questions asked; please return articles or mail pawn tickets. George Loesch, 66 Broadway.

LOST—Brown sewed handbag, contains gold vanity case and $5 bill; liberal reward if returned to H. S. Popper, San Remo Hotel, Central Park West at 74th St.

LOST—Black velvet bag, containing $13, fountain pen, gold wrist watch, marked; will identify; liberal reward, no questions. A. F. Diemer, 67 Cortland St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing money and valuable papers, university club card; liberal reward. William C. Huber, 41 East [illegible]9th St.

LOST—Lady's gold purse, with bracelet attached, in Biltmore; monogram "M. E. A." Return Biltmore cashier. Reward.

DEMANDS WAR ON TURKEY.

Defense Society Sends Letter by Henry W. Jessup to the President.

An immediate declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey was urged in a letter written by Henry W. Jessup, a well-known lawyer, which the American Defense Society yesterday sent to the President. The letter, formally adopted as an expression of the society's views, reads in part:

"Can the United States lend full service to the allied cause when not aiding in the elimination of Turkey from the German cause and in putting a stop to its constant incredible outrages, massacres, and persecutions? Shall we continue merely to contribute, under the most extraordinary difficulties, to the relief of the victims of the savagery of the Turk, and not aid in an effectual and permanent prevention of these horrors?"

The letter said that the opposition to war on Turkey had come chiefly from missionaries, who feared such action would interrupt their labors, and perhaps jeopardize the lives of the workers. In rebuttal to this, Mr. Jessup gave his belief that the best sort of missionary work just now would be to let the persecuted peoples of Turkey know that America was seeking to free them. Briefly running over the conditions in Southern Russia, the letter continues:

"In view of these conditions and the possible future eastern thrust of the Italians, of the ultimate success of the two British expeditions in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and of the allied armies at Saloniki, it is fairly obvious that anything that interrupts the continuity of communications along the Berlin-to-Bagdad line, and that will interfere with the transportation of supplies eastward into Germany and Austria, is desirable."

It was also pointed out that should assistance be wanted in the eastern theatre, Americans would be held back until Congress had formally declared war.

DISCUSS BELGIAN PREMIER.

German Papers Try to Interpret Cooreman's Appointment.

The resignation on June 3 of Baron Charles de Broqueville as Belgian Premier and his replacement by M. Cooreman caused considerable stir in the German press, judging from copies of German newspapers reaching New York and London. The Berlin correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung remarked that the change of Government must be "of deep significance," but added that time alone would show what this significance was. In any case, "the economic dependence of Belgium upon the Entente is much too great for the Belgian Government to be able to permit itself to initiate an economic policy which would constitute a breach with the Entente."

The Frankfurter Zeitung published nearly a column of comment to the effect that the change was a triumph for the German scheme of separating the Flemings from the Walloons, and also a sign that Belgium despaired of an anti-German economic policy. The Frankfurter Zeitung declared that the change "signifies no more and no less than an absolute change of the Belgian Government system in every respect," and then said:

"Henceforward the Belgian Government will take account of Flemish discontent, because this discontent might possibly become stronger than the fear of being reproached with Germanism and betrayal of the country. With the appearance of the calm and clear-thinking Herr Cooreman, who is known to wide circles as President of the World Exhibition held at Ghent in 1913, one can also say that the annexation policy and the economic war after the war have been abandoned for Belgium.

"Belgium is therefore the first Entente State which, in view of the German successes, has enough understanding of practical politics to break openly and before all the world with the Entente's economic schemes of revenge. One can justly say that the Government of Herr de Broqueville is the first of the Entente Governments to be swept away by the German offensive. Herr Cooreman's appointment constitutes, indeed, a fresh strengthening of the purely Clerical element in the Belgian Government, and so bitter attacks by the Liberal and Socialist groups, as well as by the anti-Flemish groups generally, may be foreseen."

When Baron de Broqueville resigned it was stated that he left the Cabinet not because of political differences, but because of conflicting ideas regarding administrative methods. A Paris cablegram dated June 11 quoted a French official at Havre, the temporary seat of the Belgian Government, as saying that the German efforts to represent Belgium as having modified its attitude toward the war were futile, as the Belgian Government was remaining true in every detail to the policy it had adopted on Aug. 2, 1914.

SUES GIRL ON HER PROMISE.

Newark Clerk Says Miss Robson Refused to Wed Him.

ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Suit for $10,000 damages for breach of marriage has been brought against Miss Ruth Robson of 285 Walton Road, South Orange, in the Circuit Court by Harry H. Wilson of 48 Chester Avenue, Newark. The complaint in the suit, which has been filed in the office of the County Clerk, declares that the young woman engaged herself to be married to the complainant March 14 of this year, and without cause broke the engagement April 25. The document adds that "the plaintif, confiding in said promise, has always since remained single and is now ready and willing to marry defendant."

When interviewed today Miss Robson admitted that she had "heard of the suit," but declined to discuss the matter. She works as a secretary. Young Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, is a clerk employed in New York City. When they were first engaged, according to Mr. Wilson, he bought an engagement ring for the young woman for $350. Although when she broke off the engagement she appered willing to return the money the ring cost, Wilson says he has not accepted it.

GERMANIZING RUSSIANS.

Teaching of German Substituted for Russian in Lettland.

Details of the way in which the agents of Prussian culture in the Russian border provinces are carrying on the work of Germanizing the population in the interest of the Germans, who make up about 4 per cent. of the inhabitants, are given as follows in Moscow newspapers recently received in Stockholm:

"The Germanization of the people in Lettland is being effected through every possible means. In hot haste the Lettish higher institutions of learning are being closed and the Prussian educational program brought in. In Walmar the Boys' High School and the Girls' High School were closed at the same time. In Riga the German language is being made the language of instruction, with the exception of two girls' high schools.

"Private instruction, as well as instruction in the Russian language, is forbidden. In the middle of March, with the beginning of the German semester, many of those connected with the education of the Lettish youth were obliged to give up teaching. In the public schools in the country 'teachers not infected with socialism' are employed under the condition that every second one has an absolute command of German. All excerpts from Russian history, as well as the word 'Latvija,' (Lettland,) have been eliminated from the reading book used in the public schools.

"In Courland the work of Germanization has struck still deeper roots. German noncommissioned officers who do not understand a word of Lettish are appointed as teachers, and in all schools and churches an order to pray for the German Kaiser has been issued. The fugitives who return from Russia lose their land unless they pay the Barons the rent due for the entire period of the war."

HOPES NOW TO AVERT SECOND FUEL CRISIS

Garfield Cheered as Weekly Output of Bituminous Coal Reaches 13,243,000 Tons.

CALLS FOR FURTHER EFFORT

Declares the Miners Should Have War Crosses for Aid They Are Giving to the Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Fuel Administration announced tonight that the production of bituminous coal had passed the 13,000,000 ton mark during the week ended July 13, and predicted that, if the miners kept up such a pace it would be possible to avoid a serious coal famine next Winter.

Dr. Garfield said that he saw something more than just a jump in production over former weeks. He felt, he said, that the coal miners had joined whole heartedly in the fight to win the war, and he wanted to give them all encouragement and praise. He felt, he said, that the announcement of a record of 13,243,000 net tons, an increase of 1,479,000 tons over the corresponding week of last year, was enough to warrant awarding a service stripe to every one of them.

"If the miners will keep production over 13,000,000 tons from this time on," said Dr. Garfield, "we will win the fight. The week's record was a big tribute to what America can do when faced by a crisis. It is the final blow at Germany.

"We are fighting to give the shipyards, the airplane plants, the munition plants, and every arm of the Government which is dealing Germany blow upon blow enough fuel to keep them going at top speed. And with the aid of the miners we can accomplish that task. No war cross was ever more truly won than that which should now be given to the men who are putting forth everything that is in them, in the work in the mines. I ask only that they keep it up and I will fight with them with everything there is in me. Germany is beaten and nothing can drive that message home to the followers of the Kaiser more surely than the knowledge that our industries will not be balked by the lack of fuel.

"We will win this fight."

Here is the Fuel Administration's statement:

"Weekly coal production records have found a new million mark to conjure with, thereby smashing all previous records of weekly output. According to the weekly report furnished the United States Fuel Administration by the Geological Survey the bituminous output (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 13,243,000 net tons, an increase over the week of July 6 (five working days) of 2,987,000 net tons, or 29 per cent., and over the corresponding week of last year of 1,479,000 net tons, or 12.5 per cent.

"The average production per working day is estimated at 2,207,000 net tons, as against 2,051,000 net tons during the week of July 6, or an increase of 7.6 per cent., and as compared with the average production per working day of 1,961,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917.

"The output during the week ended July 13 of 13,243,000 net tons is approximately 1,031,000 net tons, or 8 per cent. above the average weekly requirements of 12,211,500 estimated by the United States Fuel Administration. However, the average weekly production for the coal year to date is estimated at 11,568,000 net tons, or 5.3 per cent. behind the weekly requirements. In order to make up the deficit for the coal year from April 1 to date of 643,000 net tons per week, or 9,651,000 net tons, it will be necessary to have approximately ten more weeks of production equivalent to that of last week, or a production of 12,472,000 net tons during each of the thirty-seven remaining weeks in the coal year ending March 31, 1919. This figure has only twice been attained—the week of June 15 and the week here reported.

"With these facts in view the efforts of the Fuel Administration, operators, and miners to increase production must be supplemented by the elimination of every wasteful or unnecessary use of coal.

"Reports from the carriers show increased shipments for the week of July 13, ranging from 20 to 36 per cent.

"Anthracite shipments for the week were also vastly increased, the records showing 48,331 cars of anthracite, against 31,493 cars during the week of July 6."

CUT ROUND TRIP TUBE FARE

Rate Between New York and Newark Reduced from 54 to 33 Cents.

Mayor Charles P. Gillen of Newark has won his fight for a reduction of the round trip "tube" fare between Newark and New York from 54 cents to 33 cents. In a telegram received by the Mayor tonight from Director General William G. McAdoo, sent from Seattle, Washington, where Mr. McAdoo is sojourning for his health, the Mayor was informed that a reduction had been ordered in the round trip ticket rate.

Single trip tickets, however, will remain at 27 cents. The fare from Newark to Summit Avenue, Jersey City, will be reduced from 27 cents to 22 cents, one way. Mayor Gillen said he expected that the reduced fare would be put into operation "immediately," probably tomorrow.

CARDINAL GIBBONS NEARS 84

Will Spend Birthday Quietly Tomorrow—Still Keen and Active.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Cardinal Gibbons, Primate of the Catholic Church in America, will cerebrate on Tuesday the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth. No ceremony will mark the day other than the mass of thanksgiving, which the Cardinal will celebrate at the Shriver home at Union Mills, Md., where he is spending a short vacation.

Born in Baltimore, in 1834, he was ordained priest in 1861 and was created Cardinal twenty-five years later. Despite the fact that the Cardinal has lived a strenuous life, he is now enjoying good health and has the vitality of a man many years his junior. He arises early every morning, celebrates mass at 7 o'clock, has breakfast, reads the newspapers, receives callers, and then takes up his duties of directing the hundreds of churches in his diocese. He still takes long walks daily, to which he attributes his good health.

Since America entered the war he has taken a keen interest in the cause of world freedom. He has spoken at patriotic meetings, visited Camp Meade, aided the Knights of Columbus in welfare work, and recently has been busy selecting chaplains.

Boy, 9, Held for Playmate's Death.

Charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of a playmate, John Blisko, 9, of 78 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, was yesterday committed to the Parental Home. With several other boys, Blisko and Martin Suszdak, 10, of 75 West Nineteenth Street, were playing a new game, "Two Feet Off Germany." Blisko and Suszdak had an argument and the former picked up a discarded umbrella rod and struck Suszdak with it. The iron rod pierced the boy's head just behind his left ear and he fell unconscious. He was taken to the Bayonne Hospital and died a few hours later.

BRITISH STRIKE THREAT.

Birmingham Munition Workers Want Labor Embargo Lifted.

LONDON, July 21.—The Ministry of Munitions announced tonight that it had received word that at a mass meeting of munition workers in Birmingham today it was resolved to go on strike Wednesday night unless the embargo on skilled labor is withdrawn.

The statement says that the Ministry is in close touch with the union leaders, both directly and through the Ministry of Labor.

At Coventry the local committee proposed to an official of the Ministry, who was holding conferences there, to recommend a suspension of the strike notices if the Ministry would consent to negotiate a restriction scheme in districts and recommend a national conference to consider the question of the utilization of skilled labor. The Ministry's reply said that it was not opposed to the discussion and administration of the plan, although the Government's "considered policy in the matter of the embargo scheme cannot be a matter for discussions."

It also said that it would be prepared to enter into discussion if representations were made by both the employers and the unions regarding the necessity for a further conference on the better utilization of skilled labor apart from the embargo. The Ministry added:

"The Ministry cannot carry on the supply of munitions to the troops without the embargo in cases where its need has been shown and without reasonable power to distribute skilled labor according to vital war needs."

The Ministry also issued an appeal tonight to workmen to remain at work on patriotic grounds and lend no aid to "a movement which may have consequences of the gravest kind."

The appeal said that the threatened stoppage of work was not an ordinary trade dispute, but an attempt to overthrow the policy of the State at a time of national danger.

BRITISH WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Aug. 4 to be Observed in the Allied Countries.

LONDON, July 20.—August 4th will be celebrated in Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan, and the Dominion of Canada as "Remembrance Day," being the anniversary of the day Great Britain declared war on Germany.

In London the King and Queen and the members of Parliament will participate in the morning in a procession at St. Margaret's Westminster, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a sermon in honor of those fallen in battle. At the same hour the Lord Mayor will attend St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the afternoon there will be a popular service of commemoration in Hyde Park.

Plans for memorial services, in which both Catholics and Protestants will participate, are being made in all the cities of Great Britain. Floral tributes will be laid on graves symbolical of the last resting place of Entente allied soldiers in all theatres of the war. Resolutions will be proposed assuring the Premier of the citizens' "unanimous resolve to do all in their power to achieve the ideals, on behalf of which so great sacrifices already have been made."

The hope is expressed here that America will join in observation of the day.

BELGIAN DAY IN FRANCE.

Officials Attend Independence Celebration in Paris Church.

PARIS, July 21.—Celebrations throughout Paris today in honor of Belgian Independence Day began with a Te Deum at the Belgian Church. It was attended by the Belgian Minister and other officials.

President Poincaré, Foreign Minister Pichon, and the Archbishop of Paris sent representatives to the service. The ceremony ended with the playing of the Belgian national anthem by the band of the First Guides.

The chief manifestation of the day was held at Versailles for the benefit of Belgian war workers. Bands of the Republican Guard, the Grenadier Guards, the Ninth American Infantry, the Royal Italian Navy, and the First Guides played. General Leman, defender of Liège, had a brilliant reception at Havre. The day was observed in many provincial towns.

ITALY HONORS AMERICANS.

Bestows War Cross on Red Cross Men for Conspicuous Bravery.

ROME, July 21.—The following members of the American Red Cross have received the Italian War Cross for conspicuous bravery in the recent offensive: Lieutenant Epaskun, San Francisco; J. H. Tedford, James Eaton, Harry F. Gibbe, Raymond T. Hanks, Wisted G. Henderson, Willard H. Hohl, Charles H. Masters, George C. Noyes, Malcolm G. Olson, Grant M. Palmer, Bryant Prescott, Robert Rieser, Winthrop Slade, Jr., Henry N. Spellman, Amory Thorndike, Edward L. Dougherty, and George S. Piper.

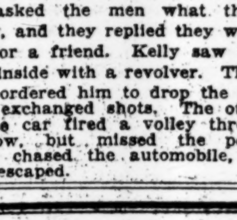
Ernest M. Hemingway, who was recently reported having sustained 237 shrapnel wounds in the legs, is progressing favorably.

SHOOT AT POLICEMAN.

Three Men, Robbing Jersey City Saloons, Escape in Automobile.

Three men in an automobile attempted to rob several saloons in Jersey City yesterday. John Summers, employed in John Funucan's saloon at 130 Pavonia Avenue, notified the police after the men had taken $87 from the cash register.

Four hours later Policeman Michael Kelly saw an automobile near Thomas Reilly's saloon at 446 Henderson Street. He asked the men what they were doing, and they replied they were waiting for a friend. Kelly saw the third man inside with a revolver. The policeman ordered him to drop the gun, and they exchanged shots. The other men in the car fired a volley through the window, but missed the policeman. Kelly chased the automobile, but the men escaped.



E&W EARL & WILSON SOFT COLLARS

The standard of quality in EARL & WILSON stiff collars is the standard in Soft Collars too.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 day.

CITY PRAYS FOR VICTORY.

Gives Thanks for American Successes in Special Church Services.

Mayor Hylan's proclamation urging all citizens to join yesterday in prayers of thanksgiving for the achievement of our soldiers during the week, was observed by patriotic features in the services of all demonminations throughout the city. At the evening service in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton spoke of the "forgotten ideals" of the Germans.

"It is a matter of history that during the Franco-Prussian war there was none of the atrocities confronting us in this conflict," said Dr. Straton.

"In 1870 the German forces entered Paris and acted humanely during their stay in the French capital. Friendships were actually formed among French and Germans, and at the conclusion of peace negotiations letters were exchanged by men who had been belligerents. But Germany forgot her ideals in the years that followed. The world stands aghast at the atrocities committed in Belgium and France."

Dr. Straton asserted that "Germany lost her soul" when Frederick the Great inaugurated the doctrine that "one should forget he was a Christian" when engaged in making a treaty. Dr. Straton said that America must guard its ideals to prevent loss of "the national soul."

The tobacco for Robert Burns' filler comes from Cuba—naturally no leaf takes the place of Havana in making a high-grade filler.

To place *around* this all-Havana filler goes Wisconsin leaf, the finest binder in the world.

The island of Sumatra, more than 10,000 miles away, supplies the delicately neutral wrapper.

The better cigar stores, cafes and clubs sell Robert Burns.

Have you tried one lately?

Rob't Burns
10¢ and 2 for 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

Prices Revised

on some of our best quality suitings. Some that have not sold well, some that we have too many of, but all good and desirable.

You Can Save $5 to $10

by ordering a suit NOW.
You are sure to find a likable pattern in this large variety.
Exceptionally good selection at $25 and $30.
We are showing 1918-19 Fall and Winter Suitings.

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Provide for those who Fight for You.*
Buy W. S. S.
Arnheim Axioms

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Sultry Days
emphasize the comfort-giving service and the appetizing menus enjoyed by the discriminating folk who dine regularly at Shanley's.

There's a thrill or a laugh in every minute of the vaudeville de luxe—evenings, 7 to 1.

Our special luncheon puts new zest into the midday meal—90c—with music—12 to 2:30 P. M.

Buy W. S. S. Regularly
Back Up the Boys in France

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE